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Economy Policy Flouted In Farm Bill Increase; Hungary and Italy Confer

The World's Day—At a Glance

March 23, 1940

In Washington: Debt Limit in Peril

The Senate, adding almost $300,000,000 to the $714,000,000 voted by the House, approved a farm bill for the next fiscal year that included $923,000,000 in direct appropriations and $90,000,000 for rural electrification and aid for tenants in buying their farms. This action wiped out practically all of the economies made to date in appropriation bills.

The present drive in Congress on the National Labor Relations Board centers today on its Division of Economics and Research which the Smith Committee voted to abolish and which now the House Appropriations Committee recommends be wiped out. Under particular fire is the NLRB Research head, Dr. David J. Saposs. [Details: Page 2.]

Secretary Morgenthau had previously warned the spending-minded Senators that the Treasury's general fund could not take care of any such increase, thus forcing Congress to face the unpleasant prospect of imposing new taxes or of raising the debt limit. [Details: Page 3.]

The Allied purchasing mission in the United States is to get 2,000 of the latest type of United States Army planes, according to unofficial reports emanating from the War Department. With the Allies planning to buy $1,000,000,000 worth of planes in the United States and thus greatly stepping up plane production, there would not be as great a need for extensive plane reserves in the United States, it is argued. [Details: Page 1.]

Although Republicans are not anticipating the Wood-Lowden type of deadlock in their June convention they do see this year's national convention in Philadelphia as the most vigorously and extensively contested in 20 years. [Details: Page 1.]

Hungarian Premier in Rome for Conferences

ROME (AP)—The Hungarian Premier, Count Paul Teleki, arrived in Rome today for conferences with Premier Mussolini and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Count Teleki was understood here to desire further clarification of Italian policy in regard to Hungarian claims for territory lost to Rumania in World War settlements.

The Premier is to remain in Rome until March 28. Pope Pius XII is to receive him during his stay.

Jury Indicts 13 in Insurance Claim Plot

NEW YORK (AP)—Thirteen persons were indicted yesterday by a Federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy and using the mails to defraud in connection with disability insurance claims which the Government said amounted to more than $100,000,000.

Easter Travel Taxes French Transport

PARIS (AP)—Parisians leaving here by the thousands and Britons arriving in holiday travel strained the war-taxed French transport facilities today. Railroad officials said all places on both incoming and outgoing trains were reserved for three days, despite additional trains on main lines.

Italian Liner Delayed by Passport Inquiry

LONDON (AP)—Search of the New York-bound Italian liner Conte di Savoia, which was held for 13 hours at Gibraltar yesterday, was to determine "if anyone were traveling with a false passport," the semi-official British Press Association said it learned today in diplomatic circles.

Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, is aboard the ship, returning from an investigative mission in Europe.

Social Crediters Hold Lead in Alberta Vote

EDMONTON, Alta. (AP)—The Social Credit supporters of Premier William Aberhart edged into the lead in the Alberta election today as the complicated counting of Thursday's ballots progressed under the Province's single transferable vote system for rural ridings and proportional representation for cities. Only 27 seats out of 57 were decided early today, showing election of 17 Social Credit candidates and 10 independents. In the remaining constituencies, largely rural, the results will remain in doubt for some time.

Political Road Jobs Charged in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—A Republican candidate in the Illinois primary campaign yesterday filed an injunction suit to tie up $74,000,000 of highway funds, charging that "thousands" of political workers have been given state jobs. Representative Arnold L. Lund, running for Lieutenant Governor, named Governor Horner and two other Democratic officials in the legal action. "The present Democratic Administration has been hiring thousands of unnecessary employees during the last few weeks," Mr. Lund said in a statement.

Landon and Hamilton Backed as Kansas Delegates

EMPORIA, Kan. (AP)—Fay Seaton, Manhattan, Kan., newspaper publisher, and Mrs. Grant Watson, Burlingame, were selected yesterday by Fourth District Republicans as delegates to the Republican national convention.

The convention adopted resolutions indorsing Alf M. Landon, Republican presidential nominee in 1936, and John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, as two of the four members of the Kansas delegation-at-large.

Training Plane Increases Factor of Safety

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Production plans for a new tandem-training plane offering unusual safety features of wing structure and full control in normal flight "right down to a 30-mile-an-hour stalling speed" were announced yesterday by the Aeronautical Corporation of America. The company is a pioneer in the light plane field.

Lightweight Aircraft Engine Designed

NEW YORK (AP)—Development of an aircraft engine which produces a horse power for approximately every pound of its weight, was announced today by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, N. J., one of America's pioneer airplane motor manufacturers.

Turkey Orders Freighters Back to Port

ISTANBUL (AP)—The Turkish Government yesterday suddenly ordered nine Turkish freighters to return immediately to their home ports. No reason was given for the order.

War Summary: Nazis Sink Danish Ships

Premier Paul Reynaud put his "fight to win" government into motion today, conferring with key cabinet members and with Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin and Admiral Jean Darlan on the conduct of the war. Apparently secure, at least until Parliament returns from Easter vacations, the Premier's one-vote majority was raised to 11 votes with announcement that five who previously abstained from voting would support the Cabinet.

At sea a new phase of German sea warfare, believed intended to divert Danish food products from British to German markets, was noted in New York and British shipping circles, following German sinking of six Danish freighters in the past two days. No new enemy action at sea was reported, although two Norwegian fishing boats said they had seen a large concentration of German U-boats off the Norwegian coast.

Damage at Sylt air base, minimized in the reports of three American reporters who visited the base, was reconfirmed by the British Air Ministry, who insisted upon the success of the raid which had been established "by observation." Opposition of antiaircraft guns and fighters, together with unsuitable atmospheric conditions, prevented British observation planes from obtaining photographs of the damage, the Ministry announced.

On the Western Front comparative calm prevailed, interspersed by the usual patrol activity and aerial scouting flights of both combatants.

Flying Traders Win Success In Americas Tour

San Francisco mission in 15,000-mile trip to all of the Americas opens fresh trade fields.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23—San Francisco's "two-way trade mission" to South America has just returned from its unique "business before pleasure" 15,000 mile air plane trip which included every South American nation.

Comments by members of the nine-man party which represented the City, and a steady stream of letters which has flowed in from every one of their stops, indicate the trip succeeded in its purpose:

To try to understand South American trade problems; to get the South Americans to understand North American problems; to build up North American—and particularly San Francisco—markets in South America and South American markets here, as well as a better feeling of mutual good will in business circles.

The unusual content of the letters received here by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce from individual business men in the South American nations was indicative of the success of the round-table discussions the San Francisco business men carried on at each of their stops.

Gave Other Chaps a Chance

One of the letters, for instance, said:

"This is the first time I have ever written a letter like this to the United States of America." And it continued to say what other letters inevitably included, that the trade mission clearly was "not only thinking of Number one (themselves) but of Number two (the South Americans)."

These letters were all inquiries on market outlets, or for the opening of North American markets in South America. William L. Montgomery, Manager of the International Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, who headed the mission, found upon his return that he was virtually "swamped" with follow-up letters from the trip.

It is this follow-up work that ultimately will prove the success of the mission, Mr. Montgomery pointed out in an interview.

Good Now, Better Later

"South Americans want to buy our goods and naturally want to sell theirs up here," he said, "but the difficulty lies in the dollar exchange. Part of the answer is to help them sell their materials here so they can find a dollar balance with which to buy our goods."

Asked as to the "future" of

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Loom Large on Republican Horizon

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Arthur H. Vandenberg
Senator from Michigan

Thomas E. Dewey
New York Prosecutor

Robert A. Taft
Senator from Ohio

'Fair and Windy' the Forecast For Easter Bonnet Wearers

Owners of new Easter bonnets may bring them out tomorrow in all their glory for the weatherman promises fair skies over the week end. There is the warning, however, that all new hats be firmly "fastened" as a tricky and playful March wind will be hiding around every corner to snatch off the new "toppers."

Unfortunately for the Easter paraders the weather tomorrow won't be "springy." The weatherman says the day will be fairly cold and blustery.

Nevertheless, new spring outfits will be the order of the day and according to advance reports Boston will present a "smarter-than-usual" Easter parade. Downtown Boston will be crowded with churchgoers tomorrow morning and special services will be held in the majority of the churches.

Reports from other sections of the country, especially from Maine and New Hampshire, reveal that the wet snow that came to Boston, melting as fast as it fell, piled up to depths of 20 inches in some sections of these States. Temperatures were as low as zero at some points and spring seemed about as far away as it did last January.

Thousands of winter sports devotees put off donning Easter clothes at least another week in favor of traveling north to skiing terrains. Train loads of skiers and hundreds of automobiles left Boston this week end for 48 hours of fun in the snow. New Hampshire's hills have an abundance of snow and every ski tow in the State is expected to be worked to capacity tomorrow.

Some 300 persons who couldn't wait for spring to come to Boston went looking for it last night as they sailed out of Boston on the liner St. John of the Eastern Steamship Company for Bermuda. The St. John is off on an eight-day trip to the tiny coral island fanned by the warm breezes of the Gulf Stream. Cruise passengers will use the ship as their hotel while at Bermuda. The S. S. Acadia, sister ship of the St. John, left Friday night on a similar cruise.

Autoists to Get Back 2,791,600 Dimes—Maybe

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 23 (AP)—Westchester officials began yesterday to return the $279,160 collected in invalidated dime tolls on the Hutchinson River Parkway.

The Appellate Division order for the refund arrived at the office of Finance Commissioner Herbert G. Gerlach at 11 a. m., and he immediately ordered 100 checks, already made out and waiting, dropped in a mail chute.

Cash refunds were to start at 2 p. m. Some officials expected motorists would present receipts for about 80 per cent of the total collected, while others estimated much lower.

G. O. P. Contest At Convention To Let All In

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Republican leaders are anticipating the most open, the most uncontrolled, the most vigorously contested national convention the party has held in the past 20 years.

There is no evidence that any one of the leading Republican aspirants for the presidential nomination is gaining a commanding position or is expected to do so, and the prospect is that a wide open contest will be carried to Philadelphia reminiscent of 1920 and the famous battle of ballots between Gen. Leonard Wood and Gov. Frank O. Lowden.

Neither General Wood nor Governor Lowden could be nominated and Warren G. Harding emerged as the compromise candidate. The analogy to 1920 is not carried to that point, but the party leaders now believe that when the convention is called to order on June 24 no candidate will control a majority of the delegates and the nomination will not be a foregone conclusion.

The generally accepted view in Washington is that the three leading Republicans, Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan are well ahead of all competitors, are, in fact, increasing their leadership over the field, and that unless they become involved in an irreconcilable contest on the floor of the convention the nomination will fall to one of them.

Some General Observations

As to the prevailing and prospective strength of the Republican "Big Three," as between each other, judgment varies and their respective positions cannot be substantially gauged until more certain evidence develops. There are how-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Intimate Message from Washington

Is the Russo-Finnish Treaty the End or Simply a Hiatus in Soviet Ambitions in the Scandinavian Peninsula? Time Will Tell

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Is the war in Finland over or does the Russo-Finnish peace treaty merely mark the beginning of a truce? Will Russia, still driven by desire for imperial expansion or fear of an eventual allied or German attack upon it through Scandinavia, seek to extend its borders farther and farther west even though this means violating the borders of Sweden and Norway? And will Russia, given added protection to Leningrad and the Murmansk railway through territory ceded by Finland, curb its ceaseless urge to gain additional territory and find a port on the Atlantic, thus breaking forth from the narrow waters of the Baltic Sea?

These are questions which have been quietly occupying the attention of various State Department experts since the terms of the Russo-Finnish Treaty were first published, and to which events of the past week have suddenly given increased importance, for just as the possibility was being weighed that Russia actually was satisfied with its new boundaries, three disturbing pieces of news made their appearance.

The first was that the Soviet Union could not tolerate an alliance between Sweden, Norway and Finland since it might be directed against Russia. The second was that Moscow intended to take more Finnish territory than was at first reported. And, finally, there came the report that Russia would demand free trade ports in Sweden and Norway after negotiating a trade treaty with Finland.

No News to State Department

To State Department officials these new developments came as no surprise but rather as confirmation of a widespread conviction that Russian ambitions regarding Scandinavia are far from satisfied and that the "late unpleasantness" in the North Country has merely passed its first stage and by no means run its course. One has only to wait until the major European powers become embroiled in serious fighting on the Western Front to see what new plans the Kremlin has up its sleeve, run the predictions.

This State Department attitude is based on the premise that the dominant thought in the minds of the Russian rulers, like their Czarist predecessors, is how to make that country secure against attack. Such ambition, of course, may seem to adjacent nations to be rank imperialism. With approximately one sixth of the earth's land and with a population increasing by an estimated 15,000,000 persons each decade, Russia needs no additional land or population. Thus the Russian seizure of Eastern Poland, the Baltic States and the territory in Finland was prompted, so the reasoning goes, by the feeling that only through the erection of buffer states could the vast lands of the Soviet Union be protected.

But has the recent erection of these buffer states really set at rest the worry within the Kremlin? Not at all, in the belief of one government official whose lines of contact with Russia are among the best. In the words of this official, "Russia cannot be satisfied until it has won an outlet on the Atlantic to circumvent German domination of the Baltic, at least partial control of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus to insure the accessibility of the Mediterranean Sea and until it has made sure that no major foreign power will ever be able to use Scandinavia as a jumping-off spot for an invasion of Russia."

If these three considerations, which were important points in Czarist foreign policy long before the Bolshevik Revolution, are on the Soviet agenda, then there appears little hope for a lasting peace on Russia's northern or southern borders. They afford an explanation as to why Russia is reported wanting more land from Finland, ports from Norway and Sweden and why the Kremlin opposes any attempt to forge a strong, unified Scandinavian bloc that might some day be converted from a defensive to an offensive organism.

Why the Present Peace?

Why, then, someone might ask, did Russia make peace with Finland when an eventual Russian victory seemed inevitable and when it could have carried its frontier to the borders of Sweden and Norway, thus winning more land and putting itself in a better position to bring pressure to bear upon its Scandinavian neighbors?

The answer, according to the most reliable information available to the State Department, is that Russia had become fully convinced by the first week in March that Britain and France had actually made up their minds to send real and effective aid to Finland and that this aid might come at any time.

In addition, there are detailed, first-hand reports in the records of the State Department showing that the Russian air force was operating very poorly, that its planes were far inferior to those of either Germany or Britain and that it had little high-test aviation gasoline. Finally, the Russian General Staff may have felt it imperative to correct the many weaknesses which the early weeks of the Finnish campaign revealed.

But once let these defects be mended and once let the Allies and Germany become inextricably involved, then the world can expect, at least according to these same State Department circles, new and more drastic Russian demands on Sweden and Norway, as well as on Finland.

Joseph G. Harrison

New York's Sixth Avenue Trees Take Pots With 25 Tons of Soil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—New departures in city forestry, complex and subterranean, are being required to turn Manhattan's Sixth Avenue, once the home of the noisy elevated railroad, into a tree-lined boulevard.

With a silver shovel, the first consignment of the 292 trees which will adorn the Avenue, six 35-foot Oriental plane trees, have been set in place with appropriate ceremonies; but beneath the street-surface, technical operations preceded the planting which could never have been accomplished with a silver-plated scoop.

For every one of the six plane trees, a reinforced concrete pit had to be sunk, to hold the root ball and to keep roots from wandering dangerously among cables and wires. One pit was sunk into the basement of the St. Moritz Hotel, and technicians in charge of the job had to cut away a cellar wall and run steel columns down to bed rock to anchor the steel beams which support the pit.

With each pit sunk, active and abandoned water, sewer and gas mains, as well as telephone and telegraph cables, have to be contended with. Once the pits are in place, they are filled with 25 tons of specially treated earth apiece, and the soil contains about as many minerals and special gadgets as the latest breakfast food. According to William J. Anderson, President of Horticulture, Inc., whose technicians are doing the work:

"The earth is fortified by complete fertilizer containing organic and inorganic ingredients, giving the soil the three major elements of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, as well as tracer elements. Membrane and integral types of water proofing are used. Drains constructed in the bottom of the pit lead into a sewer main. The surface growth is treated with a synthetic film to control dehydration. By a new method, pressure feeding and watering of the trees is done through the supporting standard."

Arbor Day could be strenuous business in the canyons of Manhattan. No wonder Sixth Avenue is proud of its new trees.

On With the Job
"Jobs for the Million"
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New U. S. Planes Of Latest Type To Go to Allies

Unsuccessful debut of Reynaud Cabinet laid mainly to its size and Socialist wing.

Reports say 2,000 can be spared with no danger to American defense plans.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 23—Premier Paul Reynaud's decision last night to remain in power and the adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies until April 2 provided a slight relaxation to the high-powered political tension of the past week.

It is generally recognized, however, that the margin of 11 votes which Premier Reynaud now appears able to count on, is decidedly a Pyrrhic victory. Even in time of peace the position of a Cabinet which had received such a small majority would be precarious.

The notification of five abstentionists that they had decided to support the Government since the critical vote of March 22, which gave the Cabinet a majority of only one over opposition and abstainers, adds little to the Government's security.

When a country is engaged in what M. Reynaud calls a "total war," such slender and uncertain majorities would be almost untenable over any long period of time.

It is likely, therefore, that the Cabinet will await the reaction of the country. If there is a sufficient demonstration of popular favor to impress the hostile Rightists in the Chamber, the Cabinet may carry on, otherwise a new Cabinet shake-up seems probable, quite possibly in the direction of a small nonparty Cabinet, which either M. Reynaud or Edouard Daladier, the recently resigned Premier, might preside over.

Large Cabinet Criticized

There were three reasons for the unsuccessful debut of the Reynaud Cabinet before the Chamber yesterday.

First, there was widespread nonpartisan disappointment that M. Reynaud, instead of presenting a small Cabinet of personalities suitable for quick driving action, offered a large coalition Cabinet, good enough perhaps for normal time but considered too unwieldy for effective action in the present emergency.

Second, there was a highly partisan dissatisfaction with the reappearance of Socialists in the Government of the country. Some of the leftover antipathies of the Popular Front could be sensed in yesterday's Chamber debate.

It seems quite clear that the majority of French Conservatives are not willing to let bygones be bygones and will oppose any Cabinet in which the Socialists play a prominent part.

Third, there is an undercurrent of feeling that M. Daladier was unfairly treated, and some rightist circles were quick to spread the rumor that the new cabinet was result of a bargain between M. Reynaud and the Socialist Leader Leon Blum, behind M. Daladier's back. M. Blum indignantly denied this suggestion. The cause of M. Daladier's retirement seems to have been to some extent his sense of injustice at being made the scapegoat over the fall of Finland.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—The joint Anglo-French Purchasing Mission in this country has won its request for permission to order the very latest American military aircraft, according to unofficial reports emanating from the War Department, saying that, officials in charge of export control have decided that 2,000 planes of the latest types could be released to the Allies without hurting American defense.

The decision, said to have been reached after extensive conferences between the White House, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and officials of the Joint Army and Navy Aeronautical Board, is premised on the reasoning that the extension of American aeronautical capacity would be so great under the $1,000,000,000 allied plane purchasing program that large reserves of American planes would not be necessary.

More than a week ago President Roosevelt announced that American plane capacity had tripled within a year and that a steady rate of expansion was continuing. Other officials have pointed out that to permit the Allies to buy extensively here would serve the United States in three distinct ways.

Three Ways of Service

First, it would give direct and vital aid to the Allies who are fighting, it is held here, America's battle as well as their own.

Second, it would permit the latest developments in American military aircraft to be tested under actual wartime conditions.

Third, extensive Allied buying would mean that Britain and France were actually subsidizing the expansion of the American aircraft industry and placing it on a footing where it could suddenly turn to mass production of planes for this nation's defense forces, if the need arose.

At the same time, the White House has declared that there are several military secrets embodied in the latest United States planes that will be reserved for this country as long as possible. It is pointed out, however, that the rate of development at the present time is so intense that the most modern planes become obsolete after six months or more and that this has made the Allies feel that only the very latest American models can keep pace with the latest German fighters.

Whether this reported decision to permit the sale of the 2,000 late model fighters is ever carried out, depends, according to close observers here, upon the reception it receives next week when the House Military Affairs Committee meets to take up the whole question of America's airplane export policy.

World's Biggest Plane

Meanwhile, the United States Army announced here yesterday that this Nation was building a gigantic 70-ton bomber with a non-stop range of more than 6,000 miles and a carrying capacity of 28 tons of bombs. Said to be the world's largest military airplane, it has a wing-spread of more than 210 feet, and four engines generating about 24,000 horsepower. Its rate of speed will average 200 miles an hour and it will have a crew of 10 men and officers.

"This airplane," the Army said, "represents a further step toward solving the question of the best combination of size, speed, range, weight and carrying ability, in view of the latest requirements for bombardment airplanes, and is larger than any airplane, military or commercial, heretofore constructed in this country. The new plane is being manufactured by the Douglas Aircraft Corporation (at its Santa Monica, Calif., plant) and will be somewhat similar in appearance to the present 'flying fortress' type, but will be much larger."

Known as the B-19, the plane will be largely for experimental purposes, no others of its size being contemplated at present, it is understood.

Delaware River Tube Under Way Inside Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 23—Work on a great tunnel beneath the Delaware River, linking the Chester area with South Jersey and helping thousands of motorists to reach seashore points quickly, will begin within a year, according to William F. Delehanty, Manager of the Delaware County Chamber of Commerce.

The tunnel, which will be 6,000 feet long, will consume 4,500,000 man-hours of labor, and will take two years to build.

The Week in Focus: France Realigns Cabinet As War Enters New Stage

Roosevelt Asks 'Moral Peace': Bomb Raids Intensify Fighting

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the backwash from Finland, Europe's tide swept boisterously and uncertainly toward currents as yet hardly discernible.

The French Cabinet fell. Edouard Daladier, who began the war as Premier, resigned with his entire Cabinet, then accepted the War Ministry under Premier Paul Reynaud.

Britain felt the repercussions of political readjustments across the Channel. Dissatisfaction with Allied conduct of the war is vocal in Britain, as it has been in France.

Earlier in the week, Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini dramatically met in a railway car at the Brenner Pass.

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles delayed his departure from Italy, then sailed home to tell President Roosevelt his "listenings."

Such are dominating events in seven days when bombers struck with fury. There was no peace in the week after "peace" came to Finland.

Paul Reynaud

Cabinet crises in France are by no means unusual or unexpected. The individualistic French hammer with the hinged tops of their desks in Parliament when debate grows stormy. Edouard Daladier in France, like Neville Chamberlain in Britain, performed somewhat of a marvel by remaining in office at all after they had repudiated their former policy of appeasement and foresworn another Munich.

France and Britain came later into the war race than the secretly-arming Reich intent on overthrowing the regime of Versailles. Well into the seventh month of war the French Cabinet had to answer a mounting storm of demands: "Why do we wait while Germany strikes, and prepares to strike again?"

Finland evidently tripped off the smouldering discontent. Frenchmen, like Americans and admirers of the courageous everywhere, smarted under the spectacle of another small democracy going down for lack of effective outside assistance. Germany, rather than Russia, was generally interpreted as the winner of a diplomatic victory in Finland.

The new Cabinet just falls short of claiming support of all parties. The Rightist Republican Federation abstains. Socialists now have three seats. They were out of the Cabinet since Premier Léon Blum gave way to M. Daladier in April 1938.

M. Reynaud managed the crucial war finances in his former post. Now he combines the Foreign Office with the Premiership, just as M. Daladier did. A "fight to victory" pledge carries on France's basic war aim.

Brennero

Even the marble halls of Berlin's Chancellery, or the ancient precincts of Rome, could not have supplied a setting more dramatic than that of the Brenner Pass. Signor Mussolini arrived first; reviewed the guard; stood waiting. A special train rolled into Italy a few hundred yards. Herr Hitler descended and after brief formalities the two entered a curtained car.

What they said during those two hours in the early morning of March 18 is food for a world of speculation.

Did Hitler go as a public gesture to mollify Mussolini for affronts administered to Italian sensibilities by the Berlin-Moscow flirtations?

Did Hitler succeed in winning the Duce away from his perceptible willingness to bargain with the Allies?

Did Brennero foreshadow a revival of the Rome-Berlin Axis, with Russia admitted as a minor and useable partner now that Germany and the world know from Finland of what dubious stuff the Red Army is compounded?

Endless questions arise, for the official communiqué was probably accurate in indicating that the entire range of European problems came under review.

A fairly certain inference is that Herr Hitler took the initiative for the Brennero meeting. By going to Mussolini, he openly honored his Axis partner, who has been at least lukewarm since Germany let Russia into Poland, Scandinavia, and possibly the Balkans.

Another likely surmise is that Hitler believes the war must at all costs be kept out of the Balkans. Peace and productivity of that area serve German war aims. Italy is essential to the smooth working of any move made in the Balkans, whether by the Allies or by the Reich.

Secret sailing of the Queen Mary and of the Mauretania from New York within 12 hours of each other raised wonderings as to whether they might not be headed for troopship service between Australia and the Near East. Just as Germany presses for status quo in the southeast, so the Allies are preparing an army already possibly three-quarters of a million strong, based on Syria and Egypt.

'Moral Basis for Peace'

America watched, expectations of a quick peace in Europe daily finding less support.

President Roosevelt in one comprehensive paragraph of a speech in connection with the Christian Foreign Service Convocation laid down the bases for a "moral peace."

"It cannot be a real peace if it fails to recognize brotherhood," he said. "It cannot be a lasting peace if the fruit of it is oppression, or starvation, or cruelty, or human life dominated by armed camps."

Right of small nations must be woven into that peace. Religion must be respected.

In Europe, meanwhile, the President's "listener-at-large" completed his tour of belligerent capitals just before Brennero. Delaying a day, Mr. Welles brings home the latest impressions of a trip that may shape American policy importantly in the months ahead.

The war's bitterest bombing attacks, not yet against civilians but increasing in size, sent Mr. Welles home with convincing documentation of the view that no basis for peace has yet been found.

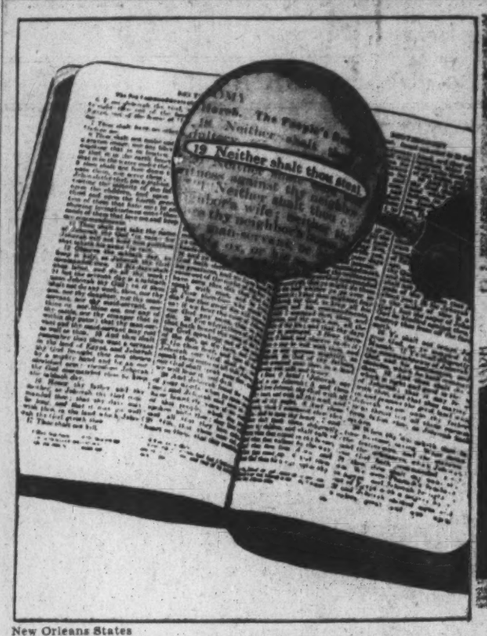
Russia Says No

As Finland withdrew with a "sword in one hand and a trowel in the other," to rebuild within its restricted borders, the Scandinavian powers weighed their future.

Terms of the Finnish peace include a railway to be built by Finland for Russia, significantly during 1940. This railway crosses Finland and permits the transfer of Soviet troops to the border of Sweden.

Another clause gives Russia almost direct land contact with Norway in the north of Finland.

Discussion of a Scandinavian alliance of defense brought a frown from Moscow.



New Orleans States

A Book That's Always Open

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Theirs Not to Reason Why."

Cargill, Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Seven-Eighths of an Iceberg Is Under Water

Long-Heralded Puppet

Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier and now willing advocate of Japan's "New Order in East Asia," reached the point Friday of announcing his Cabinet. For months there have been many false starts, much Oriental maneuvering.

Centered at Nanking, former Chinese Capital, the puppet regime is expected by Japanese militarists to make possible a consolidation of territories won in China. Formal inauguration of the regime is set for March 30.

Pennies and Politics

Aside from America's more dramatic role on the fringes of Europe's tense diplomatic week, the domestic scene ran along rather quietly, with election year coloring most events.

In Congress, a potential political battlefield of 1940 took shape as economy faded into the distance.

The Senate late Friday approved an agriculture program involving loans and expenditures of more than $1,000,000,000. This sum was almost $300,000,000 more than voted by the House. A sugar growers lobby held up action at the last in an attempt to obtain new benefits for their group but was unsuccessful.

The Rivers and Harbors Congress stepped forward to do whatever the farm bloc left undone to keep the budget from any quick prospect of balance. Between them, these two spending forces bid fair to wipe out the $296,000,000 pared by the House from President Roosevelt's budget.

More taxation, or a further increase in the $45,000,000,000 National Debt, loomed as imminent possibilities. Secretary Morgenthau said he would not be bothered by a debt "raised to $46,000,000,000 or to $47,000,000,000, or even to $50,000,000,000, but it should be done in a regular way."

The National Economy League on Monday issued figures purporting to show that the National Debt, direct and guaranteed, had already passed the present statutory limit by almost $3,000,000,000. In such astronomical company, mere millions pale, but Arthur A. Ballantine, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, pointed out for the Republicans that Federal deficits now average more than $9,000,000 from sunrise to sunrise, every day.

Hatching Teeth

With the presidential campaign still rolling slowly, the Senate on Monday passed an amendment to the Hatch Act against political activity by governmental employees. For two weeks a filibuster had delayed action. Not only did the filibusterers admit defeat and agree to the vote, but the Senate approved an amendment that would ban the assessment of State employees for political contributions. Passage of the act would extend to certain State employees the kind of strictures placed last year on participation in politics by Federal employees.

The House is expected to pigeonhole the bill.

In Boston, a case illustrating the intent of the Hatch bill came with conviction of John Patrick Connolly (D), former Clerk of the Civil Division of the Suffolk County Superior Court. He was found guilty by a jury on 12 counts of requesting and accepting bribes totaling $2,900 from employees of his office.

No More Silver?

Buying of foreign silver came in for a Senate reversal in the Banking and Currency Committee. By a vote of 14-4, this influential body favored a bill to end foreign buying after existing contracts have been fulfilled. Also, the 50 per cent transfer tax, designed to curb speculation, would be removed.

Defenders of the silver policy were led by Secretary Morgenthau. He disclosed that the Treasury has bought nearly 2,000,000,000 ounces of foreign silver. Without American support, he said, the silver market would fall with damaging results for certain friendly countries. Mexico is one.

Income tax revenue is running 31.2 per cent ahead of last year, and "comfortably ahead" of budget estimates. One payment of $5 had to be refused. The donor at San Saba, Texas, sent his money "in appreciation of the privilege to live in the United States." But he was ineligible to pay an income tax, so the check is being returned.

State Tariff Walls

State barriers to interstate trade were opposed in Washington as the Temporary National Economic Committee opened hearings. Commerce Secretary Hopkins testified that such barriers are "a serious threat" to the economic well-being of the Nation.

The National Labor Relations Board would be increased from three members to five under a recommendation approved by the House Labor Committee. Last month the Federal Conciliation Service disposed of 131 labor disputes involving strikes or other serious issues, the Board reports. Milder cases numbered 221. April 17 has been set as the date when 125,000 employees at 59 General Motors plants will vote on bargaining representation. It is the largest election ever held by the NLRB.

New York City pioneered in the field of municipally-subsidized housing when Mayor La Guardia laid the cornerstone of "Vladeck City Houses" in the Corlears Hook section of the lower East Side.

Airplane Aid

As the week closed it was reported in Washington that after much discussion the United States would release about 2,000 of its latest type of army plane to the Allies. The charge that such action would seriously endanger United States defense was met with the assertion that the anticipated billion-dollar Allied order for planes would so step up production in the United States that large reserves would not be necessary.

Churchmen's Peace Covers Czechs, Slovaks, and Poles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Peace must come to the world through negotiation in a congress to which at least the European nations are invited and in which the Czechs, Slovaks, and Poles are full partners, according to a statement issued as the outcome of a meeting between leading British and Scandinavian churchmen at Apeldoorn, in the Netherlands.

The delegates, who included the Most Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Chichester, and representatives of other British churches, including the Rev. W. Paton (Presbyterian) and the Rev. Henry Carter (Methodist) and, among the Scandinavian churchmen, the Archbishop of Upsala, Sweden, and Bishop Berggrav, Primate of Norway, decided that the nature of the specific peace guarantees, which might greatly depend on conditions existing at the time, could not be defined in advance. They decided, however, that it would be necessary for the Czech, Slovak, and Polish peoples to be recognized as independent and soveriegn under proper guarantees.

The meeting recognized that errors made by Britain and the Allies in 1919 and the following years had contributed to the present chaotic state of Europe and it expressed the determination that in a new peace a prominent place must be given to economic and to making available for the well-being of all peoples the great abundance which progress had brought within the reach of the nations.

British Christians, the statement says, "look forward with passionate longing to the time when they and their German friends may be united in bringing to bear upon the world the spirit of Christian love and fellowship, so that they may create a new order in Europe inspired by report for justice, mercy and truth."

Stress was laid on the efforts being made in Britain to couch prayers in such terms that German Christians could join in them from their hearts. But there arose some difference on the minimum conditions for a preliminary to peace talks, which had recently been published in The Times of London, with an explanatory letter by the Archbishop of York.

Commenting on this difference, Bishop Berggrav, at whose instigation the meeting was held, said that none of the belligerents dared to make peace proposals for fear that they might be interpreted as weakness, although both sides admitted that the war was senseless.

Oneness of all mankind expressed as peace basis: Page 5.

20,494 Tons in Canada

OTTAWA—Exports of asbestos from Canada during 1939 amounted to 186,238 tons valued at $12,463,177, compared with 165,744 tons valued at $10,872,435 in 1938. This is a rise of 20,494 tons.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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A	S		P	L	Y		P	E	T		F	R
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Real Labor Board Fight Is On Economics Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—The present battle against the National Labor Relations Board turns largely in the House on whether or not its Division on Economics and Research should be abolished. The special Smith Committee investigating the Board voted 3 to 2 to abolish it; the regular Labor Committee of the House this week rejected the Smith proposal; now the House Appropriations Committee recommends that it be wiped out, and that the $95,000 of economists' salaries be deducted for the Board's appropriations.

For a long time now economists have stood, figuratively, at the elbow of frock-coated lawyers who argued in suave tones labor cases before the nine members of the United States Supreme Court. The use of economic facts in labor cases was introduced dramatically before the black-robed Supreme Court by Louis D. Brandeis in 1907 in "Muller v oregon," assisted by Josephine Goldmark, in a case which established the reasonableness of general hours legislation for women.

Steps to Supreme Court

Mr. Brandeis himself was elevated to the Supreme Court, and Felix Frankfurter was substituted as counsel in "Bunting vs. Oregon" in 1916, and a 35-page list of economic and factual sources was included in the brief. Again and again in matters dealing with labor, the same Brandeis-Goldmark-Frankfurter system of economic briefs has been used, in recent years, or modified to meet special issues. In the Government's unsuccessful effort to outlaw child labor in "Hammer v. Dagenhart," both sides offered economic factual material with elaborate citations to support arguments for or against the thesis that child labor is injurious, and subject to federal control.

The first five cases brought by the Labor Board itself before the Supreme Court featured economic arguments. To prove the constitutionality of the collective bargaining provisions of the Wagner Act it was necessary to convince the Court that industrial strikes affect interstate commerce, and result in part from an absence of collective bargaining. The Labor Board established its Division of Economic Research, which is now under congressional attack, with the express purpose of preparing material needed in court presentations, and later extended it to secure guidance in technical industrial matters.

Economics, Not Law

Labor Board officials point with pride to their Supreme Court "score" of 19 orders enforced, and only two denied and 68-to-19 in Circuit Courts and attribute the success at least in part to the economic data supplied. In recent cases, with constitutionality assured, economic data has been less frequently used.

How does economics find its way into a law court, where matters are supposed to be decided on constitutional issues?

The Supreme Court supplied the answer itself in "Muller v. Oregon," in response to the Brandeis brief which had been attacked as irrelevant by opposing counsel. While pointing out that "constitutional questions, it is true, are not settled by even a consensus of present public opinion" the Court said that "at the same time, when a question of fact is debated and debatable, then "a widespread and long continued belief concerning it is worthy of consideration. We take judicial cognizance of all matters of general knowledge."

Old Issue Reappears

The same issue came up again in the Labor Board's famous "Jones and Laughlin" case, in which Chief Justice Hughes cited in a footnote some of the nonlegal economic documents referred to by the Board, in deciding in its favor, although the opposing counsel had characterized the material as "rank hearsay, rumor, unqualified opinion and totally irrevelant."

In a recent compilation of famous labor cases before the Supreme Court, David Ziskind, of the Department of Labor, writing in the University of Chicago Law Review, June, 1939, estimates that in cases where one party used economic data and the other did not, victory went to the former 16 times and to the latter only three times. This was something more than a coincidence, he concluded.

"The Supreme Court opinions," he wrote, "bear many grateful acknowledgments of the economic data submitted . . . as long as courts seek the reasonableness of legislation in a changing economic order, as long as laws require an effect upon interstate commerce or as long as attorneys must prove an intent to accomplish an economic objective, there will remain a need for economic data."

Where Fight Centers

Nevertheless the drive in Congress against the particular Economic division of the Labor Board continues. It is directed against a particular personality, that of Dr. David J. Saposs, the NLRB research head. Largely to oust him, the drive against the whole Economic Division is instituted.

Dr. Saposs came to the Board from the United States Labor Department. He took undergraduate and graduate work at the University of Wisconsin and assisted Prof. John R. Commons there. He has taught at the University of Toledo, at Columbia in extension courses, had an educational connection with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and taught at the Brookwood Labor College, a left-wing organization. He did research work for the Twentieth Century Fund, and had a fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation.

While at Geneva, Dr. Saposs reported a meeting of a labor left wing group. His report of their utterances was interpreted as voicing his own views, and he has been attacked before the Dies Committee, by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, and more recently by members of the Smith Committee. Dr. Saposs has on numerous occasions denied he was a Communist or ever connected with Communism. He cites Communist attacks against him. Nevertheless it is generally agreed that the fight on the NLRB Research Division largely centers round his personality.

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Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 23

Senate:

Passed amendments to the Hatch Act, extending its provisions to State employees paid wholly or in part by Federal funds. Rejected conference report on the first deficiency bill. Voted to add $212,000,000 for parity payments in the Agricultural Department appropriation bill. Approved an expenditure of $15,000 for Senate investigation of wire tapping.

Confirmed nominations: Carl C. Arnold as Production Credit Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration and Roy M. Green as Land Bank Commissioner.

Passes $923,000,000 farm measure.

America's Northernmost Highway To Be Completed Late in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash. — The American continent's most northern transcontinental highway—the dream of Englishmen and Americans since David Thompson explored the upper Columbia 129 years ago—is about to be realized.

On June 29 a ribbon will be cut near Revelstoke, British Columbia, opening a newly constructed link through the Rocky Mountains that will complete the Trans-Canada highway and permit direct automobile traffic between the eastern and western sections of Canada. The highway link being forged lies between Golden and Revelstoke.

Completion of the Trans-Canada highway is of interest not only to western Canadians but to Americans in the Pacific Northwest as well. Millions of eastern tourists who visit the famous Banff National Park will now be able to proceed westward through the mountains over the new highway and drive on to Vancouver and Victoria or turn south along the Okanagon Valley into the State of Washington. At the same time, American tourists from the Pacific coast will have an automotive entrance into the Banff National Park area from this side.

Caravans of cars from both the east and west Canadian sections will meet at Revelstoke for the day of the highway opening, and a third caravan is expected to proceed up the Cariboo Trail highway from this State to join in the international celebration. Plans have been made here to raise $1,000 by popular subscription in towns between Wenatchee and Revelstoke to provide for a tourist information bureau at or near Revelstoke.

Cleaning Trade Strike In Pittsburgh Ends

PITTSBURGH, March 22 (AP)—Union officials today announced settlement of an eight-month strike which caused stockholders of the Crandall, McKenzie, Henderson Cleaning & Dyeing Company to authorize liquidation of the $500,000 concern if the management deemed it advisable.

Business agent Julius Octavi of the American Federation of Labor International Cleaning and Dye House Workers disclosed the agreement without making public its terms. He said employees would return to work tomorrow. A total of 171 workers were affected by suspension of operations at the company's two plants due to a walkout of driver salesmen.

A straight 10 per cent commission and a $10 weekly guarantee were demanded by the salesmen. Stockholders in authorizing liquidation announced the management's final offer to distribute 25 per cent of the profits on a pro rata basis among employees had been rejected.

Worth the Surprise

GARDEN CITY, Kan. (AP)—Dale Jones was puzzled when someone apparently stole his car, drove it a short way, and then brought it back operating more smoothly than before.

Customs Union Plan Pushed In Yugoslavia and Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 23 (AP)—The move for a customs union of all southern Europe's Slavs is being pushed in Yugoslavia.

Advocates of the union are high in the governments of both countries and the first steps already have been taken toward merging the economic structures of a region that stretches from the Adriatic to the Black Sea.

A joint board of trade has already been established for Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, to promote their exchanges of goods. This is only a beginning, according to the Yugoslav Commerce Minister, Dr. Ivo Andres.

"We are working on a plan," he said, "that will enable our two countries to enter foreign markets as joint purchasers and buy commodities on better terms. We want a customs union."

Would Give Stronger Influence

Bargaining as individual nations, both Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have suffered considerably at the hands of the big powers since the World War. Many believe that if 6,000,000 Bulgars and 15,000,000 Yugoslavs can act together the rest of Europe will have to listen.

Many of the South Slavs who favor an economic anschluss of the two nations, look beyond to a possible political union.

But realists in both Belgrade and Sofia counsel against aiming too high. They point out that foreign interests have more than once succeeded in wrecking projects for Bulgarian-Yugoslav collaboration, either by outright pressure or internal sabotage.

The idea of a customs union dates back to 1905 when Bulgaria and Serbia, nucleus of the present Yugoslavia, first approved such a system. Austria-Hungary, seeing in the union a possible opening for Czarist Russia's "Pan Slavism," stopped the plan.

Pact Signed in 1937

Even though Bulgars nourished a grudge against Yugoslavia because World War treaties gave it a slice of Macedonia, agitation again developed for some form of close economic co-operation. In 1937 a treaty of friendship was signed.

Croat leaders were known to favor establishing a Slav nation covering the entire width of the Balkan Peninsula. Serb officials had also talked of this, but the Bulgars were mistrustful of the Serbs.

The Croat leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, now Vice-Premier of Yugoslavia, has sponsored the view that petty differences should be forgotten in the interests of unanimity between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

The economic life of both Yugoslavia and Bulgaria is primarily based on agriculture. About 80 per cent of their population is peasant. Germany was their largest customer, but the war has forced them to look for new markets. Enlightened leaders of both nations believe that selling as one and buying as one would be helpful to both.

Larger Axis?

BERLIN, March 23 (AP)—Germany today was expecting an important move toward bringing Moscow closer to the Rome-Berlin Axis, and toward co-ordinating the Balkan policies of the three powers.

The Russian Ambassador here, Alexander Shkhartzeff, departed by plane for Moscow, carrying, it was believed, an important message to the Russian leaders.

The German press has been preparing the German public for Russia's joining its political interests with those of Germany and Italy and much publicity was given to a reception held in Moscow March 17 by the German ambassador Count Friedrich von der Schulenburg, in honor of Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

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Business Drives for New Jobs On Line of Freed Production

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles. Sixth of 12 articles on "Jobs for the Million"

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ham and eggs will almost certainly be the major issue in the national elections in the United States this fall.

Not the "ham and eggs plan" that went to defeat in California last November. But the same kind of ham and eggs so lusciously pictured on that campaign literature, the familiar—or not so familiar—American ham and eggs that John Workman brings home to mother and the children when he has a job.

Barring some spectacular, unexpected development which would bring questions of foreign affairs and peace or war into the foreground, it is evident that Republican strategy in the presidential campaign will bear down on the presence of continued unemployment and that Democratic oratory will answer with assertions of what political liberalism has done or can do for the worker.

"Social security" and "freedom for initiative" will be in the forefront of campaign cries; and it will be difficult to gage how much of the nation's thinking on these subjects has been influenced by grandiose and imaginative projects now apparently on the downswing of political favor. New Dealers will claim credit for introducing old-age pensions and old-age insurance, along with unemployment compensation. But clearly, the benefits paid under this system would be less than they are now if it had not been for the liberalizing pressure of the Townsend Plan and the various crusades which flowered as offshoots of it.

An aspect which is yet imperfectly understood about these proposals, the "general welfare" bill and the like, is that—in the intentions of their progenitors, at least—they were as important in the role of money reform programs as they were in the role of pension providers. Prospective recipients of pensions became easily persuaded that in the distribution of money to thousands of their kind they would become the instruments for setting money to circulating more rapidly again and for opening up millions of jobs.

"One-Two" Reaction

Against such proposed experiments, however, a reaction seems to have set in. The West Coast, which gave birth to the Townsend plan and the "Ham and Eggs" or $30-Every-Thursday plan, has more recently sprouted a very opposite proposal, the so-called "One-Two plan," which would give an extra vote to every property owner as against a single vote for the non-taxpayer—this as an intended check on extravagant political philosophies and a protection to the soundness of money and the budget.

It is only factual reporting to record that political Washington no longer seriously fears the strength of the Townsend movement or similar organizations, that even the "pump-priming" theory is on the defensive in the debate between Government spenders and the economy bloc, that the initiative in monetary legislation has passed to those who would repeal the remaining devaluation powers and the greenback authorization, and that in general the spokesmen of business have taken the aggressive to try to convince the country that there are more potentialities for employment in orthodox economic policies than in governmental innovations.

The recent 150th anniversary of the establishment of the United States Patent Office has afforded an occasion for dramatizing the contention of engineers, technicians, and businessmen that the great new frontiers of America are on the fronts of research and invention, and that applied natural sciences open up in the long run millions more jobs than the mechanization of industry takes away.

Dinners were given in Chicago, Boston and many other cities last month by the National Association of Manufacturers and State associations of industries in honor of men whose inventions or discoveries have become the basis of jobs for thousands of men—their patents ranging from airplane products and petroleum cracking to the teletype, the electric organ, and the simple visible fuse plug. The American Iron and Steel Institute recently reported that 26 per cent more wage-earners are at work in steel plants than in 1925 before continuous strip rolling mills were introduced. Nation's Business, the official magazine of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, every month lists numbers of new developments in research or ingenuity which promise convenient new products for the American market and profitable new jobs for the workers who may make them.

Mechanical Skill Wanted

Toward the end of last year, the American Magazine asked 300 leading executives and personnel managers of large business firms how many men they expected to hire during 1940. The magazine estimated from its survey that 2,000,000 more men would be employed by American business and industry within the year and that this number of new jobs would be available for the competent and enterprising.

It found that thousands of openings would require no experience, since promotion from within meant opportunities at the bottom of many organizations for young workers, that hundreds of firms have jobs they have been unable to fill for lack of applicants with the desired qualifications, and that in particular there is great demand for skilled mechanics or machinists.

Most commentators recognize that a technological lag takes place which may be very serious for individuals in the transition from one job to another, as one mechanized process takes the place of another, or as a new product displaces an old one. Unemployment insurance has lightened this impact somewhat, but still the period of compensation is too short for many who have to change occupations.

Hours and Production

Natural increase in the total working population has made a demand for nearly 6,000,000 more jobs now than in 1929, it is pointed out, so that mere return to previous peak levels of production will not alone solve the problem. The C. I. O. "Economic Outlook" for February declares: "One factor which has prevented unemployment from being much worse is the great reduction of hours now worked in industry." This average, as affected by collective bargaining and the Wage and Hours Act, is now about 38, as compared with 48, hours a week in 1929.

Labor organizations, of course, favor still shorter working hours, as illustrated in the A. F. of L. bill for a 30-hour work week. This is defended as a matter of spreading employment in a machine age; but some labor spokesmen during the depression complained that "share-the-work" plans were really poverty-sharing plans, and disinterested economists have declared that a reduction of working hours much below those prevailing in the United States would mean lessened total production and lower standards of living.

Does the retirement of older workers make way for younger ones who might otherwise be seeking jobs? That it would do so was one of the major premises of the movement for old-age pensions, and almost certainly there is some such effect, though the Social Security Board does not as yet have any estimate of its extent. For one thing, the pensions that have been paid before this year have been under the old-age assistance section of the law, and paid on a basis of need, which means that the recipient ordinarily has not been employed or had any job to leave. Semi-earned pensions as a matter of right under the old-age insurance title began to be paid this January; and when these have been in operation for a few years, the effect in encouraging retirement may become measurable as a matter of making job openings.

States Aid Job Search

Meanwhile, another governmental service, now supervised by the Social Security Board, has been blazing new paths in helping workers to find the jobs that exist. This service, consists of the State employment offices, which now are provided in every State, partly with the aid of unemployment compensation funds. These offices placed 2,225,114 persons in private employment last year and had an active file at the end of the year of roughly 6,300,000 applicants for work.

During the last two or three decades, the organization of personnel departments in private industries has become a major function of management. These departments, up to now, have dealt largely with employee welfare activities, with keeping employment files and filling vacancies as they occurred. They have also studied to place the most efficient person in each job and thereby to reduce labor costs and the number of jobs. May it be that industry now is entering a phase where personnel experts will be called upon more and more to find jobs for displaced workers and even perhaps, in a sense, to create jobs by finding the right persons to carry out some of the manufacturing and marketing processes necessary to the introduction of new products?

This seems a fair question, inasmuch as public attention now is evidently turning away from political panaceas and toward industrial ingenuity, in the hope that it may provide "jobs for the millions."

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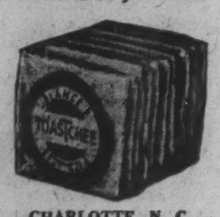
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Camera Reveals Ancient Hindu Temple

Frances F. Flaherty

Temple of Melkote, State of Mysore, India

This and 50 other photographs of ancient Hindu temples in the Chalu kyan style of architecture are said to be a rich addition to architecture archaeological research.

Georgia: Empire State of South

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the sixteenth of his articles.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Georgia often is called the "Empire State" of the South. And with considerable justification. It is the largest of all states east of the Mississippi River, including New York. It has more inhabitants than any southern state except North Carolina. It is richly endowed and has many inspiring traditions.

The motto on the seal adopted by Georgia's founders was "Non sibi sed aliis" (Not for themselves, but for others). The colony was directed by one of the noblest of colonial statesmen, Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, who aspired to be a champion for needy people. One of his chief aims was to provide a place where poor men could make a new start. For many years Georgia's relations with the Indians were very good. It was the first southern colony to sign the United States Constitution.

Georgia is one of America's outstanding agricultural states. It is said that "only two others, Texas and North Carolina have more people on farms." Nearly 70 per cent of its inhabitants live in the country. Georgia claims that it "leads all states in the production of sweet potatoes, improved pecans, watermelons, pimiento peppers, peanuts, and leads the South in peaches, meat-packing plants, acres in timber. It is fourth among the states in production of cotton."

High Place in Industry

In industry, also, Georgia holds a high place. Since 1910 the annual value of its manufactured products has grown from $200,000,000 to $700,000,000. Textile plants are attaining an important place. Forest products are worth $50,000,000.

Nonmetallic minerals are becoming important and electric power is a vital source of wealth. Most of it is produced by the Georgia Power Company which prides itself on low rates, service to small rural centers, and unreserved cooperation with the Federal Government. It is considered by many observers a notable example of a corporation in the service of the people. "Two hundred and sixty new industries have been established on its lines. They have brought employment to 28,000 people and created new pay rolls exceeding $21,000,000 annually."

Since this company gives 518 small towns, with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants each—400 with fewer than 1,000 each—the same uniform rates it gives Georgia's few large cities, it has facilitated the development of industry in country places. This company, co-operating with Rural Electrification Administration, has brought light and convenience to many outlying farm areas.

In the realm of education, the State is making rapid progress and many long-standing deficiencies are being repaired. The report of the Education Department for 1939 notes "improvement to a very marked degree." The salary schedule for white teachers has been increased so that it ranges from $40 to $80 monthly; for Negro teachers from $25 to $60. More pupils are enrolled than ever before in Georgia's history. The school year has been increased to 172 days for whites, 150 for Negroes. The number of one-teacher white schools fell in 10 years from 1,120 to 446.

Education Advances

The adavnce in high school education is striking. In 1905 there were 12 high schools with 420 students and 94 graduates. In 1936 there were 471 high schools enrolling 82,797 students and graduating 17,717 young people.

Georgia's Capital, Atlanta, is the State's principal City. It is a center of education, business, industry. It is bustling, enterprising, genial. It has grown with great rapidity and aspires to be not only the center of Georgia, but of the Southeast.

Atlanta is near the geographical center of the region. A great many roads lead into it. A hundred passenger trains enter it daily, seven major airlines terminate here. Buses shuttle in and out as bobbins—178 every day. Buses seem to have become the standard means of transportation. They run frequently, rapidly, punctually. They are very cheap—a ticket from New York to Jacksonville, Fla., costs less than 12 dollars, and that's 1,023 miles. Buses are friendly and quite personal. Bus drivers are genial and competent. Bus stations are conveniently situated.

Of Atlanta's 300,000 inhabitants, a larger proportion are clerks than in almost any other American city of comparable size — outside of Washington. This is a City of white collars and white hands.

Uncle Sam Moves In

Many of Atlanta's offices serve a wide area. One hundred and sixteen Federal departments and agencies have representatives here; many being extension offices for the whole Southeast. Uncle Sam has moved into Atlanta and brought a lot of money with him. Nearly a fourth of the employed white families get all or a part of their incomes working for him.

A fitting emblem of this beehive of clerks is the City Hall, a beautiful, luxurious, new skyscraper. Towering into the sky, it seems to invite the world to "come and live in this city of desks." You realize how many have heeded, when the offices close for the day and the human torrents pour into the streets.

Twenty-four hundred nationally known business organizations have offices here. In addition, Atlanta has a big industry of its own—enough to keep 845 factories humming.

Every flourishing city loves comparisons. Atlanta revels in them. It claims that its "air mail poundage" is double that of any other Southeastern city, as are also its postal receipts. No other Southeastern city, residents assert, equals Atlanta's bank clearings or bank resources. It also turns out a mountain of manufactured products. In 40 years they have increased 10 times.

Rebuilding of Slums

Like all American cities—both northern and southern—with large negro populations, Atlanta has many wretched dwellings. But it is replacing them with good ones. Whole areas are being made over. This city is serving as a sort of model in rebuilding slums.

In higher education, Atlanta holds a leading place. State and private schools are numerous and excellent. Many have new or renewed plants. Emory University, a Methodist institution, has erected a new set of buildings, in a beautiful wooded campus and gives 2,133 students a high type of training. Agnes Scott College for Women holds a high scholastic place. In few other areas are there so many good schools of higher learning for Negroes.

There is, perhaps, no other city in "the Deep South" with such a mingling of northerners and southerners. Outsiders come here not to rest or play, but to work. Most become fond of Atlanta; Atlanta is fond of most of them. Perhaps this combination is what makes Atlanta dynamic and also gracious.

Atlanta is a balanced and growing City. It dearly loves the old, but eagerly accepts the new. It is local and national, southern and Federal, industrial and cultural. It has a few splendid monuments, many grand houses, several excellent parks, a great number of organizations aiming to aid, uplift, and inspire. It is a symbol of living American unity, a promise of a coming America, in which we hope we shall all live as good neighbors.

Camera Shows Hindu Temple For First Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—While her father, Robert J. Flaherty, was filming "Elephant Boy" in the State of Mysore, India, Miss Frances F. Flaherty, one more of a family of camera enthusiasts, found time to make camera studies of hitherto unphotographed ancient Hindu temples representing the Chalukyan, or "middle style," of Indian architecture.

Today her collection of 50 prints, having been termed an important contribution to archaeological research by the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Cleveland and Boston Museums of Fine Arts, are on exhibition at the Coffee House Club, 54 West Forty-fifth Street.

The photographs were made while the Flahertys had the use of one of the summer palaces of the Maharaja of Mysore, following the filming in the South Seas and in Ireland of Mr. Flaherty's earlier motion picture successes, "Tabu," "Mona" and "Man of Aran." They reveal an exotic, highly imaginative style of temple ornamentation, almost the exact opposite of the refined precision of Greek architecture as exemplified by the Parthenon.

The collection includes photographs of frescoes and ornamentation of the Hindu temples of Belur, built in 1117, Halebid, built in 1300, Somnathpur, in 1270, and Melkote, all of Mysore, southern India.

Senate Boost Bows to Farm Vote

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Even economy advocates predicted today that the House would accept at least part of the increases made by the Senate in the $1,000,000,000 farm bill which it approved late yesterday.

There was widespread feeling in both chambers that the desire to win the farm vote would prove stronger than the fear of new taxes, which influenced the House to hold the farm appropriation to $714,000,000 earlier this session.

The expanded bill, which the Senate passed without a record vote, now goes back to the House for action on the increases. Leaders expect that the measure will be sent early next week to a joint Congressional committee for adjustment of the differences.

The Senate-approved bill carries nearly $923,000,000 in appropriations—more than $200,000,000 in excess of President Roosevelt's budget recommendation—and an additional $90,000,000 in loans for agricultural purposes.

Had Been Cut in House

Until the farm bill reached the Senate, the Roosevelt budget estimates for various purposes had been reduced approximately $303,000,000 in Congress in an effort to avoid the $460,000,000 of additional taxes which the President advised to finance "emergency" defense outlays.

Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia (D), who steered the farm appropriation through the Senate, estimated that 30,000,000 persons would benefit from the outlays it provides for the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

He said 5,500,000 farmers were receiving direct benefit payments under crop control programs and that their families numbered about 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 persons. Another 13,000,000 persons were eligible, he estimated, to receive food under the surplus removal programs.

The largest of some 70 increases made in the bill by the Senate was $212,000,000 for parity payments to cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice growers complying with the Farm Act. This would be in addition to about $500,000,000 for soil conservation payments to these same farmers. Both the House and Senate have approved the latter fund.

The Senate approved the $212,000,000 fund by a vote of 63 to 19. Previously the House gave no consideration to parity payments, but leaders there agreed some provision for them probably would be eccepted.

Another large Senate increase was $85,000,000 for removal of farm surpluses through the Government's food stamp plan, export subsidies and other operations. This item won Senate approval without a single dissenting vote.

In addition to the outright appropriations in the bill, the Senate voted to direct the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend $40,000,000 to the Rural Electrification Administration and $50,000,000 to help farm tenants become farm owners.

The House had voted to appropriate $40,000,000 for rural electrification but nothing for the farm tenant program.

Last year the House first approved a farm bill of $835,000,000, the Senate raised that to $1,219,000,000 and they compromised finally on $1,185,000,000.

Sugar Men Win

An attempt by Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D) of Virginia to impose a $10,000 limit on sugar benefit payments was defeated 46 to 23 after Senators from sugar areas said the limitation would wreck sugar control programs.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury took the position, in a latter to Senator Byrd, that additional farm expenditures approved by the Senate could not be financed from the Treasury's cash working balance.

Several Senators have contended that money in the fund safely might be used to cover extra-budgetary expenditures.

Senator Byrd took the opposite view, and requested opinions from the general accounting office and from Secretary Morgenthau. The former reported that unencumbered funds in the working balance would total $514,225,114 when the fiscal year ends June 30.

Secretary Morgenthau, reciting various statutory charges against money in the balance, wrote Senator Byrd that "it is felt that the estimated working balance of the Treasury on June 30, 1940, as contemplated by the President's budget, will be about as low as it can be permitted to go."

The Treasury Secretary consistently has argued that a substantial working balance should be maintained to meet any emergency which might develop from war conditions abroad.

How Nebraska Got Potatoes to Market

ALLIANCE, Neb. (AP)—A success story of Nebraska "spuds" was the big topic at Nebraska Potato Improvement Association sessions here.

Howard M. McLean, area manager for the Nebraska Certified Potato Growers Co-Operative, told how growers cracked the Chicago market on a big scale, getting top prices by a simple new practice. They washed their potatoes and graded them in a uniform high quality pack. As a result, he said, an estimated 2,000 carloads of Nebraska "spuds" went to market this year, as compared with about 50 in past seasons.

Sardine Industry Shows Gains in All Divisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Calif.—Showing gains in almost every division of the industry over 1938, Monterey's sardine industry produced nearly $8,500,000 worth of canned fish, oil, and meal during 1939, according to Division of Fish and Game production figures released here. Combined cannery and fishermen's payrolls totaled $4,275,099.

Washington Sideglances

Why the census starts on April 2—Congressmen so busy they hardly have time for legislation—Roses, not gold—New attractions at egg rolling—Royalty still popular.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

A Day Late: It isn't primarily a fear of April fool jokes that causes the Census Bureau to wait until April 2 to begin the 1940 population count.

April is fixed for the census-taking because that is the month the Bureau's graphs show most people at home. Why not start April 1, then?

Bureau officials explain it this way: the 1940 census is being undertaken under a 1929 law outlining procedure for a census in 1930 and every 10 years thereafter. In 1930, April 1 fell on Sunday, so the law directed enumerators to start out on April 2, and census officials admit it's just as well.

Handy Men: In case you wonder what Congressmen do to earn their $10,000 a year salary, listen to the plaint of Representative Luther Patrick of Alabama, former writer and radio commentator.

"A Congressman," he told the House the other day, "has become an expanded messenger boy and employment agency, ward heeler, wound healer, trouble shooter, law explainer, oil pourer, glad-hand extender, recoverer of lost baggage, binder up of broken hearts, good Samaritan, cornerstone layer, and ship christener."

Now and then, he admitted, Congressmen do get in a "little flag-waving, a little constitutional hoisting and spread-eagle work," but every day, he protested, "it is getting harder and harder to find time for legislation."

Bad Tip: Workmen are digging up the Treasury grounds, not as some persons have hinted, to provide more room for the Nation's vast gold supplies.

We have authoritative information from one of the workmen. Merely an innocuous tile drainage system for a new rose bed soon to be put in, says he.

Modern Age: In the old days youngsters rolling their colored eggs at the White House grounds on Easter Monday considered it a big treat if they had just one look at the President and his wife, but in recent years this annual fete has grown to be a 10-ring circus.

Side attractions now include a magician, a Punch and Judy show, numerous men taking "talkies," ring games organized by the Girl Reserves, two bands, Mrs. Roosevelt's several tours of the grounds, a greeting from the President, and this year—the University of Rochester

Children First: Since the Capital's Easter Monday rules say that only those adults who are accompanied by children shall be admitted to the White House egg-rolling grounds, police have a real job on their hands trying to keep out "repeaters"—youngsters who hire and rehire themselves to adults as admission tickets.

The guards have taken to asking each adult as he or she enters the gate, "Is this your child?"

Even with this premium put on children, there are always several young ones left over when the gates close in the evening. The police take them into the White House, feed and entertain them until their parents finally miss them and come to redeem them.

Royal Welcomes: When Archduke Otto, handsome young claimant to the Hapsburg throne, entered the National Press Building to fill a speaking engagement this week he found more than 100 excited young ladies from a secretarial school assembled to welcome him.

The German Embassy gave an afternoon reception at a hotel for the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, head of the German Red Cross. Five hundred people were invited; 1,000 came.

CCC to Hold Open House On Seventh Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — James J. McEntee, National Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, will be guest of honor at CCC Camp Stratford in Westmoreland County, Virginia, March 31, for its celebration of the CCC's seventh anniversary.

The milestone will be observed by Virginia's 55 CCC camps, as well as camps throughout the Nation, with open house affairs in late March and early April. Most of them plan week-long open houses, when visitors will be entertained by special programs and taken on inspection tours of the camps.

Lake to Be Adorned By 10,000,000 Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Lake Balaton, largest lake in southern Europe, is to be even more attractive in the future than it has been in the past.

With this aim in view the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture has decided to have 10,000,000 trees planted on its rather bare shores. A first planting of 1,000,000 pine and other trees is to be made this spring and each year one more million is to follow.

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BOSTON and MAINE SEE PAGE 11
THE "COMMON CENTS" WAY TO GET THERE

Balkans Look to Self-Sufficient Bloc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—While the Allies and Germany are still clamoring for the decisive share of Balkan and particularly Rumanian trade, Rumanian economists are quietly working to build up a Balkan trade bloc as self-sufficient as possible.

This was seen in a recently inaugurated investigation here of the possibilities of the exchange of products between the Balkan countries by the Balkan Entente's Economic Consultative Council.

Though the recent Balkan Entente conference in February devoted little time to consideration of inter-Balkan trade because of pressure of political issues, the delegates left Belgrade convinced that something should be done to speed up economic co-operation between their respective countries.

Difficulties to inter-Balkan trade were recognized to be due to the similarity of economic structure of the four Entente countries, Rumania, Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia, which considerably restricts the possibilities of interstate trade.

Under normal conditions it would certainly be most advantageous for these countries to exchange their agricultural produce against the products of the great industrial countries, but under present conditions it is believed that every effort must be made to strengthen Balkan unity through trade.

Thus, Rumania has taken a strong initiative in building up Balkan economic co-operation.

Fitness of Rumania

Rumanian economists consider their country fitted to lead such a Balkan economic unit, on the grounds that it is fully equipped to deal with whatever trade exchanges should be made.

Such has been the rapid development of Rumanian trade and commerce during the past few years and such are its future possibilities that these experts maintain Rumania could become the industrial and commercial clearing house for the Balkans. They mention that Rumania's oil and hydraulic possibilities are inexhaustible, its man-power capable of immense achievements, its transport facilities by land, river, and sea, able to provide better and quicker dispatch than those of any other Balkan country, and the fact that Rumanian industry has doubled its output in the last seven years is given as an excellent proof of the country's work capacity.

Community of Interests

At the same time a movement is afoot among commercial circles in the Balkans to lay the phantom that the countries of the Peninsula, by reason of the similarity of their agricultural and economic structure, must compete rather than collaborate.

Its background is a new approach to the plan for an economic community of states in Southeastern Europe.

An analysis of the agricultural pattern of the Danube Basin to the Aegean Sea lends a logical foundation to the arguments of the agitators for inter-Balkan trade.

It is recognized that the production of Southern Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, and a part of Yugoslavia is subtropical in nature, while the remainder of Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Hungary belong in their agricultural classification to Continental Europe.

Thus the southern regions till the resources of their earth to cotton, opium, olives, tropical fruits, grapes, and tobacco. It is noted at the same time that Greece, mountainous and arid, takes advantage of its open maritime situation to import cereals, cattle, game, and wood.

Commercial Ententes Favored

With the two zones thus diametrically opposed in agricultural production, it is believed that, by the total abolition of customs frontiers between them, a vast international market could be developed.

Maintaining that it is inexact to see inevitable rivalry rise out of the similarity of products in certain states, economic and commercial experts here are strongly advising as a first and immediate step, regional co-operation.

As an example, they recommend the formation of a Greco-Turkish-Bulgarian commercial entente to deal with these countries' tobacco trade. If, through such an entente, a co-ordination in production, manipulation and sale, could be arrived at, the Balkan Peninsula and the outside world would be aided at once from the effects of the current ruinous rivalry.

As important as this result, would be the elevation of the standard of living of peasants and workers.

Neither Rumanian petroleum nor Bulgarian coal and charcoal has competitors in adjacent countries. And the role which could be played by Bulgarian gardeners, Wallachian shepherds, Dalmatian and Macedonian shipbuilders, and the Greek merchant fleet would be likewise important.

Administration of such a commercial community of states it is held, should be entirely free of party politics and should primarily remember the needs of the majority of its population who are peasants.

Rationalization of agriculture, methodic irrigation, the opening of new markets, organization of a common politic on land and sea transport, the reduction of competition, standardization of production, the development of species of agriculture best suited to each region, an improved program of internal and foreign propaganda, are among immediate objectives.

Combatting an impression that a customs union of all these states would jeopardize local industries, supporters of the scheme fail to see why legislation within the framework of a free customs should not be unilaterally negotiated to save all similar industries from loss, and to provide for them even better conditions than exist today.

It is also argued that commercial exchanges make for human ties, augment intellectual relations, a moral community of interests, and, in the long view, a new hope, a new mentality, new conceptions, and a new society.

Paris Police Move to Stop Illegal Trade in Currency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Clandestine speculation and illegal transactions in foreign currency and gold are the latest underground menaces to France's war program to claim the attention of the Paris police.

Following France's decree placing a strict control over dealings in francs, there sprang up an undercover movement to exchange francs for foreign currencies of countries which are not involved in the war.

Discovery of the large-scale underground combine which was dealing in illegal currency and gold exchange—known popularly as the "Black Bourse"—recently gave the police what they believe to be the upper hand in suppressing this activity.

Seeking to evade currency regulations, 21 brokers and dealers, mostly foreigners from countries of Eastern Europe, were arrested and 1,800,000 francs (about $45,000) in foreign currency in gold confiscated.

Caught in the Act

A man charged with setting up a clandestine bank, was taken into custody at the moment when he was trying to sell 60 twenty-franc gold pieces, which have long been withdrawn from circulation, and 200 gold dollars. A banker who was accused of being an associate was arrested at the same time. Two other suspects, an Austrian and a Pole, were also arrested with about one million francs in foreign currency, stowed away in the false bottom of a suitcase. Other raids on cafes in the neighborhood of the Paris Bourse, yielded 300,000 francs.

These arrests and confiscations were made on the basis of a decree law of Sept. 9, 1939, which forbids the sale and purchase of francs at unofficial rates. It is also forbidden to sell gold, except to the Bank of France.

Once Moved Freely

The franc at the present time is officially stabilized at 176 to the pound and 43.70 to the dollar. The dealers on the "black bourse," however, were offering 60 francs for a dollar and were willing to pay over 300 present-day paper francs for an old twenty-franc gold piece.

Before the war the French franc was a free currency. One could take it out of the country without limitation as to amount. There were no restrictions on its exchange for foreign currencies. There was, therefore, no temptation for speculation.

Now that dealings in francs are controlled, France is undergoing the experience of many other countries. During the first Russian Five Year Plan, there was a grotesque discrepancy between the official value and the private exchange value of the Soviet ruble. While the American dollar was officially quoted at 1.12 rubles a dollar, provided the purchaser knew the right people, could buy 40 rubles.

Until recently, when restrictions were imposed on bringing yen into Japan, there was an amazing amount of travel by foreigners between Japan and China, This was because yen could be bought in Peking and Shanghai at a discount of 30 to 40 per cent and brought back without let or hindrance for use in Japan.

Stronger Than Mark or Yen

The franc, however, is in a much stronger technical position than the yen [illegible] or the German mark. [illegible]e has the second largest gold reserve in the world. The Bank of France holds about 97,000,000,000 francs in gold as against a note issue of about 150,000,000,000 francs. But war is always a tremendous strain on a nation's currency.

Before the World War the franc was worth 20 cents. When it was stabilized in 1926, after the depreciation of the World War and postwar period its value was only five cents. Subsequent devaluations have reduced its present value to about 2.30 cents; and a new war is just in its opening phase.

The strong action of the police reveals that the French Government is determined to enforce respect for the valuation which it has given to the national currency and to suppress energetically speculation which is considered harmful to the country's war effort.

Influx of Indian Labor Brings Problems to Fiji

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji—Britain is establishing a new India in these mid-Pacific islands, perhaps setting fresh problems for the Fijians of the future to solve.

The native Fijian, by inclination a hunter, has been driven off the land by Indians, who have been brought over to labor in the plantations under the indentured system. He has been unable to adapt himself to the keener competition of this commercial age.

He has shown himself very good for short-term work, for such tasks as the loading of ships, or for clearing land, but he has an aversion to continuous steady work.

Indian Labor Recruited

Western capital in Fiji therefore determined to recruit labor in India. Thumb-printed documents bound these newcomers to work for five years. They brought their wives, their children, and the wives often worked in the fields. It was the beginning of a new race of landowners.

Most of this labor force came from the lowest Indian castes. They went from conditions of unspeakable squalor to conditions vastly better, though work was hard. As commodity prices rose, their pay was increased. The administration made stringent laws covering the housing of the coolies. In these conditions the Indians improved in physique.

After their term of service ran out most of them decided to stay on. Some of them became small landowners; others signed on for a second period of service to amass money enough to imitate them. In this way, through the years, the Indians have become property-owners here.

New Problem Raised

Belatedly, the Native Office which is charged with guarding the welfare of the Fijians has moved to prevent the invasion from continuing. It is not so easy today for an Indian to buy land. But the move has come too late to prevent the growth of a new problem.

The 1937 statistics show there were 99,000 Fijians in the islands, 89,000 Indians, and only 4,200 whites.

In 1919 the Indians revolted, and but for the backing of the natives the British would have been swept out of the islands. Today there is considerable antipathy between Indians and Fijians.

Most Indians still wear their national dress. But the trend is western.

Youth Goes Modern

Grandfather may still go barefoot, wear the dhoti and turban, squat on the floor and speak only his native tongue. But grandson is a city fellow, in custom-made suit, silk shirt, smart tie and shoes. He uses a chair, knows all about automobiles, and is a movie fan. And he is bigger physically and mentally than his parents.

The past decade, with its enormous economic upsets, has seen changes here. Most of the big estates are now cut up into small holdings and the sharecroppers on them are Indians. They have no labor troubles. With the aid of their large families they work their land.

They live frugally, and save money. Some of this money goes in lawsuits, for the Indian loves a good legal wrangle, but the paternal Government prevents the moneylender from getting it in high interest rates. And they grow in numbers.

On a Bicycle Built for Four

© International

German Riders Provide Their Own 'Fuel'

With gasoline being conserved for war uses, Germans take to "shanks mare" and the "pedal buggy" to get around, and they are finding fun in doing it. This family of four in Leipzig has what it takes to get from here to there with due notice of the traffic laws to signal a left turn in the approved manner.

War Jumps Use of Bicycles in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEIPZIG, Germany—Germany's already abundant crop of bicycles is daily growing. Not that there is any noticeable rise in the awareness of the delights of a "bicycle built for two" . . . or three or even four. If most Germans want to get around, they are finding that they must pedal a wheel or walk.

This is one of the more tangible results of the Reich's saving program on gasoline, which not only is forcing autos from the road, but is cutting down on the variety of makes produced. Formerly, Germany produced 120 different types of trucks, now only 20 models are being manufactured. Passenger cars which used to be made in 52 models are now only shown in 20. The motorcycle, which might have been chosen from 150 different designs, now is manufactured in only 30 types.

And the announcement that further fuel savings are necessary indicates that even fewer pleasure cars will be maintained.

Motor buses are using liquid gas and stationary motors are driven principally with fuel gas generated from wood.

The German man in the street once had visions of buying an inexpensive automobile, made possible by introduction of a model designed for the purse of the low wage-earner. He was told that if he saved 5½ marks ($2.20) a week for 4½ years, he could pay for it. More than 250,000 Germans took up this plan. But recently it was announced that the Volkswagen, the automobile he hoped to buy, would not be produced until after the war.

Purchasers were given the choice of either continuing their payments in the hope that some day the auto would be manufactured, or they could cease payments and forfeit all back installments.

Sweepstakes Drop in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Curtailment of gambling in the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes is disclosed in publication of recent earnings, although wartime restrictions have not totally cut off the gambling as at first predicted.

Before the war the average takings for 27 of the Irish sweepstakes were more than £3,000,000. Sweepstake receipts on the 1939 Derby, however, reached a total of but £1,631,817 in receipts, while the extra sweep in aid of the Irish Red Cross held in January, 1940, brought only £333,118.

Reports that the Sweepstakes, to which more than £86,000,000 has been subscribed in nine years, are to close down shortly, have been denied by the organizers in Dublin.

It was said that wartime transport difficulties and currency restrictions were making it impossible for the organizers to carry on the sweepstakes. But in presenting the financial report on the last sweepstake in January Mr. Jack O'Sheehan, Director of Publicity, Hospitals Trust, Ltd., said it was intended to hold other sweeps after that on the Grand National Race in April.

Since horse racing has been resumed in Britain after suspension in the early weeks of the war, Irish sweepstakes can still be held on English races.

In January of this year the war was used as an excuse for running an extra sweepstake, introduced by a publicity campaign announcing that benefits of the sweepstake would be distributed internationally to Red Cross agencies designated by the wishes of the subscribers.

Although the Irish sweepstakes are banned in Britain, there is still a considerable traffic in tickets. British newspapers and radio are not allowed to give information about the sweeps, but any radio listener can tune in to an Irish station for full details. Also some large advertisements have appeared in English papers recently which, without mentioning the sweepstakes promote the Irish Hospitals Trust.

Passing in Britain of a betting act in 1934 prohibiting publicizing of sweepstake results greatly reduced the amount of money subscribed to Irish sweepstakes by British people. But the amount was largely made up by the United States, although sale of foreign sweepstake tickets is illegal there.

Up till 1934 Britain subscribed 68 per cent of the total Irish sweepstake takings, according to figures compiled by the Churches Committee on Gambling, London. For the Grand National 1939 the percentage for all Europe, including Britain, had fallen to 23.28 and the United States percentage had risen to 55. Other percentages for this same event were approximately Canada 7.74, Eire 5.96, Africa 3.60, Asia 2 and other countries just over 2 per cent.

Of the total of £86,000,000 subscribed to Irish sweepstakes, the Committee on Gambling calculates, £45,500,000 has been paid in prizes and £22,600,000 has been absorbed in expenses, including commission and prizes to ticket sellers. Irish hospitals and health services have received about £14,000,000. The remainder has been paid in stamp duties.

'Sleuths' of Commerce Trace Clues From Hair Dye to Iron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Strange problems find their way to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce Testing House, which has come to be regarded here as the British Empire's Scotland Yard of Commerce.

Testing house "sleuths" claim they are rarely stumped by the queerest query, and they have built up a reputation for solving many types of problems.

There was, for instance, the case of British hats which, though satisfactory in most parts of the world, when worn in certain parts of South Africa, developed an unpleasant brown stain on the lining of the hat band.

Investigation revealed that the hat wearers were either iron workers or lived in an iron district, that iron dust contaminated their hair, and iron oxide acting upon the tannic acid in the leather of the hat bands formed russet "ink" stains.

A lock of hair and a woman's hat of green woolen material were the chief clues in the case of "the blonde who turned green." The blonde's hairdresser, rather than her hatter, was found to be responsible for this transformation. She was peroxided in a manner which rendered her particularly susceptible to dye reaction.

In another "case," red-colored garland paper decorations which had quickly changed to dark purple were found to be susceptible to acid from the atmosphere.

Testing house "detectives" deal with something like 50,000 queries a year.

London's Art 'Browse'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A browse around the National Gallery is a pleasure that art lovers here had reconciled themselves to doing without for the duration of the war. But they are to have that pleasure in a more literal sense than they could have supposed, thanks to the institution of what is known colloquially as "Browse's Academy."

Last September, when war broke the National Gallery's valuable paintings, like many other London art treasures, were "evacuated" to regions considered safe from aerial bombardment.

But the walls of the Gallery are no longer to remain bare. For, as a result of the initiative of Miss Lillian Browse, the famous building is to be reopened for a Spring Exhibition of Twentieth Century Art, starting Easter and lasting for two or three months.

So far as organization is concerned, this enterprise is a one-woman show. Miss Browse thought of it, obtained permission for it, issued invitations to about 100 collectors, asking them for the loan of some 300 pictures, and is even acting as her own hanging committee.

Queen Elizabeth loaned a picture and a steady flow of the works of modern masters—Whistlers, Sargents, Johns, Sickerts—has answered the appeal for works.

Next came the laborious task of arranging these works bn the walls of the National Gallery—an operation which, Miss Browse confesses, has long been her cherished ambition.

It is generally conceded that, but for the enthusiasm of Miss Browse, there would have been no art exhibition at the National Gallery this year. Because the "head man" there, Sir Kenneth Clark, is busily engaged on war work with the Ministry of Information, his hands are too full for him to be able to do so.

Clouds Won't Stop This Eclipse Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—"Even if we have to climb five miles to break through the clouds and photograph the eclipse from the air, we're going to do it," Prof. William H. Barton, Jr., Curator of Hayden Planetarium said today in answer to questions concerning plans of the Hayden Planetarium-Longines Eclipse Expedition. Headquarters will be established at Jacksonville, Florida, near the airport.

"It only takes one cloud, and a small one at that to ruin an eclipse," he added, "and we are prepared to observe this spectacle rain or shine, thanks to the co-operation of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, President of Eastern Air Lines, who has placed one of the 21-passenger Silverliners at our disposal. We are particularly anxious to obtain a complete photographic record of this eclipse, because there is not a single photograph of a ring eclipse in existence. A very bad daguerrotype was taken some 60 years ago."

The central path of April 7's annular eclipse runs through northern Mexico and the Gulf States. It will be visible as a partial eclipse over most of North America.

Polish Air Unit Trains in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—For the first time in the history of flying the red and white flag of Poland with its white eagle fluttered on the same mast below that of the Royal Air Force at an airdrome "somewhere in England."

The occasion was the presentation of a squadron flag to Polish air units which are training in conjunction with the British Air Force. The ceremony was carried out before General Zajac, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Air Force and, as he said, it signified the close harmony between the Polish airmen and their British allies.

The Polish uniform is the same as the British, but with a distinctive cap badge and the Polish eagle on the tunic.

New Zealand's Man-Power Registry Not Conscription

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand's decision to establish a national register is described as a move for the more efficient carrying out of the war effort and not a sign of any intention to abandon voluntary enlistment. For the time being the draft is considered scarcely a political possibility, for the Socialist Party which is now in power is itself split on the issue.

The government generally is clinging to the system of voluntary enlistment because it believes in it. As Prime Minister Savage said in one of the weekly broadcasts the administration leaders fear to invoke Nazi methods to defeat Naziism. That, they feel, would mean losing the war.

The position then is that voluntary enlistment will continue until it is proved it can no longer supply the reinforcements needed for the forces this country has promised Britain. Only then will the draft become a real issue, as it did in the World War.

Merely Economic Measure

Though the basis of the draft is provided by the new national register, the intention at the moment is to use this merely on the economic front.

Patrick J. Webb, made Minister of Labor in a cabinet shakeup a year ago, has now become Minister of man-power as well. His new organization is understood to be about to occupy the new social security building. Thus the structure which New Zealand erected to house the records of its most ambitious social betterment scheme is to be turned over to helping fight a major war.

Action in taking the register is to be swift. It is essentially one of man-power, Ages, special abilities, occupations are all to be revealed and the Government expects the results will aid it in maintaining production on the home front despite the cuts made in man-power by the Expeditionary Force and the Empire Air Force Plan.

Are No Exemptions

At present there are no exempted occupations. Earlier suggestions that exempted callings might be published were answered by refusal on the ground that men might be tempted to enter them. Even with the register completed every case is to be dealt with on its merits.

It is obvious, however, that the Government will insist on farms remaining in production and will not allow large numbers of farmers and their hired hands to leave for the war, because their part at home is of the first importance to this agricultural land, and the numbers to replace them are limited.

In the World War more than 10 per cent of the total population—20 per cent of the male population left New Zealand's shores. Woman's labor came to be at a premium.

Today, the economy of the country is more complex than it was a generation ago. New, important industries have arisen. Twenty-five years ago New Zealand exported only around $14,000,000 of dairy produce to Britain in a year. Last year it shipped $110,000,000 worth. Manufactures supplying the home market have multiplied and grown in size. Some of them, such as auto assembly plants, a new aircraft factory, and textile mills are of first-class military importance.

Thus the Government faces a more pressing problem than that which confronted the rulers of a comparatively simple agricultural economy a generation ago. And to this problem the Government's own plan to build New Zealand industries has contributed.

Britain Recasts Local Police With Scotland Yard as Model

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The British police detective system is to be recast and methods of Scotland Yard, Metropolitan headquarters which has become a byword for police efficiency, are to be adopted throughout the country on a regional basis, it was disclosed here recently.

This is the result of a Home Office decision, which is heralded as a step toward establishment of a national detective force.

Up to now each local police force has worked entirely on its own, with the exception of minor national services such as crime circulars. Scotland Yard's records have been open to all, but it has been up to each police force to decide when to use the Yard's central services and whether or not to call in Yard experts.

Now it has been arranged that all forces in England and Wales, with the exception of the Yard, shall assist in establishment of special services on a regional basis. These services consist of forensic science laboratories, criminal record offices, regional police radio systems, and an experimental center for police dogs.

All to Contribute

Local forces are to contribute toward the cost of these regional Scotland Yards, but half the total expenditure is to be paid by the Government.

The move is important, for it is the first attempt to get a measure of continual co-operation among police forces and to maintain a single standard of efficiency throughout the country.

Some local forces are already well equipped and efficiently maintained—Nottingham, for instance, claims to have beaton Scotland Yard to several important developments in modern technique during the past 20 years. But minor and less efficient forces, each jealous of their reputation and sometimes not eager to call in outside assistance, have reduced police efficiency for the country as a whole.

Scotland Yard has had difficulty in meeting demands both as London's own police force and the country's detective-service-in-chief. Regional centers are expected to relax the constant pressure on the Yard and at the same time to provide 24-hour service.

Women Detectives

Scotland Yard itself is branching out. For the first time it is giving permanent full-time appointments to women in the Criminal Investigation Department (more famous, perhaps, under its initials, C. I. D.), and the time may come when the "Big Four," as the Yard's "cabinet" of detective chiefs is called, will include at least one woman.

In six weeks 12 women police officers have been selected as detectives. Official recognition of their value in the work of the C. I. D., hitherto an exclusive male preserve, has resulted from the striking success achieved by two uniformed women police who were withdrawn from their beats to take over a special assignment in connection with the tracing of suspects in a difficult case of bombing by the Irish Republican Army.

Appointment of the women to plainclothes duty was a temporary measure, and something of a "last resort" but when they succeeded in digging up information leading to the arrest of several important I. R. A. suspects, it was decided the temporary expedient should be turned to permanent effect.

British Prisoners Get 'Joy' Packages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON (AP)—The Britisher at home now can send post-free "joy" packages to interned relatives and prisoners of war in Germany.

They will be repacked by the British Red Cross, which has advised senders to stick to knitted goods, shaving gear, and bar chocolate. Other food, games, and books are banned. Packages will be censored.

Each prisoner is allowed one 11-pound package every three months.

German Prisoners Help in Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON (AP)—Britain and France, in their war of "complete co-operation," are helping each other out with problems and are getting German prisoners to help them too.

A French mission visited England, consulted with British natural scientists, and worked out a system of pooling inventions and ideas.

German researchers are being taken from French internment camps to assist the French on scientific problems.

Something in a Name? Mr. Luckey Wins Prize

PARIS, Tenn. (AP)—Who says there's nothing in a name?

R. O. (Bob) Luckey recently was awarded a de luxe, family size electric refrigerator given away by a local furniture store.

Mr. Luckey is assistant cashier at a Paris bank.

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Oneness of All Mankind Expressed as Peace Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The way to peace must be through a revival of a sense of the oneness of all mankind due to its common origin according to the views generally expressed as a result of the World Congress of Faiths recently in session here.

The Congress, which was mainly engaged in discussing the fundamental causes of war and their remedy through religion, has for its main object the co-operation of all religions in helping mankind.

Under the chairmanship of Sir Francis Younghusband, the explorer, the sessions were addressed by representatives of the Moslem, Hindu, Jewish, and Christian religions.

Re-Statement of Religions

The Imam of the Mosque at Woking, England, speaking on behalf of Muhammadanism, emphasized the necessity for a more vigorous re-statement of the message of Christianity and of Islam. His religion, he declared, meant submission of the self to the will of God, and strongly supported peace. The Koran condemned offensive wars and permitted only wars of self-defense. The Moslems, he continued, stood for freedom of conscience and action, and were opposed to exclusiveness and intolerance.

War in the Hindu view, according to Swami Avyaktananda, was the result of the people's ignorance and not a punishment visited upon them by some mysterious force. Underlying all religions was a common principle and this was the true basis of human brotherhood and therefore of internationalism. The will to power, he pointed out, should be used not for domination but for the development of better things and constructive service.

Rabbi L. I. Edgar said the Jews had kept their sense of faith in God throughout calamity after calamity and stressed the fact that injustices and cruelties of the past had to be forgotten on the road to real understanding, and that religion showed the way to such forgiving.

Need for Unity

Señor de Madariaga found that the lack of consciousness of the unity, first of Europe and then of the world, was responsible for the weakening of the integrating forces.

Sir Philip Hartog, an eminent Oriental scholar, in a study of the effect of defeat on the French and the Germans, stated that France's defeat of 1870 at the hands of Prussia had led to an increase rather than a decrease in its moral strength.

And when a Hitler-like adventurer appeared on the political scene in the person of General Boulanger he was thrown out. The Dreyfus case was also quoted as an instance of the high standard of morality in France.

Canon Thompson Elliott of Westminster summed up the causes of war as fear and lust for power. Europe once had a national unity through the Christian religion, he said, but that was lost and had to be recovered. There had to be a return to a sense of spiritual values.

Duties of Citizen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The virtue of democracy is not in what it gives the citizen, but in the demands it makes of him, declared Sir Richard Livingstone, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in a recent address at Morley College, a workers' college here.

Under democracy the citizen must tax himself, vote for his own military service, and impose burdens on himself. It develops human character as no totalitarian regime can. By expecting much from human beings, respect is shown for their personality and enables its growth.

"But democracy, like patriotism, is not enough," he went on. "It gives men the best opportunity of leading the good life, but is no guarantee that they will lead it.

"It is possible to imagine a State with universal suffrage, social services, economic equality and the rest, where each citizen gives as little and takes as much as he can, content with a world of gambling, cinemas, automobiles, and newspapers exploiting human folly and pandering to his lowest tastes.

"Such a State," he said, "would have democratic forms but no other merit. . . . The content and ultimate value of democracy depends on our philosophy of life."

'Signed in Berlin'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—"I believe that if peace on earth and good will among men is to be achieved, the peace pact must be negotiated and signed in Berlin," said the Marquis of Willingdon, former Viceroy of India and former Governor-General of Canada.

Lord Willingdon was representative of the British Government at the New Zealand Centennial celebrations, and on his way back gave an interview, during which he emphasized that the views he expressed were his own personal views, and had no official background.

"I believe," he said, "that we must show the German people that we can step into Berlin. At the same time, any peace negotiated in an atmosphere of hatred will be a bad peace. The Allies must 'play cricket,' whatever happens, and make a peace that will have as its basis the realization that the world must learn to live amicably with 80,000,000 or more German people. The peace must be made on the basis that if you knock a man down in a fight, it is not dishonorable to pick him up again.

"The Allies are fighting for what is right, and I believe the Allies cannot lose. I believe that when this war starts in earnest, it will be a savage war, but that it may not last longer than six months. Then the thoughts of men will turn to the peace. It must be a just peace, determined in an atmosphere of calm. If the Allies march to Berlin, I believe that such an act would have a profound effect on the feelings of the German people.

"At this peace, steps must be taken to see that there can never be a repetition of what happened to Czechoslovakia and to Poland. I hope that an endeavor will be made to secure for all time the principle of settlement of disagreements by negotiation and not by war. Knowing the German character, I am convinced that if the Allies settle the peace on German soil, it will be for the good of the world."

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World Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An army of occupation in Germany to police the country for five years, until the nation can be "re-humanized" after the effects of intensified Nazi influences, has been proposed by a correspondent of the London Spectator.

"For upward of five years," says this correspondent, "Germany has been hermetically sealed to international and broad-minded influences." He then proposes a course of "education to re-humanize."

"The perverted Nazi textbooks must be replaced by objective, truthful ones; the international outlook must be inculcated as quickly as possible; the ideal of the brotherhood of man must be taught anew.

"All these are the prime function of real education, but it will take time. Five years will probably be too short, and during the time of 're-humanizing' we will need a guarantee that some eruption will not throw up another Hitler.

"For that guarantee I see no other solution than an army of occupation, or an international 'police force.' Failing this, the tender plant we shall be trying to nurture by education will again be trampled underfoot before it has taken root."

Norway Protests

By the Associated Press

The war at sea drew a protest from neutral Norway yesterday against Germany's "unnecessary" sinking of ships plying between Norway and neutral ports and neutral ships carrying supplies to Norway, authoritative sources in Oslo said.

A note sent to Berlin during the past two days requested a conference to discuss the affair.

Norway previously protested on March 16 after Berlin's assurance of March 11 that Germany would make every effort to respect neutral ships not sailing in convoys.

D. N. B., German official news agency, claiming that a Swedish vessel and three German steamers had been attacked by British planes in the last few days, said yesterday that Britain apparently had instructed its pilots to bomb unarmed merchantmen.

The news agency said all the attacks were unsuccessful. It identified the Swedish vessel as the Buenos Aires.

In London, however, an Air Ministry official said "there is no truth in the story" that Britain's planes had bombed German and other merchantmen near German coasts.

Meanwhile two Norwegian fishing boat captains reported they had sighted a large concentration of German submarines just outside Norwegian territorial waters for the first time in several weeks.

A German bomber, which the high command gave up for lost in the March 20 raid on a British convoy off Scapa Flow, returned to its home port with only one motor functioning efficiently, German reports stated.

The crew reported sinking the "tenth" ship, a vessel of about 6,000 tons, in the convoy assault. The high command previously reported other planes of the scouting group sank nine naval and merchant vessels of the convoy. The British have denied that any ships were sunk in this raid.

Far From War Crises

Wide World

King Christian

Danish Monarch, who is an enthusiastic ice-yachter (in white coat), shown as he secured information on the ice conditions of Roskilde Fiord recently before starting on a fast ride over the ice. The weather has been severely cold, but the King braved it to enjoy this popular sport.

Danish Food: To Convoy Or Divert to Reich Markets?

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—New German submarine onslaughts against vital shipping lanes brought increased British efforts today to coax neutral vessels into convoys and keep them at the job of furnishing the food that means more than munitions in the rival campaigns of starvation.

The fact that six of the latest victims were Danish was seen by some circles as an indication that Germany was trying to "persuade" Denmark to divert its famous dairy products to German markets. Danish butter, bacon and eggs help supply the breakfast table of British soldier and civilian alike.

[New York shippers viewed German submarine sinking of six Danish freighters—particularly the 3,270-ton Christiansborg carrying American grain from Philadelphia to Denmark—as a new phase of German sea warfare intended to divert rich Danish food shipments from English to German mouths.]

In 1938, British imports of Danish foods included 128,000 tons of butter and 86,776,000 dozen eggs, about one-fourth and one-third, respectively, of total British consumption.

The latest Danish sinkings raised that country's losses to 28 ships totalling 59,309 tons, about 4 per cent of its merchant fleet.

Motoring 'Three E's' Proposed for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA March 23—The "Three E's" of safe driving—engineering, enforcement and education—must be emphasized in the campaign to reduce the number of automobile mishaps in Philadelphia, according to the weekly bulletin of the Bureau of Municipal Research.

Requisites of a highway safety program, the Bureau says, are "engineering to facilitate safe driving by providing suitable highway structures and control devices and by establishing regulations; enforcement for those who are not otherwise co-operative, and education of drivers and pedestrians in the safe use of the highways."

The Bureau places the number of motor vehicle accidents in Philadelphia in 1939 at 16,851. Of this number, 3,506 involved violations of traffic regulations. Fifty-seven per cent of the violations involved driving too fast.

N. J. Age Aid Costs Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 23—Expenditures for old-age assistance in New Jersey during the last fiscal year totaled $6,433,558, the State Department of Institutions and Agencies reported today. The amount is an increase of $988,575 over the preceding year. Half of the money was Federal funds, while the State spent $2,412,584 and the counties $804,195. Administration costs in the counties were 8.8 per cent of gross expenditures.

War Gives Chinese Lessons By Exposing Their Failings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Chinese are learning a new kind of self-confidence as Japan's highly mechanized war machine slows down and bogs in apparently undecisive forays. An important result is to strengthen the hand of China's leaders who have preached self-discipline, and even self-criticism.

From time immemorial, smug self-satisfaction characterized this people whose history has sampled all that human cultures have to offer. Wartime stresses brought out glaring weaknesses in the Chinese national character.

Then arose Chinese writers and publicists who capitalized on the moment and the mood of their countrymen. Dr. Lin Yutang frankly stripped some of China's foibles of their protective covering. His book, "My Country and My People," at first aroused Chinese antagonism. But chastened by war's proofs that changes were needed, Chinese began to come around.

Madam Chiang Speaks

Madam Chiang Kai-shek is among the more persuasive preceptors of the New China. Wide circulation is still given to her statement of "China's Seven Deadly Sins." Originally published in the New Life Supplement of the official Central Daily News at the Provisional Capital, Chungking, her article bore the stimulating title of "Resurgam," or, "I Shall Rise Again."

Madam Chiang makes clear that the "rising again" is conditional upon acceptance of a new self-discipline and a new attitude generally, and she minces no words in elucidating.

"Many of the things she has to say," commented an editorial in the China Critic of Shanghai, "are not pleasant to the Chinese ear to hear, for she does not hesitate to point out with an almost brutal frankness the many weaknesses and drawbacks of the Chinese character and habits of life. She sees them for exactly what they are, namely, as an outgrowth of the period of corruption through which China passed as a result of the many decades of Manchu rule, and not as fundamental characteristics of the race which are ineradicable and impossible to change. Yet she makes no attempt to excuse these glaring faults or to cloak her criticism in euphemistic phrases."

The Fateful Seven

Special interest has fastened upon Madam Chiang's exposition of China's "Seven Deadly Sins" in which she turned a spotlight on what she considers the worst of the many evils which have retarded China's rebirth.

These are listed as (1) Self-seeking, (2) "Face," (3) Cliquism, (4) Defeatism (the mu-yu-fa-tzu" or "it can't be helped" psychology), (5) Inaccuracy, (6) Lack of self-discipline, (7) Evasion of responsibility.

Those who know China well will agree that the seven categories are well chosen.

Of the "Seven Deadly Sins," Madam Chiang regards self-seeking as the deadliest. In conversation at Hankow with this writer a year ago, she dwelt on the character of Christ and the necessity for supreme sacrifice on the part of the Chinese if they were ever to win over Japanese aggression. The idea has evidently persisted and grown in her thought.

Madam Chiang condemns the old-time Chinese practice of gaining official position for selfish advancement and she hits hard at the ancient "squeeze" tradition, which is rooted directly in the life of the people.

Similarly she speaks out against the worship of "face," a form of pride particularly damaging to the morale of the young and also costing China much through unwillingness to learn from technical advisors and other foreign friends.

Soldiers Write Nazi War News

BERLIN (AP)—Germany's war correspondents and cameramen are soldiers on soldiers' pay.

They are enlisted in the Army, Navy, or Air Force and are militarily trained. They do not represent a newspaper or news agency, but are organized into "propaganda companies" with the armed forces.

This arrangement springs from the German conception that "only a soldier has the privilege of writing about military affairs, out of regard for accuracy and thorough work."

Thus German war correspondents march with the infantry, go on scouting detail, stand watch, eat and sleep with the other soldiers. In a plane, submarine, or aboard a mine sweeper they are one of the crew because, it is explained, there is "no room for civilian ballast."

Their first-hand, eye-witness reports are cleared through a central bureau to the papers, in which they generally appear labeled merely "P. K." (Propaganda Company).

The articles are sorted carefully and distributed according to the type of reading public of each paper.

According to Major Hans Krause of the High Command, reporting has become "an essential function of propaganda, of national leadership."

During the World War, Major Krause asserted, reporters were in the service of their publishers who demanded sensations to compete with their competitors.

The results, Major Krause said, "were full of improbabilities, exaggerations, and warped judgments which astonished readers and caused head-shaking among the soldiers.

"Today the correspondent has a higher calling—to act as a middle-man between the fighting soldiers and the working home front; his pay is the wage of the soldiers."

Each of 28 Blind in Home Get $151.57 From Legacy

DENVER, March 23 (AP)—County Judge C. Edgar Kettering walked into the Adult Blind Home yesterday with a $151.57 check for each of the 28 residents. The money came from the estate of Mrs. Mary C. Smith.

Rutgers Seeks Clarification Of Its Relations With the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 23—Clarification of relations between the New Jersey government and Rutgers University for increased facilities and opportunities for public higher education is urged in the yearly report of the State Board of Regents, made public today.

The Board, which supervises the spending of State appropriations for higher education, most of which go to Rutgers, holds that the definition of a clear relationship between the State and the university would serve the best interests of both and determine exactly what units at the University are the State's responsibility. This settled, those units should then be supported by State appropriations in addition to any student fees the State might wish to charge at those units.

"Federal appropriations would continue to support the same activities as they now do," the report says. "Certainly there would be unanimity of opinion regarding the State College of Agriculture as a responsibility of the State. It might be the status of other so-called State units would have to be determined by the courts. In other instances, equities in properties might be bought or sold as between private Rutgers and the State."

The report holds that once the situation between the State and Rutgers has been clarified, the State could then embark upon a gradual program of making more adequate provision for education beyond the secondary level.

The report finds that New Jersey, while standing twelfth among the states in per capita wealth and income, educates in its own colleges and universities a much smaller percentage of its own citizens than any other State in the Union.

The Board of Regents asked the Legislature to pass a law authorizing the establishment of a New Jersey State University with units at strategic points in the Commonwealth, with Rugers as a nucleus.

The report asks an appropriation of $1,541,260 for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, an increase of $282,575 over the current fiscal year. Included is $200,000 for 210 additional scholarships at Rutgers for deserving and needy students.

King and Manion Assure Canadians Of Civil Liberties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 22—Assurance that "so long as this administration holds office every precaution will be taken to insure that the greatest degree of freedom consonant with our belligerent status will be preserved" has been given by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Civil Liberties Unions of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, and Vancouver.

"In your letter," Mr. King wrote, "you express apprehension lest the prosecution of the war result in restrictions upon the civil liberties of Canadians 'incompatible with the democracy for which they have been called upon to fight.'

"You will agree, I feel sure, that in time of war, in order that a nation put forth its best effort, a certain measure of restriction, fortunately unnecessary in time of peace, is inevitable. My colleagues and I, however, fully appreciate the great importance of safeguarding the traditional liberties of democracy under wartime conditions."

Mr. King's letter was made public along with a letter from Dr. R. J. Manion, leader of the Conservative Party, also written in reply to the Civil Liberties Unions' inquiry, which was addressed to the leaders of all parties presenting candidates in the election March 26.

"Under a National Government such as I have proposed," Dr. Manion wrote, "it is my intention, if given the opportunity, to bring before a Parliamentary Committee, for comorehensive review, censorship and all other existing regulations which now interfere with the rights and liberties of Canadian citizens.

"I have stated on practically every platform during my campaign that we, in Canada, whilst fighting for life and liberty abroad, must carefully guard against any infringement of those liberties and rights at home."

U. S. Pork Exports To Canada Soar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pork from the United States is finding a new market in Canada. Under British food plans Canada is obligated to ship to the United Kingdom from 230,000,000 to 290,000,000 pounds a year of bacon and ham. With curing plants taking so great a part of Canadian production, Canada drew on supplies in the United States.

Canada, which took 303,000 pounds of fresh and frozen pork from the United States in 1935, took 21,066,000 pounds last year, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture. The demand will continue, it is expected, as long as Great Britain continues to call for deliveries of Canadian cured pork.

Alimony Law In N. Y. State Is Extended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23—Alimony to wives in an action for annulment of a voidable marriage is today a law in New York State following the signing by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday of a bill by State Senator Benjamin F. Feinberg (R), of Plattsburg, providing provisions in these court cases similar to those written into law for divorce or separation.

The Feinberg bill also gives power to the court to order suitable provision for the support and education of children of a marriage that has been annulled.

The measure was recommended by the Law Revision Committee, which recalled that while heretofore the courts had permissive powers to make suitable provisions for the support and education of children in a marriage that had been annulled, the Feinberg bill makes it mandatory that children in these cases be cared for through the courts both in actions for annulment of a voidable marriage or for a declaration of the nullity of a voidable marriage.

"Conformity amendments are made to bring alimony orders in such actions within the provisions of law governing enforcement of alimony orders in actions for divorce or separation," the commission continued in its analysis of the Feinberg bill.

"Further amendments are made, establishing the power of the court to grant temporary alimony and counsel fees and giving the court power to direct suitable provisions for the support and education of children of an annulled marriage."

Governor Lehman signed the bill without comment.

Ohio City Profits In Parking Meters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — The flood of nickels flowing into the city treasury from 570 parking meters on downtown Youngstown streets last year swelled it by $55,889 and at the same time eased the traffic problem which has been bothering Youngstown officials for years.

Youngstown installed parking meters Oct. 10, 1938 and since that date has collected $75,118. The meters cost the city $21,094.

Double parking has been virtually eliminated.

Walter W. Mitchell, city finance director, said both merchants and automobile drivers apparently are well pleased with the meters as they facilitate parking and shopping.

C. F. Koby, Deputy Traffic Commissioner, said the meters have definitely speeded up traffic movement.

Canadian Election Eve Finds War Uppermost

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 23—The present election campaign in Canada which will close on voting day March 26, has been peculiarly marked by the fact that no really new issue, nor any radical departure in policy, has developed.

The outstanding fact of the campaign has been that everything but the war has been almost completely set aside.

Most of the great historic steps already taken by the government—control of all foreign exchange; control of prices, imposition of large new taxes—were not even the subject of serious argument in the campaign. When the Canadian Government says it will spend $500,000,000 on the war next year, doubling its ordinary budget, when a member of the Government indicates that it may double all taxes, there is no word of objection from anybody.

It is with this unanimity of purpose that from fishing villages on the Atlantic Coast, from the narrow river farms of Quebec, from the factories of Ontario, from the flat wheat lands of the prairies, from the deep woods of British Columbia the people of Canada will go to the polls next Tuesday to elect a war government.

The question posed before the voters is not "which party's policies are best," but "which party can carry out the same general policies in the most efficient manner."

132 Seats Needed

Out of 672 candidates the electors must elect 245 to make up the next Parliament and, to govern successfully, one party must win at least 130 seats. There are plenty of parties to choose from—four organized on something like a national basis, but only two, the Liberals and Conservatives, with any hope of forming a ministry.

From the Liberal Party now in office under Premier W. L. Mackenzie King, the elector knows what kind of government he will get for he has kept Mr. King in office, with a five-year recess, since 1921. It will be a Liberal Government, as that term goes in Canada, which means an extremely conservative government by the standards of these times—a middle-of-the road government devoted to the maintenance of the existing economic system, working for lower tariffs and more trade, but slowly.

Mr. King has made no large new promises in this campaign, indicated no change in the policies he has followed in his long term as prime minister. He promises only to prosecute the war with vigor, to spread the burden of it as evenly as possible and not to conscript men for war service.

The Conservative Party alone challenges Mr. King in the national field, with candidates throughout the Nation. On the basic issue of this election—the prosecution of the war—it stands on the same ground as the Liberal Party. It would oppose conscription and it says it would prosecute the war even more vigorously than Mr. King.

Indifferent to Party Lines

Dr. R. J. Manion, the Conservative leader, has broken new ground in many directions. His chief demand is for a National Government into which, as its leader, he would invite the most capable men regardless of party.

In economic policy, Dr. Manion moves in the direction of more government in business—a line similar to that taken by his former leader, R. B. Bennett, whose efforts to bring the Canadian economy more under the control of the State were rejected by the electors in 1935 and, in most cases, declared unconstitutional by the courts.

Dr. Manion promises to get Canadian farmers $1.50 a bushel for their wheat from Britain—a third more than the world price—and to call a world conference to settle the problem of wheat distribution. He would go in for large public works after the war to relieve unemployment, spend largely on relief in the meantime, work out a new fuel policy to help the Canadian mining industry, promote a large colonization scheme after the war. For the farmer he would increase tariffs, banish all connection between domestic prices for farm products and the world price by means of export boards to handle surpluses, and generally manage farming in order to give the farmer parity in his income with the city worker.

Two Power Firms File Rate Slashes, Third in Three Months, in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—The third rate reduction, in as many months, in power rates for customers of the Portland General Electric Company and Northwestern Electric Company has been filed with the Oregon Public Utilities Commission here. The latest rate reduction is on commercial charges for electrical energy and, according to estimates of rate engineers for both companies, will represent a saving of $632,000 for the combined 20,000 commercial customers of the two companies.

The new rates affect only industrial lighting and small power accounts. For this group the top block of electricity of 50 kilowatts will be charged at a rate of 3½ cents as compared to 5 cents on the former schedule. The savings will vary from 75 cents a month on accounts using 50 kilowatts, to $13.70 for customers using 1,500 kilowatts.

Both companies have announced additional rate reductions for larger commercial accounts are being completed. These added savings for customers will cover users of high-voltage industrial service and apartment houses. It is estimated that these reductions will bring about savings of between $200,000 and $300,000. This new rate structure will be filed with Ormond R. Bean, Oregon State Public Utilities Commissioner, at an early date, officials announced.

The first of the three new rate structures already in effect came Jan. 1 of this year, effective on all meter readings after midnight, Dec. 31, 1939. The second was announced March 15. These two afford customers in Vancouver, Wash.; Portland, and the Willamette Valley as far south as this city savings of more than $800,000. To this the new saving brought into effect by the new commercial schedule will bring rate reductions for 1940 to $1,500,000.

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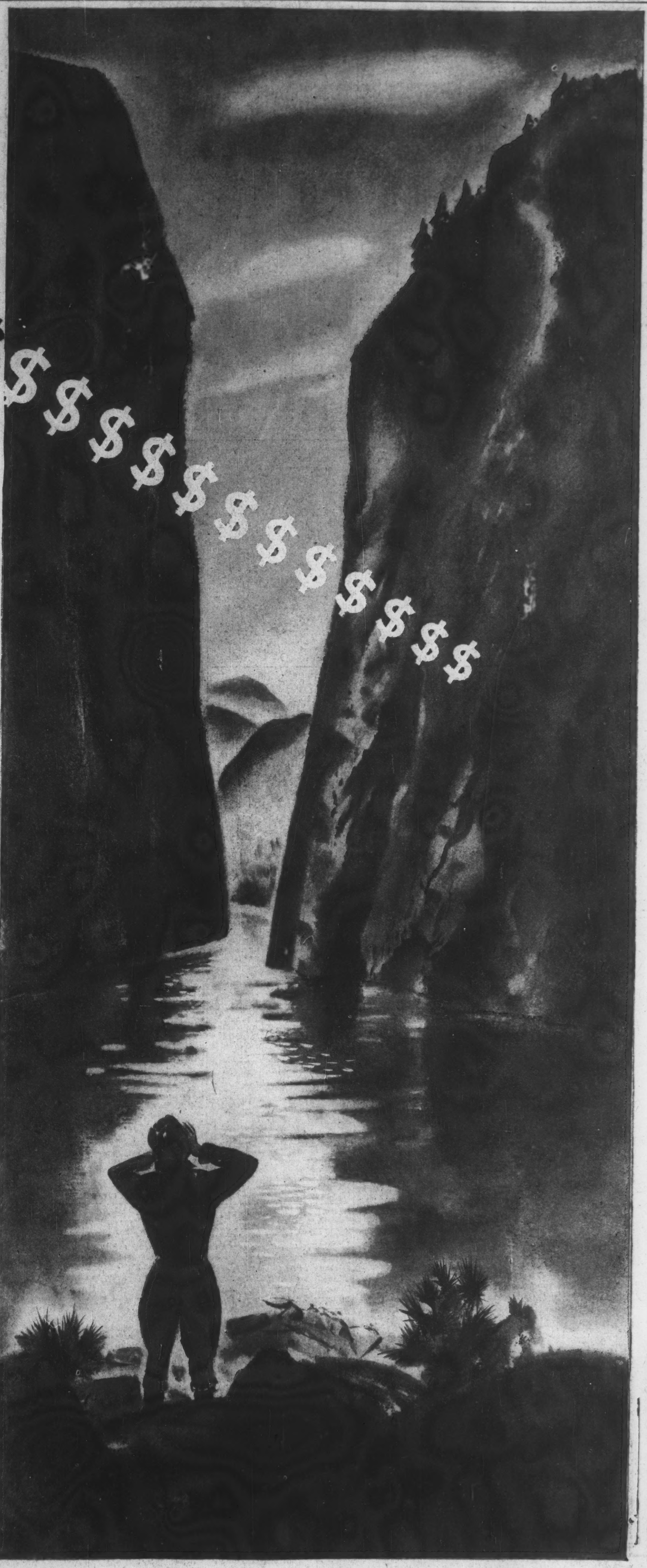

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NEW YORK

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Home Study

Encouraging a Sense of Responsibility at School

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Those Memorable Hours of Companionable Work in the School Studio!

A real family affair, this. Some of the children are sketching, some are making scrapbooks. All are absorbed in arts and crafts that enrich their viewpoint and lead the way to resourcefulness and lasting interests. It is a time of quiet, happy activity, where orderliness and design are built into young lives. This attractive well lighted studio in which nine little girls, one small boy and a teacher are seen here at work, is at Sea Pines School and Camp, Brewster, Mass., "down on the Cape."

Providing Tasks That Help the Child to Be Responsible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hingham, Mass.

"I wish that more elementary school teachers realized the importance of teaching their children to accept responsibility." This remark, made one day by a Junior High School teacher, made me think.

How can this important trait be brought out in my own third grade, I asked myself. Of course different pupils in my room helped by doing such things as dusting, watering plants, and cleaning the blackboards. But as I gave careful and definite thought to the need of children to actively accept responsibility, I realized this: A teacher should be constantly alert to give children experiences in which they may express desirable character traits.

Including Every Child

As a starting point I decided to make each child in the room responsible for some part of the daily activity. This decision I afterwards found was a great help in overcoming the tendency of busy teachers to give tasks to the more efficient pupils, forgetting perhaps that we are taking from the slower moving child the opportunity to develop the competency which may come through the actual doing of some piece of work.

During the oral language period the class was told that each one was to be a helper, and asked for suggestions as to what they could do. The children were most eager to have a definite part in the daily routine, and many afterwards happily reported at home that everyone in Room 11 had a "job." We discussed standards of work and each child was helped to see how necessary to the harmony of the room it was for him to do his task to the best of his ability.

The following list of duties were suggested by the children, some spontaneously, and others after the teacher had made some intimation that a need existed. (Some by groups):

1. Care of the library table which included keeping it in order and seeing that different books were placed on it frequently.
2. Care of the bulletin board which meant keeping curent event material up to date.
3. Removing cards from library books and stamping them with the date ready for the weekly visit of the town librarian.
4. Sharpening pencils — (one child responsible for having the children in his row sharpen their pencils in the ten-minute-before-school period.)
5. Passing milk and crackers at lunch time which included refilling the cracker box at the school supply room.
6. Morning Inspection—(seeing that each child in the row started the morning with clean teeth, clean handkerchief, and neatly combed hair.)
7. Inspecting dressing room for neatness and speaking to class if untidiness was found.
8. Preparing a story to read to the class during the milk lunch period.
9. Writing the spelling words on the rear board for children who did not sit where they could see the side board.
10. Helping children before school who needed more practice in arithmetic table by using flash cards.

As I became better acquainted with my children it was found expedient to assign tasks which would help the child to grow in some needful way. For example, Donald who quite often disturbed the reading class by asking to sharpen his pencil during this period was given the responsibility of seeing that the children in his row did this in the ten-minute-before-school period. Consequently he as well as the others learned the advantage of starting the day with his tools ready for work. Florence found the extra practice that she seemed to need in Spelling by carefully copying the words for the day on the rear board, as some children could not see the side board.

Choosing the Child Who Needed It

Doris, who frequently needed reminding when her report card and library book should be returned, soon learned the importance of replenishing the cracker box on the day that it was emptied as the school supply room was open only at 11 o'clock for this purpose. After a crackerless lunch Doris was reminded that our cracker girl had better write things down if she couldn't remember. A tiny notebook was brought to school the next day which showed that these third graders had learned at an early age the need of keeping a memorandum. Of course the less fluent reader also took his turn in reading to the class at lunch time. I gave this child stories of simpler content than those found in the usual reader. Thus the class was very pleasantly entertained; and greater fluency and confidence were gained by the small entertainer.

Our present day educators wisely advocate "learning by doing," and as teachers watch their small students happily and thoughtfully doing the tasks which are part of their present-day experience, the assuming of the larger responsibilities which will come in later life may be awaited expectantly. E. F. H.

Natural Science Readers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A series of thirty books for children that will cover various subjects in the field of natural science, are being published by Albert Whitman and Co., Chicago, at 50 cents each. These elementary science readers, as they are called, are done by the WPA Federal Writers' Project in Pennsylvania. Now ready are "The Book of Stones," "The Ladder of Clouds," and "Snow, Glaciers, and Icebergs." Soon will follow a book on bees, one on the moon, one on stars, and one on lakes and rivers. The plan includes books on such other subjects as birds, flowers, horses, reptiles, insects, farm animals, fish, bridges, tunnels, roads, airplanes.

The material in each case is presented in narrative form, with many illustrations, and gives (perforce sketchily, for the books are under 50 pages with large type) accurate information. Considering the high quality of similar material available in the ten-cent stores, we should say that these little books while better bound, ought to be offered at a lower rate if they are to gain a following. They are, however, a nice size for elementary school children, easy reading, and have interest. Of the three already in hand, "The Ladder of Clouds," in text and illustration seems the best, and "The Book of Stones," because handicapped by illustrations which seem amateurish from both an educational and art point of view, the least desirable.

Mrs. Osa Johnson, explorer, and three of the toys she designed to encourage children's interest in natural history. The Osa Johnson toys are sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation, and are being used to further an interest in wildlife conservation.

Toys to Teach Natural History

Meet Snowball, Toto Twiga, and Pantaloons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Animal toys that are as nearly as possible like the animals themselves have been designed by Mrs. Osa Johnson, explorer, from animals she has had as jungle pets. These new toys were launched this week under the sponsorship of the National Wildlife Federation, as a means of interesting young children in wildlife conservation.

The group, to which new toys will be added each year, now includes a giraffe, an elephant, a honey bear, and a gorilla, each bearing the name of Mrs. Johnson's pet of that variety. For instance, the giraffe is called Toto Twiga, which in Swahili means Baby Giraffe. The elephant is called Pantaloons, celebrating the way all baby elephants look from the rear. The honey bear is Honey Boy because of his taste for honey, and the gorilla is Snowball because he is so black.

At the National Toy Show these toys won first place, and natural history museums have recommended them highly. From Mrs. Johnson's original designs they were executed by sculptors at the American Museum of Natural History, in particular by Louis Jonas, then made up into plush toys.

During this past week Wildlife Stations have been maintained in various department stores where the toys are sold. To each toy was attached an envelope of Wildlife stamps, contained in a booklet with a story written by Mrs. Johnson on the life and habits of the animal represented by the toy. In the back of the booklet is space to paste pages of stamps as the children collect them. Those garnering various series of stamps will be rewarded with various honors in the Osa Johnson Wildlife Clubs, organized at each Wildlife Station. Possession of an Osa Johnson toy gains membership in any Wildlife Club. Mrs. Johnson herself is working with these clubs, speaking on conservation at their meetings, and furnishing them with interesting information on natural history.

The Youth Room in St. Paul

Once a Dingy Basement Room, Now Like a Modern Club Where Teen-Age Youngsters Read and Discuss Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Paul, Minn.

The youth room in the public library in St. Paul, Minn., is one way of showing how public libraries the country over can help that army of teen-age boys and girls who heretofore have not had too much attention.

Librarians have recently awakened to the fact that they can do more for American young folks to help them, through books, to become adjusted to the changing world they live in. Already books for little children have been emphasized, and corners or rooms have been set aside in libraries where the youngsters can thumb over picture books and juvenile volumes to their hearts' content. Grown people, too, in the last decade have been better provided for with well administered departments in libraries where they are supplied with reading material they require.

For the In-Betweens

But between the little folks and the grown people are thousands—yes, to be exact, more than 10,000,000—young folks in the United States between the ages of 16 and 20. Moreover, it is estimated that more than 2,000,000 of these are neither in school nor at work. Thus librarians are thinking more and more on what they can do to give these boys and girls intelligent help and encouragement.

The St. Paul Public Library tackled the problem by having a dingy basement room of its main library building made over into a beautiful, informal library room, like one in a modern home, for the use of young folks. The architect, Magnus Jemne, planned wall paneling in yellow poplar, used vivid blue leather on chairs and window seats, surfaced tables with terra-cotta linoleum, put gay striped curtains at the windows, and lined the walls with shelves of books. The project was made possible by money from the James Skinner Memorial, and is often called the "Skinner Room."

Here the old relationship of librarian to patron or of teacher to pupil is thrown to the four winds, and the young folks are tremendously pleased to gather in the room informally, browse through the special collection of books—all within their range of interest—and to discuss all kinds of problems.

Round Table Discussions

"We are constantly engaged in a sort of round table procedure," is the way Miss Eleanor Herrmann, who is directly in charge, describes the service. Book discussions are always going on, she says, arguments concerning the relative merits of today's best sellers. The young people even volunteer to tell how the teaching of Chaucer could be improved, and they prepare lists of books and periodicals they would recommend for the Skinner Room.

The other day, a high school senior brought in a manuscript of a mystery story for criticism which he hopes to have published, as he frankly stated, in a pulp magazine. A mother and her son use the room as a meeting place because the boy wants to spend as much spare time as possible there. One boy likes the idea of having few books on a shelf, as they are arranged in this room, so that it doesn't look too much like an institution. He says they make him want to read more.

Small but Distinguished

"Days of Our Years," by Pierre Van Passen, and John Gunther's "Inside Asia" have been in constant demand since the room was opened in June. The librarians started out with a "small but distinguished" collection, for they claim that the "first function of a room of this kind is to encourage diversified reading," and not to have a large book collection. The selected volumes include the older classics, but not to the exclusion of modern literature. All fields of knowledge are represented, so that the restless inquiring young people may find something on almost every subject within their comprehension. Books on art, poetry, and biography are the most popular among the non-fiction, Miss Herrmann reports. Many who previously read only fiction, she says, have now turned to biography and other subjects, and will soon graduate to more specialized departments.

Inquiries are coming in about this special library set-up for young folks, according to Miss Perrie Jones, head librarian. Questions are coming from other librarians who have dingy basement rooms or "institutional-looking quarters" which might be turned into something colorful and modern, glowing with life, attractive and wholesome for young folks.

M. R. Z.

American Library Association

Deep in a book! In the Youth Room of the St. Paul Public Library.

The 'Home-Room' Book Corner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The modern elementary school is likely to have pets of some sort in practically every one of its grades these days. They are there to help teach children responsibility, compassion, gentleness, to answer in a natural way their questions about reproduction, and to serve as subjects for countless spontaneous articles, poems, descriptions, sketches, and paintings. A children's book bringing out fundamentals of pet care has been much needed. In the form of an elementary school supplementary reader, suitable for home as well as school, "Pets Are Fun," by Dorothea Park and delightfully illustrated in color by Marguerite Davis, is designed to meet this need. (Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, Mass., $1)

The pets include a pony Peterkin, Polly the parrot, Jingle the kitten, Tam the wire-haired terrier, and the usual assortment of school doves, rabbits, guinea pigs, turtles, and white mice. Through narrative made really interesting and full of action, the children find out how to treat these and other animals, what to feed them, making and cleaning their pens, and such. It is a fine bit of teaching, and very prettily got up. One of the "Community Life Series," edited by Thomas Hopkins, curriculum specialist of Lincoln School and Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia; and Lorraine Miller Sherer, director of curriculum, Los Angeles County Schools.

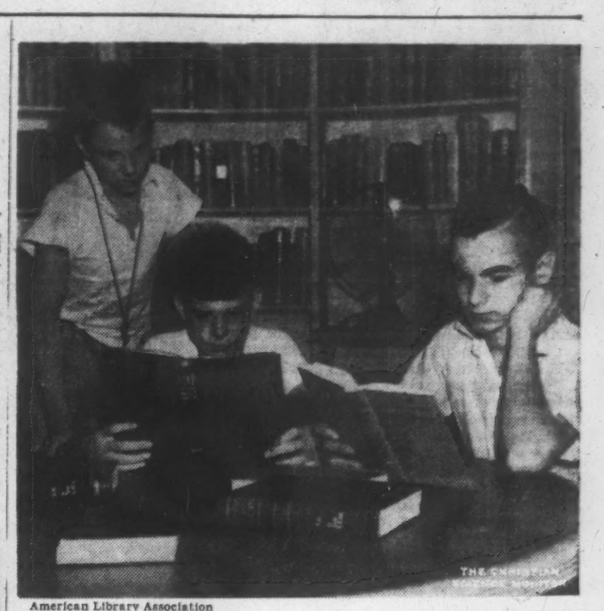
* * *

How their neighbors to the south live, is something American children in elementary schools today are being helped to know. "Mateo and Lolita," by Burr Durfee and Helen and John McMorris (Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, $1.25), is "a true story with actual pictures" of a boy and girl in Mexico. They do all the things that Mexican children do. They go to market, they watch the weavers, they learn about pottery, they are taken to see the famous floating gardens. The clear, story-telling photographs are all full page, without margins. It is to be hoped that Mexican children are being supplied with similar messengers of good will about children of their great northern next-door neighbor, for children who read about children of other lands in this fashion are encouraged toward international friendship right at the start.

French Broadcasts Used In French Classes

Durham, N. H.

Short wave radio has become a part of equipment for the French laboratory at the University of New Hampshire. So that students may be able to hear French as spoken in the mother country, the university language department has procured a short wave set and each day undergraduates listen to programs broadcast from the country across the sea.



American Library Association

The Youth Room of the St. Paul Public Library is a place where adventure and exploration may be wooed. This picture was taken soon after the room was opened to its youthful public last summer

Instead of Telling Tales

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

As a teacher of young children I have looked forward to reading the helpful suggestions found on the Education Page since becoming a subscriber to The Christian Science Monitor.

Indeed I believe that the wealth of practical material found here constitutes a most helpful course in Character Education for both parents and teachers.

One thing that seems to stand out particularly on this page is the importance of making the expressing of good qualities attractive to children. This was most helpful to me in working out a problem with my third graders last year which I should like to share with the readers of The Parent.

"Telling tales" seemed to be rather prevalent among these seven and eight-year youngsters, and in giving thoughtful consideration as to how this situation might be met I decided to show them the attractiveness of being one "that bringeth good tidings" rather than a tale bearer of unpleasant happenings.

Accordingly the children were reminded to be on the lookout for helpful items to report while at home, at school and on the way to school.

A box was placed on a table containing slips of paper on which they were to write brief accounts of helpful and interesting things which they either saw or did. Much interest was shown in this plan and the box soon overflowed with good tidings containing evidences of thoughtfulness and kindness of children, parents, and friends; and even the traffic policeman had his share of good deeds recorded.

As the three-sentence story was one of the language objectives of this grade we found much to tell and write about from the material in our box. Every teacher knows that a story growing from actual experience or observation has much greater meaning to the child than one taken from a list of titles in a language book. In this way an activity started for character growth brought a two-way blessing.

Certain of the inherent good which is in every child the wise teacher will find unfolding to her ways in which to make goodness attractive to the receptive child thought.

Truly the helpful ideas found on the Education Page are of inestimable value to the educators of our youth.

(Mrs.) E. L. H.

* * *

Conversation at Table

Illinois

Dear Friends:

Conversation at the dinner table became of primary importance, once, in our home. Two little girls, one nine, and the other ten years old, had come to stay with us. Hitherto, they had had very little supervision. They were regularly admonished to wash their hands before sitting down to a meal. For some time, the table talk was practically confined to the mechanics of eating properly.

The little girls' efforts to have good manners were becoming habitual, and so our vigilance in correcting them could be mercifully slackened. Thereafter, they would hold the floor, separately, or together, relating trivial occurrences in a way which was very boring to the grown-ups. And so certain standards of conversation were set up: Only pleasant subjects were to be mentioned. Or, we would tell one another what things of beauty we had seen. They were enjoined to talk one at a time, and to listen to what others said.

We had no maid at that time, and so it seemed wise to give the children tasks to do. They would set the table, or help to clear it, alternating their duties every week.

Saying grace became a joyous adventure. Each child and adult, in rotation, would select, and repeat a grace. Usually these verses were taken from the Bible, and the learning of them involved reading, memorizing, and an apprehension of spiritual gems which could not fail to bless. Each little girl would choose her verse independently, and take, as a rule, a new one every time it was her turn, but once in a while, would repeat one she liked especially well. (Miss) M. W. F.

A Saturday Column

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Easter Service

ON EASTER MORNING Slightly, who never attended church on Easter or any other occasion, was awakened by his landlady hammering on the door of his room. "Telephone," she called. "It's Mr. Garrity."

Slightly took one look out the window and began talking to himself. Wet snow was falling, wind driven. "Flakes like quail," he muttered, as he reached for his shoes. Weather like that, and a telephone call from the boss, meant only one thing—trouble on the line.

Shoe-laces dragging, he clumped downstairs to the telephone. Garrity's voice came calm and deliberate: there was a short on the transformer pole outside the church. Three persons had reported buzzing and sparks. The circuit-breaker in the sub-station had kicked open repeatedly, and Garrity had tried to burn the short clear by holding it closed. He had not succeeded; the short was intermittent, but still there. "It may be an improper dead-end," he said, "or the line down on a crossarm, or even a bad transformer."

"I'll go down and clear it," responded Slightly. "That all?"

"Wait. There's a church service today. Fancy organ music, and an anthem. Woe be to any man who interferes with Reverend Halliard's Easter services. You go down and stick your finger in the dike. Keep the short clear until church is over and the people start coming out. Then you can cut off the juice and finish up. Understand?"

* * *

Slightly understood better than Garrity could have imagined, because the lineman and the Reverend Stephen Halliard were friends. The previous August Slightly, working on a pole in an alley, had heard the smack of a baseball into a catcher's mit and looked down to see a man and a boy playing catch. When he came down, he watched them a moment and the man asked: "Would you like to throw a few?"

"Don't mind if I do." He threw a few. And the man threw a few. He was tallish, and brown, with wrinkles about his eyes. After a while, he waved to the boy.

"That will do me, son. I have to go in now and work on my sermon."

Slightly jumped. "Are you a preacher?"

"Yes. Why?"

The lineman started away. "I guess your arm fooled me.—Hey! This is Saturday. Do you always wait until Saturday to figger out your sermon?"

Preacher Halliard laughed. "I am working on my Easter sermon."

"Easter is seven months away."

"I know. I have five months' work done on it already."

* * *

Slightly, unlearned though he was, was of thoughtful and philosophic timber. He was deeply impressed by a preacher who worked all year on his Easter sermon and threw a fast ball with a hop on it.

Some weeks later, the two men chanced to meet across a checker-board in the local barber shop. Slightly, with the blacks, opened 11-15, 8-11 and 4-8; when the preacher replied 23-19, 22-17 and 17-13, his eyes brightened. "Ah-*ha*!" he exclaimed, and rubbed his hat vigorously over his buffalo hair.

They campaigned for twenty minutes until the minister, departing suddenly from the book game, gave two, took three and broke through to the king row. Slightly stood up, nodding approbation. "I got to go. But I'd shore like to play you again sometime."

"Good," said the minister. "Come to the parsonage any time. Come tonight."

But Slightly never went. He couldn't quite bring himself to enter a parsonage.

* * *

It was in November that the preacher, in search of a good axman, was directed to Slightly. A big box elder tree threatened the church foundations and it was to be removed. There was a near-by hedge fence of antiquity and charm, which complicated the problem. "They tell me," he said to Slightly, "that you have the tackle and the skill to take the tree out without wrecking the hedge. How about it?"

Line work was light. Slightly agreed. The next morning he showed up with team and wagon, tools and tackle. He nipped the tree out bite by bite, dug below ground level for the last cut, and buried the stump. There was only smooth earth when he finished. "Capital, capital," approved Stephen Halliard. "How much is your bill?"

Slightly was coiling rope. He did not look up. "It's this a-way," he muttered. "When you pass the hat in meetin', I ain't never there, and it don't look like I ever will be. Still, they's times when I wisht I could do somethin'. So I reckon I won't put in no bill fer this, and furrin missions will be ahead jest that much."

"Why, thanks," said the preacher. He knew he dared say nothing more effusive.

* * *

And now, back to Easter Sunday. Slightly got to the job somewhat after ten o'clock. Snow was already ankle deep. He peered up at the transformer pole; the storm whipped thickly around the crossarms, but the blue sparking was plain to see. As he stood sizing up the job, Mr. Halliard, coat over his shoulders and snowflakes in his hair, came out to talk to him. "Can you get it repaired before service begins?"

"Parson, take it easy," urged Slightly. "The choir ain't going to miss a note. I won't do nothing drastic now—I'll just baby this thing along until you say the last amen. But I will ask one thing—when church is over, and before you start shakin' hands with the parishioners, kinely stick your head out the window and give me the highball. All right?"

"Slightly," answered the preacher, "it's the least I can do."

* * *

The anthem and the hymns were sung, the invocation said, the sermon preached; the lights in the auditorium had never been brighter and the performance of the organ was beyond reproach. Presumably the sermon was worth its twelve months' preparation; for, as the Reverend Mr. Halliard stepped from the rostrum, he was surrounded by members of the congregation who wished to shake his hand and say kind things. He bowed and smiled, working his way to the side of the room. "Excuse me just a moment," he pleaded.

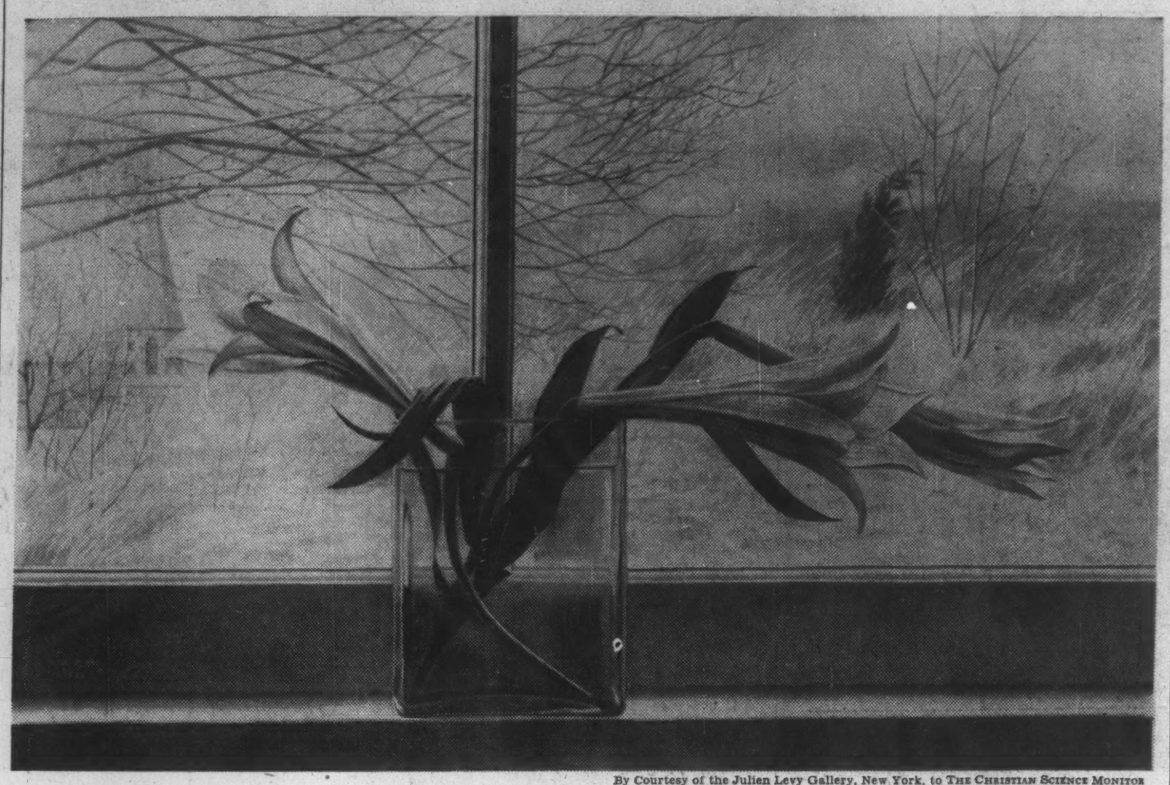
He slipped the catch on a window, struck the wood smartly with his fist, and sprang it open; a sudden gust of snow struck him in the face. He leaned out, peering up to where a little man perched atop a pole, with a rubber blanket thrown over certain live wires. He was a hunched up little man, like a too-early robin, and snow was deep on his shoulders and back.

Stephen Halliard waved. The man on the pole waved, drew on a pair of huge rubber gloves and pulled the transformer fuses. At that instant, the exit lights in the church auditorium went out.

The minister closed the window and rubbed his hands briskly. Someone asked: "Who was that?"

"One of my most faithful parishioners," he replied. "But I don't dare let him find it out."

JOHN F. HAYES



By Courtesy of the Julien Levy Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LILIES": *A Painting in Gouache by Peter Blume*

THESE LILIES on the window ledge lift their heads against a cold, bleak landscape, yet triumphantly herald the full flowering of the spring to come. In the windswept, colorless world outside, the evergreen is bent, the branches of the saplings and the tall grass are driven by wind and snow, and, at the same time, in this interesting still life, all that becomes but a shadowy world, faint and unreal, soon to pass. The reality is prefigured in the rich beauty, form, and life of the lilies themselves.

Their tender beauty and brilliance, in contrast to the pale and indistinct scene without, have been expertly realized and delineated by the artist. The long slender forms, for all their delicate grace, dominate the composition. The translucent vase of glass, the sharp frame of the window, all severely simple, lend themselves to the gentle austerity of the design.

Revealment

We went into the garden, you and I,
And suddenly it seemed we felt the spring;
Yet not because against the pale blue sky
The plum tree twigs were full of buds; no thing
Alone conveyed this thought, and yet we knew
The promise held within the earth's warm breast
Was near fulfillment. Could a thought imbue
One moment with the whole of spring's bequest?
Hold fragrance of all gardens in a flower,
The song of every bird in one bird's note,
The happiness of years in one short hour,
The dust of ages in a single mote?
It may be that beneath the blossoming tree
We glimpsed, not spring, but all eternity.

GWEN CASTLE

Dawn

We know not all the beauty Mary saw—
What pastel color in the skies,
Or glimmering of slowly fading stars;
We only know she saw Truth rise
And looked on all the loveliness
Of dawn—with new-born eyes.

FRANCES M. PRAY

Finding the First Cowslips

LOOK FOR COWSLIPS on Helleberget—those first little yellow buds amidst the withered grass and rotted leaves—that was always the first thing we did in the Spring. To think the cowslips had come! It was a fresh marvel every year and a certain sign that it would not be long before we could move out to Storevik, our island in the fjord, that lay there waiting for Summer and for us. . . .

I doubted if there were any cowslips yet. The snow was still deep and glittering-hard down here in town. Our garden was buried in snow and on the fjord, large, bright cakes of ice were still afloat. And the nights were full of frost under cold, icy stars that mirrored themselves in the black water of the fjord.

Still, Helleberget lay facing South and in burning sun over there on the other side of the fjord. Bare almost to the top, it lay and warmed its watery steep all day, its silvery-grey alder wood clinging close on the precipitous crags. . . .

We stayed close to land as we crossed over, resting now and then on our oars, peering at the hillsides. It was not easy to see anything so small from the boat. Every now and then Brit, in her eagerness to be the first to see one, cried out that there was one—and there! But it was only a yellow leaf or a freshly broken twig.

We rowed further and further. The cliff heaved menacingly above us with smooth rock faces and overhanging crags from which wild eføi hung in long festoons. The hazelnut trees were in bud, sifting down their yellow pollen, pussy-willows shone silver-grey, and the wild cherry trees had little buds that smelled both bitter and sweet.

High up where the cliff was bare and the ice lay thick, a pair of sea-eagles sailed and circled with angry, ill-natured shrieks. We tied our boat alongside a deep bay and went ashore. Here was where we usually found them—the first cowslips. . . .

There—under a crag that was glistening wet, out of rust-green moss and lichen, I saw them sticking up—the first cowslips! Sure sign that the earth, after a long, long Winter, had begun to live again. . . .

I sat down on a large, sun-warmed rock. Over on the other side of the fjord, it was full Winter yet. I looked at Jarstadheien, glistening bluely with crusted snow, and at ranks of birch trees marching over the crests and ridges below. Azure blue shadows filled the glens and canyons. Along the beach, ran a wide, dark band where the tide had swept away the snow. The fjord lay dead-still with only a ripple near the shore where a cold, wintry breath stirred the water's surface. There I could see the tip of Storevik shooting out into the water, and I could see our little grey houses, half-hidden behind the big old trees under a low ridge that was beginning to get a greenish cast from the new sprouts on the evergreen's branch-tips. . . . Suddenly I felt impatient for Summer. Well, Spring was here, at least—another Western Norway Spring, so radiant, so fragrant with the strong smell of earth and budding trees.—From "Storevik, Another Northern Summer," by GØSTA AF GEIJERSTAM. Translated from the Norwegian by JORAN BIRKELAND. (New York: Dutton.)

The Petrified Forest

AT GALLUP you are on the edge of the Painted Desert—on the edge of the Hopi country, where they have the snake dances, and next-door neighbor to the Petrified Forest.

We chose the Petrified Forest. It is disappointing or overwhelming—according to your anticipations. There are those who expect to find a stone forest of tall trees—doubtless stone birds singing stone songs, with stone leaves waving in a stone breeze.

The Petrified Forest looks like the débris of a flood—logs that have tumbled and rolled and scattered all over the mud flats. . . . It is apparent that they must have turned to stone before being rolled to this location. They are cracked off sharp and clean as stone is broken—not as living wood is mauled and fractured. The colors of the snapped-off stones are gorgeous and bewildering: smoky topaz; amethyst; purples and scarlet and blue.

The trees lie in widely scattered groups; and there is every probability that countless thousands of unfound stone logs lie under the desert silt. . . . The forest is now a National Monument.—From "The West Is Still Wild," by HARRY CARR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Angel Thoughts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS RECORDED IN the Gospel of Mark, when Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of James, and Salome came to the sepulcher very early in the morning, they were wondering who would roll away the stone from the door. But when they arrived they found the stone rolled away already, and they were told by an angel, "Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth, which was crucified: he is risen" (Mark 16:6). What joy must have been theirs! Was not this a resurrection for them also? They had gone to the sepulcher filled with a sense of loss and sorrow because they believed their beloved Master was dead. But the wonderful message, "He is risen," lifted their thoughts, and enabled them to glimpse the glorious fact that good is supreme and life is eternal.

God is Life, and man is the perfect manifestation of divine Life. Christ Jesus proved that nothing can dissolve the relationship between God and man; that no mortal supposition can prevent man from perfectly manifesting divine Life. His love for and understanding of Truth enabled him to come forth from the sepulcher, thus proving that good is supreme, and that Love destroys hate.

Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 45 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Glory be to God, and peace to the struggling hearts! Christ hath rolled away the stone from the door of human hope and faith, and through the revelation and demonstration of life in God, hath elevated them to possible at-one-ment with the spiritual idea of man and his divine Principle, Love." The Master's "at-one-ment with the spiritual idea of man and his divine Principle, Love," enabled him to overcome the belief of death, thus proving the efficacy of trust in the power of Truth. The Christ, the spiritual idea, can remove that which may seem to us a stone before the dark cave of material beliefs, for the Christ is ever present to redeem.

It is only because of ignorance of God and man that mortals experience sin, sickness, and death. Through the earnest study of Christian Science such ignorance gives place to an understanding of the truth about God and man. Thousands have been healed of sickness and have been lifted above sinful desires through Christian Science. They have been freed by the Christ-power which enabled the Master to overcome death and the grave.

Even as angel thoughts enabled Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, and Salome to discern the risen Christ, so today angel thoughts enable us to see being as it is, spiritual and perfect. Thus we relinquish fear, doubt, discouragement, distrust, and sorrow, knowing that God, divine Mind, is ever present and omnipotent. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 299): "My angels are exalted thoughts, appearing at the door of some sepulchre, in which human belief has buried its fondest earthly hopes. With white fingers they point upward to a new and glorified trust, to higher ideals of life and its joys."

One needs true ideas in order to work out any problem, be it one of sickness, employment, supply. In an article entitled "Angels" in "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 307): "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment." So let the one who is in need turn to the promise (Psalms 91:11), "He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways," and he will receive from divine Love the true ideas which will meet his daily needs.

At Easter the thought of the Christian world turns to the resurrection of the Master. A greater sense of gratitude than has ever before been experienced comes to those who now discern that, since the Master proved life to be eternal and good supreme, the power of Truth which enabled him to do so can be understood and demonstrated by all today. The first demonstrations of one who has gained some knowledge of the great facts of spiritual being may seem small compared with the demonstration of the Master in his overcoming of death and the grave; but as one is grateful for each manifestation of God's power his ability to demonstrate the truth will steadily increase.

Angel thoughts help us to discern the Christ, the spiritual idea. As we receive the Christ in our consciousness our thoughts are lifted above the belief that life and intelligence are material, and thus we are freed from the effects of this false belief—sin, sickness, and death. With the higher concept of Life as God come health and a joyous sense of freedom.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.]

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Engletanker

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

SOM DET BERETTES i Markus' evangelium, kom Maria Magdalena og Maria, Jakobs mor, og Salome meget tidlig om morgenen til graven og undredes på hvem som vilde velte bort stenen fra døren til graven for dem. Men da de kom hen til graven, fant de at stenen allerede var veltet bort, og en engel sa til dem: "I søker Jesus fra Nasaret, den korsfestede; han er opstanden" (Markus 16:6). Hvilken glede må de ikke ha følt! Var ikke dette en opstandelse for dem også? De hadde nærmet sig graven med en følelse av tap og sorg fordi de trodde at deres elskede Mester var død. Men det vidunderlige budskap: "Han er opstanden," løftet deres tanker og satte dem i stand til å få et glimt av den herlige kjensgjerning at det gode er enerådende og at liv er evig.

Gud er Liv, og mennesket er det guddommelige Livs fullkomne manifestasjon. Kristus Jesus beviste at intet kan oppløse Guds og menneskets gjensidige forhold til hinannen, at ingen dødelig formodning kan forhindre mennesket fra å gi fullkomment uttrykk for det guddommelige Liv. Hans kjærlighet til og forståelse av Sannheten satte ham i stand til å tre frem av graven og således bevise at det gode er enerådende, og at Kjærlighet tilintetgjør hat.

Mary Baker Eddy skriver på side 45 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*: "Ære være Gud og fred med de kjempende hjerter! Kristus har veltet bort stenen fra døren til menneskelig håp og tro, og har, gjennem åpenbaringen og demonstrasjonen av liv i Gud, hevet dem op til muligheten av for-en-ing med menneskets åndelige idé og dets guddommelige Prinsipp, Kjærlighet." Mesterens "for-en-ing med menneskets åndelige idé og dets guddommelige Prinsipp, Kjærlighet" satte ham i stand til å overvinne troen på døden og således å bevise hvilken virkekraft tillit til Sannhetens makt innebærer. Kristus, den åndelige idé, kan fjerne det som for oss kan synes å være en sten foran de materielle forestillingers mørke hule, for Kristus er alltid nærværende til å befri.

Det er bare på grunn av uvitenhet om Gud og mennesket at synd, sykdom og død griper inn i dødeliges liv. Gjennem et alvorlig studium av Kristen Videnskap viker denslags uvitenhet for en forståelse av sannheten om Gud og mennesket. Tusener er blitt helbredet for sykdom og er blitt løftet op over syndige tilbøieligheter ved hjelp av Kristen Videnskap. De er blitt befriet ved Kristusmakten som satte Mesteren i stand til å overvinne døden og graven.

Likesom engletanker satte Maria Magdalena, Maria, Jakobs mor, og Salome i stand til å skjelne den opstandne Kristus, således setter idag engletanker oss i stand til å se tilværelsen som den er, åndelig og fullkommen. Derved gir vi slipp på frykt, tvil, motløshet, mistillit og sorg, og vet at Gud, det guddommelige Sinn, alltid er nærværende og allmektig. Mrs. Eddy sier (samme bok, s. 299): "Mine engler er ophøiede tanker, som viser sig ved døren til en eller annen grav, i hvilken menneskelige forestillinger har begravet sine kjæreste jordiske forhåpninger. Med hvite fingre peker de opad til en ny og forherliget tillit, til høiere idealer for livet og dets gleder."

Vi trenger sanne idéer for å kunne utarbeide løsningen av et hvilket som helst problem, enten det gjelder sykdom, beskjeftigelse eller det daglige utkomme. I en artikkel med titelen "Engler" i *Miscellaneous Writings* skriver Mrs. Eddy (s. 307): "Gud gir dig Sine åndelige idéer, og de igjen gir dig hvad du daglig trenger. Be aldri om noget for morgendagen: det er tilstrekkelig at guddommelig Kjærlighet er en alltid-nærværende hjelp; og hvis du venter uten nogensinne å tvile, vil du hvert øieblikk ha alt du trenger." Den som lider nød, skulde derfor søke tilflukt i løftet (Salme 91:11): "Han skal gi sine engler befaling om dig at de skal bevare dig på alle dine veier," og han vil fra den guddommelige Kjærlighet motta de sanne idéer som vil gi ham hvad han daglig trenger.

I påsken søker den kristne verdens tanke hen til Mesterens opstandelse. En dypere takknemlighet enn de nogensinne før har kjent, fyller dem som nu har lært å forstå at da Mesteren beviste at liv er evig og det gode enerådende, kan Sannhetens makt som satte ham i stand til å gjøre dette, bli forstått og demonstrert av alle og enhver idag. Våre første demonstrasjoner efter at vi har tilegnet oss nogen kunnskap om den åndelige tilværelses store kjensgjerninger, kan synes små i sammenligning med Mesterens demonstrasjon i hans overvinnelse av døden og graven; men når vi er takknemlige for enhver manifestasjon av Guds makt, vil vår evne til å demonstrere sannheten stadig øke.

Engletanker hjelper oss til å erkjenne Kristus, den åndelige idé. Efter som vi mottar Kristus i vår bevissthet, løftes våre tanker op over den forestilling at liv og intelligens er materielle, og således befries vi for denne falske forestillings virkninger—for synd, sykdom og død. Med det høiere begrep at Liv er Gud, kommer sundhet og en frydefull følelse av frihet.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Dream of April

April is something that your heart remembers
Suddenly. One late afternoon in March
The look of green-starred apple tree and larch
Burns in your mind. Forget the lost Decembers
Shaking their feathery snows along the air;
Forget the acrid winds of dark October
With a blown russet leaf set like a sober
Token of autumn in a girl's bright hair,
For spring is something stirring as a cry.
When drifts lie meager where a mist of green
Shimmers across the stubble field, and clean
And cold the early rain drives down the sky,
Forget the somber winds, the storms, and find
A dream of April burning in your mind.

LEONA AMES HILL

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1940

Ocean Beach Restored By New London

Another example shown of the notable recovery of New England from hurricane damage.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, March 23—They are pointing to the new $2,500,000 reconstruction job at Ocean Beach, near here, as a prime example of how New England is coming back from the hurricane, bigger and better than before. It is an interesting example, too, of a citizen clean-up of a dingy area.

Ocean Beach, within New London's city limits, is regarded as one of the finest beaches in New England. The water is warm, there is a little surf, but the sand is protected by Long Island, acting as a giant breakwater.

Yet for half a century New London took little pride in this naturally fine beach. There was the usual polyglot of unsightly hot-dog stands, beach houses, and similar dingy, flimsy structures. In time, police rated it as a beach slum area, and made frequent raids. Fire underwriters designated it as a conflagration zone, and Ocean Beach slumped further into disrepute.

Then came the big wind of September, 1938.

It smashed Ocean Beach.

Flimsy buildings toppled into the narrow streets. The boardwalk and the old wooden pier vanished. Sand from the ocean floor was piled on everything.

Dismayed owners picked at the wreckage, made plans to build again.

Long Boardwalk Built

But they never had the chance. The hurricane had given the people of New London an opportunity that apparently they had been awaiting. New London resolved that Ocean Beach should never be resored to its former status.

A year and a half have passed since the hurricane. Today every stick of the Ocean Beach development has been removed. A new boardwalk, 2,000 feet long and 30 feet wide, curves around the shoreline. Back of the boardwalk contractors are beginning work on a modern bathhouse to serve 3,600 bathers at one time, a salt-water swimming pool suitable for Olympic tryouts, a restaurant, a paved parking area that covers 15 acres and will hold 3,000 cars.

Ocean Beach, in its entirety, has become a city park. June 1, it will be opened to the public as the finest municipal bathing resort on the Connecticut coastline.

A citizens' committee, set up after the hurricane, started the beach development idea. In an informal ballot, conducted to test public sentiment, New Londoners voted, eight to one, for the proposal. The General Assembly of 1939 gave New London permission to issue $2,500,000 in beach bonds, and set up an Ocean Beach Park Board as part of the New London city government.

175 Buildings Torn Down

Two hundred and two separate pieces of property have been condemned, for approximately $1,200,000. Demolition started last fall, and was completed on Feb. 1. One hundred and seventy-five buildings, or what the hurricane had left of them, were torn down. Payne & Keefe, New London architects, drew plans for the new park buildings. Most of the construction contracts have now been awarded. A million dollars is being spent on new construction.

In the private development of Ocean Beach, with building lots worth fancy prices to the promoters, every possible square foot had been made use of. Three-story boarding houses stood so close that a cat could scarcely run between them. Buildings were only 75 feet from the water's edge. Fifty thousand persons, on a hot summer holiday, knocked elbows along this narrow strip of sand.

The new Park Board likes wider spaces. It has set its new and wider boardwalk 300 feet from the water. There will be 300 feet of white sand, along the half mile of beach, where children may run races. There will be no dance halls, no concessions.

Small Stands Ruled Out

Under management of George T. Cronin, newly appointed superintendent, there will be instead clean bathhouses, a two-story service building where one may buy anything from a sandwich to a shore dinner, a picnic area, a heated pool, a children's playground—and room for everybody.

A staff of 112 uniformed employees, according to preliminary plans, will serve the public under Mr. Cronin. There will be a first aid station, trained lifeguards, instructors for swimming and other sports. Police and firemen will be on duty at the beach.

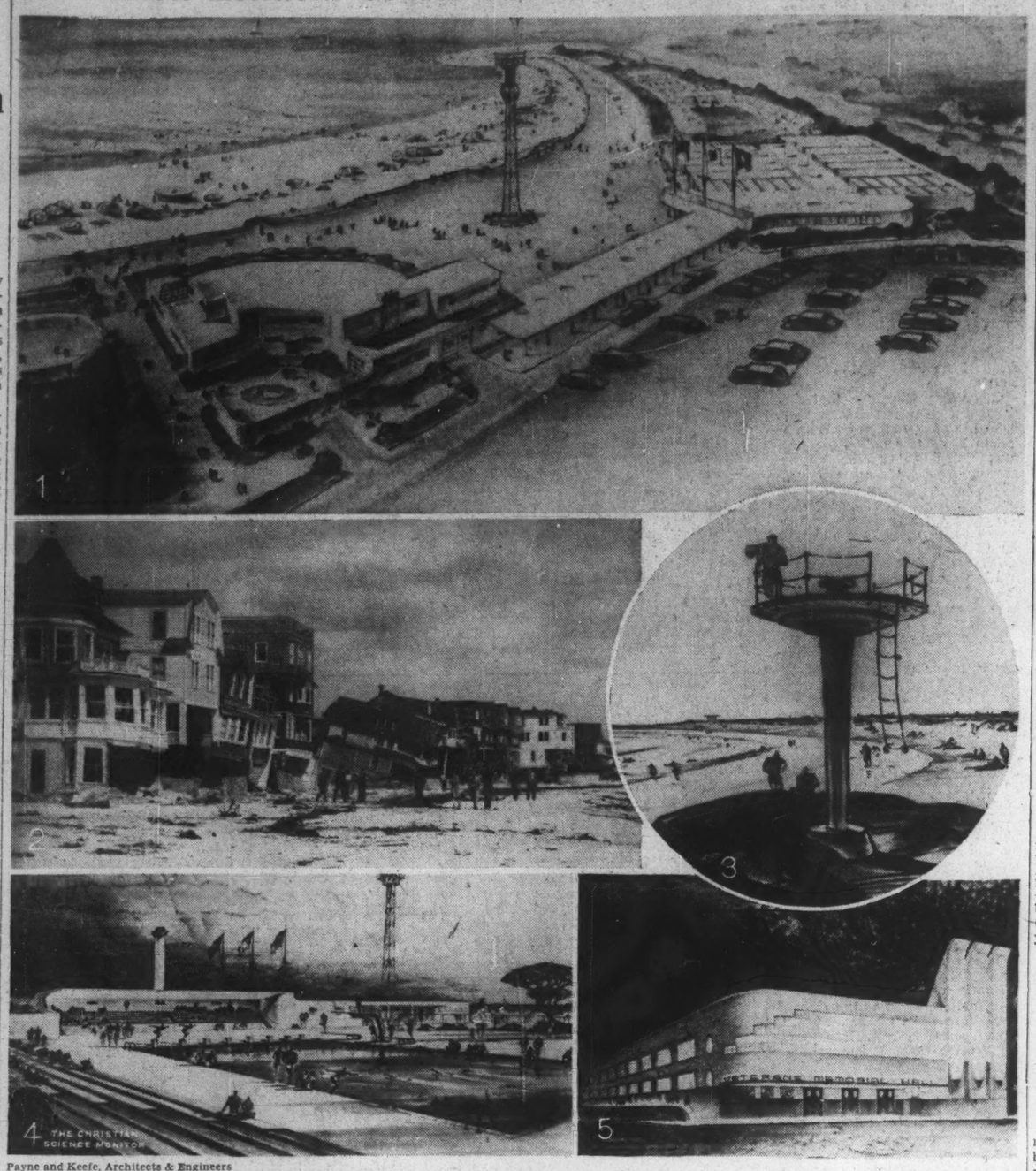
The public is expected to pay for all this.

New London has made the initial investment, but one of the terms of the legislative act was that admission must be charged. The Park Board's budget estimates $185,000 will be collected in a year and $85,000 will be spent to operate the park. The bonds are to be retired, over a 30-year period, from the proceeds. New London residents will pay lower fees than those from other towns.

Not only has the appearance of the beach been changed completely, the beach itself has been improved. While they were at it, the builders of the new park have raised the level of the entire beach by dredging up more sand from the ocean floor. The old boardwalk was four feet above the water. The new one rests on sand that is eight feet above the water, and the deck of the boardwalk is 10 feet above the level of the Sound.

The water, too, will be better for bathing than it was before the storm. New London is spending $500,000 on a sewage disposal plant that will eliminate the dumping of untreated sewage into the harbor, for the first time in the City's history. Two outfall sewers near the beach already have been eliminated. This expense is in addition to the funds devoted to the beach development.

New London 'Comes Back' After the Hurricane



Payne and Keefe, Architects & Engineers

$2,500,000 Reconstruction Job to Make Beach One of Best Equipped in New England

(1) An aerial perspective from over the parking field. (2) View of the front beach after the hurricane. (3) Main life guard tower. (4) Perspective of pool under construction. (5) Exterior of proposed auditorium. The improvements will transform a nondescript section, and cheap stands and other undesirable structures are barred from the restored area. So, as in numerous other instances, the public rises above disaster and makes things better.

Young U. S. Poet Sees Need Of Positive Tones in Verse

By John Ritchey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Ivory-tower poetry is a thing of the past," said George Abbe, young American poet and novelist, whose first book of poems will be published on April 19.

A slender, engaging young man, he sat the other afternoon in a hotel room in Amherst and talked about poetry—and prose, for he is a novelist, the author of "Voices in the Square," published a year or two ago. The "Ivory tower" came into the conversation as it always does when a poet is speaking of poetry.

Mr. Abbe said with feeling that it was a thing of the past and not only that but it was a misnomer anyway, and whatever it was that we called by that name has "gone with the wind," too, and the poet has gone back to his really important business, that is, "dealing with positive values," said Mr. Abbe.

Did he mean poetry of social protest? Mr. Abbe did. "But I don't mean political poetry," he hastened to add.

"I mean social protest poetry in the sense that the poet must rebel against the belief in the world that we are headed for chaos. He must reaffirm the positive values of life, adopt a philosophy that is concerned with religion," said Mr. Abbe.

How can the poet go about this? The answer is simple, according to Mr. Abbe. "First the poet," the young author said, "must realize that he is in the world with man."

After that? "Be aware how he can find in nature a retreat in which grows the consciousness of human values," Mr. Abbe told us.

"There in nature, and by using nature as a symbol, the poet will be able to show people that we all must share the responsibilities of living. I have a poem in my book that illustrates what I mean." He opened the volume that was not as yet formally published. We read:

Dream on in the quiet
Among the gloom and deep.
The leaves hang brown and
bitter dark—
Too late for sleep.
This hills we climb are lovely,
Sharp the air,
But sharper still the world
behind, . . .
We must turn back and share.

This sensitivity, which almost might be called gentleness, combined with a curious passionate power, is as much a part of the man as it is of the poetry he writes Which is as it should be. You have a feeling that the man is in the poems and the poems are in the man. He lashes out with words and gestures against anything he feels is cruel and unjust. He speaks with tenderness for the weak and suffering. His face lights up with joy when he remembers great poets like Frost and Wordsworth, quotations from whom creep into his conversation like little slivers of light.

He began talking about his new novel, "Dreamer's Clay." He wants to get poetry into it. He remembers Robert Nathan. He is able to do it, he thinks. You can reveal the gradual experience of life in a novel—perhaps beter than you can in poetry, he muses.

He thinks the trend in prose is back to fantasy which gives the author a breadth of poetic possibility. But he thinks again of what he wants to do with his writing: bring love into it of the broadest possible kind. He cannot, it seems, get away from the deeper aspects of his work for long at a time.

He will talk about himself for a minute, admit that he won the Julia Ellisworth Ford Award for narrative verse and that teaching (he teaches at Mt. Holyoke) is pleasant but not a final occupation. "But writing, you can do things with writing," he shakes his head. "you can feel alive."

The room darkens with the brief March twilight. "I've talked too much," he says, "you shouldn't have let me." But even after he has rushed out of the room (he apparently never walks) his words have a way of remaining behind him—because they are the good brave words of a young man who wants to help.

George Abbe

Rising young American poet and novelist.

Fast Freighter Due in Boston For Week End

Newest U. S. achievement in merchant shipbuilding has ultra-modern devices for handling cargo.

Uncle Sam's newest achievement in merchant shipbuilding—the C-3 Diesel type of cargo-passenger liners—designed to give safe, speedy transportation for ocean freight, with ultra-modern devices to expedite the handling of cargo during loading and discharging, is is to be seen at the Port of Boston this weekend.

The Mormacpenn,—twin-Diesel propelled—first of the C-3 type ship to be completed under the United States Maritime Commission's shipbuilding program, and said to be the fastest cargo liner ever built for American flag operation, is due to reach Boston tomorrow, mooring at the Army Base, South Boston. It is her initial trip.

The Mormacpenn is the first of four ships of the same type to be launched for Moore-McCormack Lines, and during trials, logged 19.7 knots an hour. During her voyage to New York to load for her initial trip to South America, she exceeded 20 knots for a time.

Large Cargo

Aboard the Mormacpenn is a large cargo of wool, hides, quebracho extract, casein, and similar products of South America. The craft is operating in the North Atlantic ports-East coast of South America service of the Moore-McCormack Lines.

Capt. Edward G. Barrett, master of the Mormacpenn is a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Naval Reserve, is a native of White Plains, N. Y., and widely known for his abilities in the field of photography. He is the owner of several high quality cameras, and owns a valuable collection of technical pictures of ships, and terminal facilities.

The Mormacpenn is 492 feet long, 69.6 feet beam, 33.6 feet deep, and 11,735 deadweight tons, with a normal cruising speed of 17 to 18 knots.

Unusual Feature

Perhaps the most unusual feature of the Mormacpenn, and her sister ships, which attracts attention of marine engineers everywhere, is the system of propulsion. In each ship there are four Busch-Sulzer Diesel engines coupled by electric couplings, through reduction gears to the propeller shaft. This is the first arrangement of machinery of this kind in the United States, it is said, and was designed to secure dependability and flexibility in operation.

With this equipment, the ship may be operated with any combination of the four engines. In other words, she may run on one engine on 25 per cent of her power, and may increase that percentage up to 100 by using the four engines.

For maneuvering, two engines may be run ahead and two astern, the ship being reversed by use of the electric couplings. During trials, the propeller was changed from turning full speed ahead to astern in about 10 seconds, perhaps the fastest reversing of any type of marine machinery on record.

Fire Detection

The system of fire detection and extinguishing is called the most modern and complete to be installed on any recent cargo ship. It embodies both visual and audible fire detection by means of smoke detection tubes leading from all cargo spaces, and also from the engine room. These tubes draw samples of air continually 24 hours a day, passing them through a detection cabinet in the pilot house, where an electric eye rings an alarm as soon as smoke is automatically detected coming from any portion of the hold. Also, samples which show traces of smoke are quickly detected by the eye, and the location of the fire is instantly determined.

Through these same pipes discharge of carbon dioxide gas is sent from pressure cylinders located in a central portion of the hold.

Boundary Line Politics Hold Dual Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALAIS, Maine.—Along this section of the Canadian-American boundary there has been a great deal of election talk during the past month. The Canadians have a national election next week. Local elections, town meetings, and the State primary in June occupy the attention of Maine people.

In this border region Canadians and Americans show great interest in one another's affairs. Canadian papers are sold in Calais newsstands and even by newsboys on Calais streets, and American papers have a wide sale on the Canadian side.

Canadians and Americans around here often sit in on each others' political meetings and rallies.

The close relations which exist between Calais and the neighboring Canadian town of St. Stephen have from time to time given rise to some peculiar situations. The Calais Advertiser, Calais' only local newspaper, is Republican, and local Democrats have sometimes maintained that it has not given them a fair hearing. On such occasions the latter have prevailed upon the St. Croix Courier of St. Stephen, which has considerable circulation in Calais and vicinity, to carry their side of the story. Thus a foreign newspaper serves as the organ of an American political party.

In a particularly heated city election campaign in Calais a few years back some Democratic leaders, at the last minute, rushed over to the Courier office and had a great number of political handbills printed. Some Republicans getting wind of this and of the fact that there is a heavy duty on handbills, tipped off the American customs officials at Calais. The officers seized the handbills and held them until the duty was paid.

High Cost of Harvard Meals Hit in Student Council Report

In a new variation on a theme as old as the college itself, Harvard students today lodged with the university a vehement protest against the quality and price of their food.

This time, however, it was not a seventeenth century "porridge strike," but a carefully reasoned and statistically buttressed salvo from an investigating committee of the Student Council which was directed at University Hall.

Harvard meals, the Council declares in a report made public today, cost from $2.50 to $3 a week more than necessary; their preparation is done in a way . . . "that would never be tolerated in a restaurant that had to cover its costs without a guarantee of clientele."

Expert Proposed

Hiring of an expert in the administration of large dining halls to make a survey of the conditions "with a view to improving the efficiency," and the appointment of a permanent dietician to supervise preparation of menus are suggested by the Council report.

Harvard meals are cooked in two large kitchens and a number of smaller ones. Freshmen are served together, in the Freshman Union, where meals are prepared for them alone. Investigation was not made of this kitchen, but was concerned merely with the seven houses for upper classmen. Two of these houses have kitchens of their own, and the remaining five are served from one central plant at Kirkland House. Each house has its own dining hall and waitresses.

The Student Council report comes after several months of investigation, begun as the result of a petition signed by more than 100 undergraduates. Extensive inquiry was made into the quality of food purchased, the prices paid, the cooking and preparation, and the service.

Good Buying

The results are not entirely unfavorable to the University. Excellent buying is done, the Council finds, with the result that Harvard kitchens start with good food and prices consistently below the market level.

As for the work of the middlemen however, the committee has a great deal to say.

Poor choice of menus is one prominent criticism. Another is that vegetables are consistently poorly prepared, so that time after time they are returned from the table to the kitchen after the meal uneaten.

Instances of waste are multiplied in the report.

Port Awaits Vessel Ending World Voyage

When the steamer President Polk of the American President Line makes port tomorrow, one of the most traveled men in the world will be on the last lap of his forty-first voyage around the globe.

He is William Tyrrell, chief officer of the steamer, whose total mileage at sea is well over the 1,000,000 mark. He adds a mere 26,442 miles to his total every time he completes a voyage on the President Polk.

The steamer is making her forty-eighth consecutive voyage around the earth, each voyage taking about three months and involving calls at about 20 ports, on a schedule established some years ago by Capt. Robert Dollar, picturesque leader of the extensive steamship interests bearing his name.

Chief Officer Tyrrell, recently asked if his work became monotonous, is on record as saying, "Not at all. I look forward to each voyage as a new adventure, and I am never disappointed. There are always new and exciting experiences, and new friends to be made. Going around the world is not like riding a merry-go-round, you know."

Martin Rests on Common Sense To Carry Him to Speakership

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Home folks who would like to meet Joseph W. Martin, Jr., the Massachusetts Representative who is now a national figure, will find him available any day from an early hour until around 9 in the evening.

But don't call after 9 because the Congressman won't be "at home."

If you happen to be strolling around downtown Washington at that hour it's not unlikely that you might meet the Republican Minority Leader on his nightly walk.

If you do he'll probably invite you to come along.

But if you want to see him in the morning you can walk with him then, too. You'll have to be on the job early for the Congressman leaves his hotel opposite the White House at 8:30, walks half way to the Capitol, and then takes a taxi.

From then until dinner you'll find the Republican leader busy at the Capitol, but not so busy that he isn't able to receive a visitor or two sometime during the day.

Home Kept For Leisure

A story told here in the Capital is illustrative.

Recently a relatively prominent New York politician called on Mr. Martin at his hotel, the Hay-Adams, arriving shortly after 9 o'clock. The Congressman, the story goes, was spending a quiet evening in his suite.

When the desk announced the visitor Mr. Martin sent down word that he had retired. Later he told friends, "Why sit up until a late hour talking shop, anyone can see me just as well at my office and accomplish as much in half the time."

Nevertheless, the number of prominent public leaders seeking the Massachusetts Congressman is increasing these days for it is possible that next year when he takes nightly strolls in the Capital he will not be merely the Minority Leader of the House, but Speaker of the House.

Among Republicans here there is a general conviction that, regardless of the outcome of the presidential election, the Republican Party will capture control of the House. This outlook is based upon the increase of Republican strength in the House in the 1938 elections and upon the trend of several congressional elections this year.

If resumption of G. O. P. control in the House occurs, it is assumed by nearly everyone at the Capitol that Mr. Martin can be elected Speaker. And he does not conceal in private talks that he would like that high office.

Would Like Speakership

Any consideration of Mr. Martin's political future, either in the Speaker's chair or in a higher office, brings into consideration many points including that of his religious faith, about which some misunderstanding has arisen. In Washington, as in North Attleboro, the Congressman lives quietly. He is not formally affiliated with a church. He explains that his father, of Scottish descent, was a Protestant and his mother—With whom he lives when at home—is a Roman Catholic.

In the Congressional Directory, Who's Who in America, and other reference works, Representative Martin does not list a religious affiliation, but records his membership in various fraternal orders, the Elks, the Moose, and the Grange. He sets forth most fully his newspaper record, beginning with the years when he was a reporter on the Attleboro Sun and the Providence Journal, from 1902 to 1908, publisher of the Evening Chronicle, North Attleboro, since 1908. He lists his proprietorship in A. T. Parker & Co., an insurance firm.

It is an interesting point that even though Mr. Martin has reached a position of considerable national prominence and power this political affluence affects him scarcely at all.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
"Higher and Higher," a musical comedy presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. With Jack Haley, Marta Eggert and Shirley Ross. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"An International Incident," starring Ethel Barrymore. Presented by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—
"Mulatto," by Langston Hughes and Martin Jones. Presented by a New York Company. A play of miscegenation. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Charlie McCarthy, Detective," 4, 7, 10. Also "Green Hell," with Douglas Fairbanks Jr. 2, 5:15, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Raffles," featuring David Niven. 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. Also "Young as You Feel," featuring the Jones Family. 2:10, 5:08, 8. Also "Thirteen Thousand Feet High." Tomorrow: "Balalaika," starring Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey. Also "Raffles," with David Niven.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." 1:35, 3:25, 5:25, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney's "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
"I Take This Woman," featuring Spencer Tracy and Hedy LaMarr. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. Fenway: 2:15, 6:20, 9:45. Also "The Man From Dakota," with Wallace Beery. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. Fenway: 1:20, 4:50, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Pinocchio," a full-length Walt Disney feature. 9:15, 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Also "Millionaire Playboy," featuring Joe Penner. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 4, 5:36, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Women Without Names," featuring Ellen Drew, Robert Paige and Judith Barrett. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 9:45 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The House of Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay, George Sanders, Nan Grey, Vincent Price, and Dick Foran. 11:15 a. m., 3:20, 7:30. Also "Black Friday," with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 10 a. m., 2:05, 6:15, 10:25. Stage: Minevitch's Original Harmonica Rascals. Fred Lightner and Rosella, Holland and Hart. 12:45, 4:55, 9:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time." "Siege." "Pete Smith—Skiing." "Old Natchez, Mississippi." "Betty Hutton Musical Comedy." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dr. Ehrich's Magic Bullet." Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Raffles," starring David Niven. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

State—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
Laurel and Hardy in "A Chump at Oxford." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Also "The Human Monster," with Bela Lugosi. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55.

Tremont—
"Imitation of Life," with Claudette Colbert. Also "Stage Coach," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. Continuous from 8:30 a. m to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Only Angels Have Wings," with Cary Grant and Jean Arthur. Also "Jezebel," with Bette Davis.

Telepix Cinema—
"March of Time," "Thibaud's Violin," "Tour of Paris and the Virgin Islands," "Blitzkrieg at Warsaw." Cartoons and latest newsreels. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

University—
Charles Laughton in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. Also "Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love!" with Tom Brown. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Don Ameche and Andrea Leeds in "Swanee River." 3:05, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love!" 1:45, 5:10, 8:35. Also "Virgil in the Night." 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Natick Congregational Church, Main and East Central Streets, Natick, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in the Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, Reading, at 3 p. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
"The Beatitudes," by Cesar Franck. State Chorus and Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra. A. Buckingham Simons, conducting. 2:30

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Robert Topping, tenor; Earl Mitchell, accompanist. 3.

Boston Public Library—
Lecture by Mr. Walter H. Belcher on "The Romance of Candy." Lecture Hall. 3:30.

Monday

Lee Auditorium, 140 Clarendon Street—
Program by Barbara Mettler and three members of her dance group. 3.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperatures near 14 degrees. Continued fair Sunday and Monday, with diminishing westerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Sunday, except light snow flurries in north portion tonight; somewhat colder tonight and continued cold Sunday and Monday.

Vermont: Light snow flurries and slightly colder tonight; Sunday generally fair continued cold Sunday and Monday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Generally fair tonight and Sunday, slightly colder tonight and continued cold Sunday and Monday.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing west and northwest winds and scattered to broken clouds tonight and Sunday, snow squalls off the coast.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	17	New Orleans	55	55
Chicago	9	9	New York	19	18
Denver	28	38	Norfolk	31	30
Helena	25	28	Philadelphia	21	19
Kansas City	23	23	St. Louis	22	21
Los Angeles	55	55	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	56	53	Washington	23	22
Minneapolis	-3	-3			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 23.
B—Minimum, March 22.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:55 p. m.; height 11.4 feet.
Sunday, 11:21 a. m.; height 11.4 feet.
Sunday, 11:48 p. m.; height 11.7 feet.
Monday, 12:14 p. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 6:29 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:31 p. m.

B. & M. Opens Drive on Its Cut in Fares

Wearing a special insignia carrying the slogan "Take Two Pennies and Ride A Mile" some 18,000 northern New England railroad workers were today repeating the phase to all with whom they came in contact in a novel attempt to spread the word that beginning Monday, rail fares all over the east are being reduced to two-cents a mile in coaches.

The insignia pins, prepared in the shape and color of two pennies and bearing the additional phrase "In Trains We Trust," are being worn by every official and employee of the Boston and Maine and Maine Central Railroads for the next 10 days. Today, however, they were augmenting the pin-wearing by vying with each other to complete their pledge to say to at least 10 non-railroad employees "Take Two Pennies and Ride a Mile."

The railroad has placed a revolving barrel filled with shiny new pennies in the main concourse of North Station and visitors to the terminal during the next week will have an opportunity to guess the number of miles the pennies in the barrel would take them under the new two-cent a mile coach rate. The barrel and its contents will go to the person guessing nearest the correct number.

Long Forecasts Higher Income Tax Receipts

Hope that the State income tax receipts this year will exceed his estimates of $16,710,000 has been expressed by Henry Long, Tax Commissioner. The tax last year approximated $16,000,000. Mr. Long reported the cigarette tax brought the State $535,000 in February, compared with $511,000 in January.

How Many Miles in the Barrel?

B. & M. Starts a Guessing Contest

Four B. & M. commuters seal the barrel. Left to right, they are Elizabeth Niles, Melrose; Dorothy Blood, Lynn; Jackie Carpenter, Melrose, and, holding wax and seal, Nan Feely, Winchester.

Visitors to North Station will have a week to guess the number of miles the pennies in the barrel would take them at the new two-cents-a-mile coach rate. To the winner will go the barrel and the pennies.

Schools to Seek Substitute Change

School authorities this week began search for a plan for making unnecessary the daily parade of temporary school teachers to the School Committee's headquarters at 15 Beacon Street for assignment to classrooms, following a vigorous campaign against the present system by Committeeman Clement A. Norton at the Committee's conference.

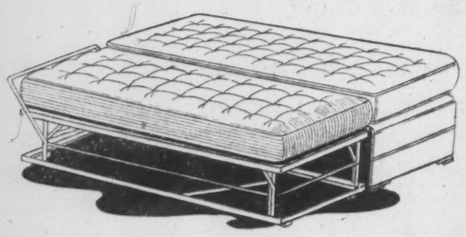
Miss Mercedes E. O'Brien, director of the Department of Practice and Training, pointed out the practical difficulties of notifying the teachers by telephone at their homes, which are widely scattered, and still making sure they get to the classes on time. She agreed, however, to look into the matter.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

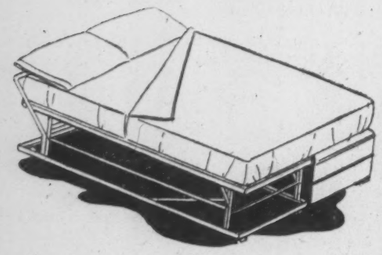
Kingston BED-HEIGHT STUDIO COUCH

BED-HEIGHT FEATURE:

Gives the studio couch all the comfort of a regular bed . . . and you're not bothered by floor drafts.

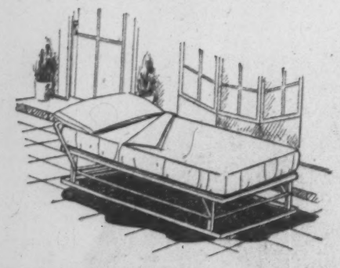


$39.75



The "Kingston" gives you EXTRA COMFORT in a studio couch, at the same time keeping to the smart lines and styling of living room furniture. It converts readily into a double bed or twin beds with a felt-top innerspring mattress and a link spring for each section. The cushions are filled with pure kapok. The coverings include an extensive selection of tapestries in the newest colorings. The inner construction is of the high standards which you naturally associate with the Jordan Marsh Company name.

Each mattress is separate from the spring so that you can tuck the bedding under at the ends.



The couch may be converted into twin beds. One section (or both) may be easily moved to the porch or sleeping in the open.

JORDAN'S SLUMBER SHOP
SEVENTH FLOOR—ANNEX

More Uniform City Costs Aim For Manchester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 23—Records of the City of Manchester, showing that various municipal departments pay different prices for similar purchases, are being used by the local Taxpayers Association in its drive for a centralized purchasing system, according to James G. Young, Executive Secretary of the taxpayers' group.

Mr. Young points out that records of the City Auditor show that some City departments pay as high as 75 cents a bag for cement while others pay only 62½ cents; that the City has a contract for 1½-inch stone at $1.30 a ton, yet some departments pay only $1; that the City has a sand contract at 85 cents a ton while only 65 cents a ton is being paid by some departments; that the price for fuel oil varies from .0443 to .075 cents a gallon.

Other examples are that City departments pay prices varying from 10 and a fraction cents a gallon to 15 cents a gallon for gasoline; that six cents a mile is allowed city employees for car allowance while many business firms permit only four cents; that $5, $6 and $20 a month are being paid for car storage; that motor oil is purchased for 55 cents a gallon while other cities obtain it for 24 cents; that $88 is paid for $60 tires, and that the City pays $8.40 a ton for soft coal when it can be obtained for $6 a ton.

Mr. Young points out also that a centralized purchasing plan would lower unit costs and improve delivery service; would bring reduction in overhead cost through reduction in personnel; standardization, and the adoption of standard specifications; centralized supervision over inspection of deliveries, storage and distribution of stock and interdepartmental transfers and sales of surplus stock; reduction in the volume of "paper work"; closer accounting control over expenditures, and saving of discounts through prompt payment of invoices.

State House Tree Plantings Urged

Nearly twenty varieties of trees—from the gingko to the Chinese elm—have been recommended to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for planting on the State House lawn on Arbor Day, April 27.

Suggestions came from individuals and organizations interested in increasing the popularity of one or the other varieties. The rock or sugar maple was urged because of characteristics which were said to be "very similar to ideals of the Republican party—good and clean; strong and durable." The silver birch and black spruce were recommended as being vigorous, resilient, and tenacious.

Other trees suggested were the silver maple, mountain ash, blue spruce, white birch, red swamp maple, red oak, red pine, white pine, walnut, oak, linden, sassafras, locust, and hornbeam.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, March 25

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Programs

For Monday, March 25

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks"; transcribed.
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in a Dictionary," Prof. John C. Scammell.
8:15 p. m.—"Science Today"; transcribed.

For Sunday, March 24

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:00 p. m.—International Group Program.
2:30 p. m.—Piano Recital.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
3:00 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Concert.
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
4:45 p. m.—"Evensong."
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammell.
6:00 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
6:15 p. m.—Music for Strings.
6:30 p. m.—"America's Heritage: from Holland"; Prof. J. A. C. Fagginer Auer, Harvard.
7:00 p. m.—Bach Cantata Series, conducted by Alfred Wallenstein.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6 p. m.—Ferenc Olah Singing. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m.—"The Week's Programs." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Variety Show. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"London Log"; Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

For Sunday, March 24

Paris—12 noon—News in English. 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—"Easter Songs." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Today in Germany. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Instrumental Music. JZK, 13.14 meg., 19.7 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—9:20 p. m.—Lecture in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Looking for the Best Buy

Leonard Misonne

Choix Difficile by Leonard Misonne, Gilly, Belgium

This photograph of the cobbled market place, reminiscent of an old tapestry, is one of 393 prints on view at the Ninth International Salon of Photography, organized by the Boston Camera Club, at its galleries, 351 Newbury Street. The exhibition opened today and continues through March 31. The Boston Camera Club claims to be the oldest but one in the United States.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Campus on the Air.	Metropolitan Opera:	Teddy Powell's Orch....	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 Campus on the Air.	"Tristan und Isolde".	Teddy Powell's Orch....	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "Americans at	Opera; Gene and Glenn	Gus Steck's Orchestra...	Club	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Work"; drama	Junior Quiz	Gus Steck's Orchestra...	Sport reports	News Service .....
6:00 News comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs.	Talk; music weather...	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra .....
6:45 The World Today...	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama..	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel".....	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	Pasadena Boys' Choir..	Frank Simone's Orch....
7:15 "Crackpot College".	"Message of Israel".....	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	Pasadena Boys' Choir..	News Service .....
7:30 "Sky Blazers";	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Art for Your Sake";	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 dramatization	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Dr. Bernard Myers...	"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:00 "Gang Busters";	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Arch Oboler's Plays:	New England Federation	Week-End Jamboree ...
8:15 dramatization	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	"The Ivory Tower".....	of Men's Glee Clubs...	Week-End Jamboree ...
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	Radio Guild Drama.....	Dance Music	"Curtain Calls"	Russ Magnus' Trio.....
8:45 chestra; War news	Radio Guild Drama.....	Sen. Sheppard, Texas...	Hawaiian music	"Goldcoast Riders" ....
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	Kings of Rhythm.....	cal Album" .....
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	Symphonic Strings with	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	Alfred Wallenstein	cal Album" .....
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob, Crosby's Orchestra..	Les Brown's Orchestra..	News Service .....
10:15 Rep. Gearhart, Cal.	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch....
10:30 Sports; news	conductor	Freddie Martin's Orch..	"Music by Moonlight"	Joe Green's Orchestra..
10:45 Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Freddie Martin's Orch..	National A. A. U. Bas-	Lang Swing Orchestra..
11:00 News; Leighton	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	ketball Tournament	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 Noble's Orchestra.	conductor	Weather Service	Finals; Bill Welch and	Frank Simone's Orch....
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or..	News; talk; weather....	Eddie Le Baron's Orch..	Joe Myers, commenta-	"Day's End" .....
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra.	Eddie Le Baron's Orch..	tors	News Service .....

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunrise Services, St.	Easter Dawn Service at	Sunrise Service from	Dudley Carrollers	.....
8:15 Louis, Missouri	Radio City	Colorado Springs, Colo.	Dudley Carrollers	.....
8:30 Sunrise Services,	Sunrise Service from	Weather Service	Sunrise Services from	.....
8:45 Glendale, Calif. ..	San Francisco	News Service	Hollywood Bowl	.....
9:00 Today in Europe...	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Oyanguren, guitarist ...	Easter Services from	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:15 "Song Circle"	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	Riverside, California ..	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	Easter Services from	Concert Orchestra ....
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	steps of the State	Concert Orchestra ....
10:00 Church of the Air.	Weather; NBC String	"Uncle Bob"; children's	Capitol at Olympia,	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15 Church of the Air.	Symphony Orchestra ..	variety program	Washington	Religious Service .....
10:30 "March of Games"	Four Belles; vocal.....	Annette Hastings, songs.	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service .....
10:45 "March of Games"	Happy Jim Parsons ...	Ross Trio	Church Service	Religious Service .....
11:00 Old South Church.	News; "Invitation to	St. Paul's Service.....	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service .....
11:15 Old South Church.	Music"; recordings ...	St. Paul's Service.....	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church.	"Southernaires'"; Negro	St. Paul's Service.....	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner" .....
11:45 Old South Church.	male quartet	St. Paul's Service.....	Church Service	The Italian Hour .....
12:00 News; music	"Mastersingers"	News Sefvice	Student Radio Club.....	The Italian Hour .....
12:15 Piano soloist	Boston's Easter Parade..	Washington Snapshots'	Student Radio Club.....	The Italian Hour .....
12:30 Salt Lake City	Boston's Easter Parade..	"On Your Job"	Italian string music ..	The Italian Hour .....
12:45 Tabernacle Choir.	"Concert Hall"	"On Your Job"	Italian string music ..	The Italian Hour .....
1:00 Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry".	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15 Beacon St. Window	The Vass Family.....	Religious program	"Concert Miniatures" ..	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30 News; "Grand Ho-	News Service	"From Hollywood To-	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45 tel"; drama	Vocalists; orchestra	day"; vocalists; orch...	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00 "Democracy in Ac-	Great Plays: Guy Rob-	Drama and music.....	Unitarian Radio Hour:	Joseph Tall's Program..
2:15 tion"; drama	ertson, Audrey Christy	Drama and music.....	speakers	Joseph Tall's Program..
2:30 'News and Rhythm'	in "Captain Jinks of	University of Chicago	"Let's Go Back to the	Joseph Tall's Program..
2:45 'News and Rhythm'	the Horse Marines"....	Round Table	Bible"	Joseph Tall's Program..
3:00 New York Philhar-	Violin soloist	"I Want a Divorce";	Drama and music.....	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:15 monic - Symphony	Sid Reinherz, pianist...	dramatic sketch	Drama and music.....	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:30 Orchestra; Albert	"Tapestry Musicale" ..	News from Europe.....	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:45 Stoessel, cond.;	"Tapestry Musicale" ..	Paul Barron's Orchestra	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies.
4:00 Deems Taylor,	"Natoinal Vespers"	Glen Gray's Orchestra..	Network speaker	"Strings and Things"
4:15 commentator	"Natoinal Vespers"	Glen Gray's Orchestra..	Network speaker	orchestra .....
4:30 "Pursuit of Happi-	News; Basin Street	"The Shadow"; drama-	Network speaker	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:45 ness"; variety	Chamber Music Society	tization	Network speaker	Azaleas .....
5:00 "Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters, songs..	Choir recital	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Dave Elman, m. c.	"Garden Gossip"	"Chats About Dogs".....	Religious Hour	of the Air .....
5:30 Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Crossroads"; drama ..	Religious Hour	Irish Minstrels .....
5:45 the Lads	dition of the Air	"Crossroads"; drama ..	Religious Hour	"Silent People"; drama
6:00 Silver Theater:	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service .....
6:15 dramatization	Religious program	land's Fame"	variety program	Neapolitan Serenaders .
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious program ....
6:45 with Gene Autry .	program	Popular music	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Religious program ....
7:00 The World This	News from Europe.....	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	Cottage Hawaiians ....
7:15 Week	News from Europe.....	comedy; orchestra	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer".
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Bandwagon"; Horace	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch..
7:45 ter; variety	dramatic sketch	Heidt's Orchestra	News from Berlin.....	Billy Payne, tenor.....
8:00 Playhouse: Orson	Musical Comedy Revue	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15 Welles and Jack	"Week on Maginot Line"	Dickson; guests; orch.	Air; Senators Hatch	cal Album"; Handel's
8:30 Benny in "June	"Swing for Sunday";	"One Man's Family";	and Minton on the	"Messiah" with solo-
8:45 Moon"; War news	recordings	dramatic sketch	Hatch Bill	ists; chorus and sym-
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	phony orchestra .....
9:15 Hour: Symphony	"The Parker Family"...	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:30 Orchestra; Rich-	Irene Rich, sketch.....	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"; Handel's
9:45 ard Crooks, tenor.	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Messiah" with solo-
10:00 People's Platform:	News Service	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	ists; chorus and sym-
10:15 informal discussion	Charles Barnet's Orch..	Orchestra; guest	"Good Will Hour"	phony orchestra .....
10:30 Sports; news	"Cheerio's Musical Mo-	NBC String Quartet....	"Good Will Hour"	News Service .....
10:45 Organ; weather	saics"	NBC String Quartet....	"Good Will Hour"	"Let's Dance" .....
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather....	News Service	Bruins-Rangers hockey	New England Fellow-
11:15 "Masterworks on	"Music You Want".....	Weather Service	game; rebroadcast	ship Program .....
11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch.	"Music You Want".....	Francis Craig's Sunday	"Lazy Rhapsody"	"Day's End" .....
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	"Music You Want".....	Night Serenade	Glen Gray's Orchestra..	News Service .....

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Short, Short Story.	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Network speaker .....
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch.	"Highlights, Halftones".	Song recital .....
11:30 "Big Sister"; play.	Jack Berch Song Club..	"Against the Storm"...	"Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found".....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"...	"Buckeye Four"	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	News; 'Noonday Review'	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Girl Marries"	"Checkerboard Time" ..	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin Sam"; songs....	Italian string music....	"Musicalogues" .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday".	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian string music....	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 "Life Beautiful" ...	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"George and Dixie".....	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Notebook"; recordings.	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Bill Lewis, songs; orch.	Harry Rodgers, organist
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Harvey and Dell" sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk.	Speech School .....
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs..	"Concert Hall of the	"Hymns of All Churches'	News Service	"Hit Parade of To-
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Air"; recordings	"Grimm's Daughter"...	"Road to Romance".....	morrow" .....
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	El Paseo Troubadours ..	Jean Evans, songs.....
2:45 "My Son and I"...	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Light of the World"...	"Musical Album"	News Service .....
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	"Western Serenade" ...
3:15 Male Quartet	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Radio Garden Club.....	"Melody Mart" .....
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"...	'Pepper Young's Family'	Network program	"Melody Mart" .....
3:45 WEEI Food Fair...	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Hits and Encores" ...	Organ Concert .....
4:00 WEEI Food Fair.	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife"	Network program	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	The Manhatters: music.	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Preview of Youth Con-	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk....	The Manhatters: music..	Consolairs .....
4:45 Matinee Promenade	cert; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	"Comic Page Club"...
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch ...	"Girl Alone"; sketch...	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "Billy and Betty"...	Ireene Wicker; sketch..	"Midstream"; sketch ...	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn".....	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch.....	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	"Little Orphan Annie"...	News Service .....
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather...	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Talk; music	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service	String Orchestra .....
6:45 The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	"Memory Lane".....	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Frank Simone's Orch....
7:15 "Lum and Abner"...	Mayor Lyons, Cambridge	"I Love a Mystery".....	News commentator	News Service .....
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 serial drama	tra; Vass Family.....	Popular music	dramatic sketch	'Traveling Gordons'; sk.
8:00 "Tune-up Time";	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 vocalists; orch....	interviews	Lou; songs; orchestra..	program	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False".....	Margaret Speaks, so-	Lang Thompson's Orch..	Studio program .....
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False".....	prano; symphony orch.	Lang Thompson's Orch..	Piano duet .....
9:00 Theater: Barbara	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Stanwyck and Fred	mystery drama	program	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	cal Album" .....
9:30 MacMurray in "Re-	Cleveland Fre - Opera	Alec Templeton Time:	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 member the Night"	Concert; guest solo-	piano; chorus; orch....	tra; vocalist	cal Album" .....
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	ists and orch.; Wilfred	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service .....
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Pelletier, conductor	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch....
10:30 Sports; news	National Forum: Sen.	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Romance in Rhythm";	Elias Breeskin's Orch..
10:45 Music; weather	Vandenberg, Michigan	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Frank Simone's Orch..
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather...	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"...	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio ...	"Bridge of Sighs" .....
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"...	Eddie Le Baron's Orch..	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	"Bridge of Sighs" .....
11:45 Eddie Duchin's Or.	"The Music You Want"...	Eddie Le Baron's Orch..	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	News Service .....

State-Owned Farms in R. I. Co-ordinated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOWARD, R. I.—In accordance with the established policy of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt to determine what the State gets back for what it spends, the State-owned farms have been placed under one head by Director of Public Welfare Vincent J. Sorrentino it is learned. For years the State has operated the farms to supply the majority of its institutions but it was said that no records were available to determine whether they were operated at a profit or a loss.

The director, in a public statement said he placed the farms under the supervision of one agent "in order to co-ordinate and make uniform farm policies for all farms."

"It is my belief," Mr. Sorrentino said in his order to all institutional heads and farm superintendents, "that you will agree that in this department where we have a number of farms operating independently under different institutional heads, it is necessary to effect uniformity in policy. It will become possible if all institutional heads and farms supervisors will co-operate to this end with the farm supervisor."

George E. Halliwell of Exeter, employed since last September in the State Budget Office has been named General Superintendent and Joseph T. Taudvin, in charge of the farm at the State reservation here, has been named Assistant General Superintendent.

No figures now exist to show whether any one of the farms under the department's control has made money or has closed the fiscal year with a deficit, but after the program has been in operation, it will be possible to make an accurate accounting in each case. The plan is also designed to correct various abuses that have occurred under the old system. The new program will allow the pooling of farm machinery owned by the State, thereby eliminating duplication, and will permit a more flexible operation of the farm system from a standpoint of personnel.

Farms at institutions falling under the new set-up are at the Soldiers' Home, Bristol, the State Prison and State Hospital, here; Sockanosset School for Boys, State School for Girls, Oaklawn; Exeter School, and State Home and School, Providence. Institutional farms consist of 1,300 acres of available land for agriculture, 350 head of cattle, 400 to 450 hogs, 3,000 to 4,000 hens, 24 head of work horses, seven greenhouses and various farm machinery and equipment.

It is planned, Mr. Sorrentino said, to co-operate closely with the State College Experiment Station in respect to soil testing at the various institutions.

Groton Policeman To Get Hearing

Nearly everybody at the State House was rooting for Eliott Clark today. Elliot got in trouble with the police 10 years ago when he was sent to Concord Reformatory on charges of breaking and entering a gas station, and carrying dangerous weapons.

At Concord he behaved himself, so was released on parole a year later. Then, he moved out to Groton, began all over again.

By 1938 he was a respected citizen, and when the hurricane blew into town that fall they made Elliot a special police officer. Chief of Police Herman E. Prescott observed young Clark in action, concluded he was a "natural" as a policeman and appointed him to the Groton force.

Subsequently, a new State statute was pointed out to Chief Prescott, which forbids appointment of one convicted of a felony as a police officer.

The only way Mr. Clark can be put on the force permanently is for the Governor and Council to grant a full pardon. That is what Chief Prescott and the Groton officials requested yesterday.

Commissioner of Pardons and Paroles, Ralph W. Robart, said he would hold a hearing on the matter March 29.

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Better Living In Farm Home Is State Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—The New Hampshire Extension Service has adopted a four-fold program for 1940 aimed at better living on the typical home farms that dot the rural areas of the State. The program calls for planning an adequate food supply, growing a home garden, raising a home poultry flock, and enjoying home-made recreation.

Surveys have disclosed that the average farmer's income has been on the decline, that feed costs and taxes have been increasing, to the end that the cash income of the typical home farm has been cut possibly 50 per cent in the last 10 years.

The Extension Service will aid in working out a program so that a year-round supply of food can be raised on the farm, that a poultry flock be maintained so that there will be a yield equal to an egg a day for each person in the household, that livestock be maintained to round out the food program, that the fuel be produced on the farm woodlot, and that home-made recreation be provided. County chairmen have been named to carry out the program and it is hoped that small groups of farm folk may be organized to consider the various phases of the program.

Finnish Army Hero Welcomed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., March 23—Capt. John F. Hasey of Bridgewater, who served as a volunteer ambulance driver with the Finnish army, came home last night and received a hero's welcome.

Thousands of his fellow townspeople lined the streets as Captain Hasey was escorted by civic and patriotic organizations from his home to the Horace Mann auditorium in State Teachers' College, where he addressed an overflow crowd.

The young volunteer, who will return to France soon to offer his services on the Western front, told of the bravery of the Finnish soldiers and praised especially the girl volunteers who went to the front lines just as the men. He told of seeing a young girl keeping watch at a front line observation post with the temperature 20 below zero.

Since returning to his own country Captain Hasey has been received at Washington by the Massachusetts Senators and the French and Finnish Ambassadors. On Tuesday he will call on Mayor Tobin and Governor Saltonstall and will be guest at the Boston Advertising Club luncheon.

Exiled From Garden

Too Fond of Luxurious Diet

Thomas J. Eaton, Attendant at Franklin Park Zoo, with Sammy the "Naughty Swan" eating lettuce.

Sammy the Swan has been exiled from the Boston Public Garden because of his liking for fancy tulips and Boylston Street traffic.

The adventurous Sammy's summer residence has customarily been the pond in the Garden, but he has spent his winters, along with five other Park Department swans, at Franklin Park. From now on, it was learned today, he will stay at Franklin Park—permanently.

It seems, Park Commissioner Long explained today, that Sammy developed a penchant for the hyacinth, narcissus, and tulip bulbs which had been thoughtfully planted near the pond. But at last even this princely diet lost its flavor, so the swan set out for greener pastures. He started across busy Boylston Street in the general direction of certain nearby restaurants. Somehow there was commotion and a first-class traffic tie-up. The Park Department hastily decided he might enjoy the wooded glades and broad slopes of Franklin Park.

So there he is, and when the other five swans go into the city on May 1, Sammy will be left behind, in the Great Outdoors.

Port of Boston to Welcome New Motorship From Manila

Log of the Port of Boston

Boston's port opens wide its doors today to welcome the new motorship Dona Aurora, of Manila, here on her initial voyage, and said to be the first vessel of Philippine registry ever to visit this port.

Built in Italy, the new vessel carries freight, has accommodations for passengers, and has a speed of 16 knots. She flies the houseflag of the De La Rama Line, the local agents being Peabody & Lane. The vessel is scheduled to moor alongside the Boston & Albany Railroad terminals in East Boston. Another new Philippine motorship, the Dona Nati, is due at Boston March 27.

India to Boston

Boston will be the first North Atlantic port of call for the newly established India-to-Boston-and-New-York service of the Isbrandtsen-Moller Co., it is announced by local agents, the Sprague Steamship Agency, Inc. The first vessel in the new service called at New York first. But the Norwegian steamer Vigrid, due April 12; the Danish steamer Olympia, due April 17, and the Norwegian steamer Herstein, due May 10, will all come direct to Boston, it is stated.

Canadian to Sail

Revised schedules of the Compania Trans-Atlantica Centro Americano call for the sailing from Boston on March 25 of the Panaman flag steamer Canadian, for Liverpool, Dublin, Cork and possibly Glasgow. The Canadian is equipped to carry refrigerator freight as well as general cargo, according to Peabody & Lane, local agents.

Belgian Ship on Way

First of the former American flag steamers that became Belgian vessels because of the Neutrality Act forbidding American ships to enter combat zones to come to Boston direct from Europe will be the Ville de Liege, according to Fred E. Lamb, of the United States Lines, agents for the vessels which they formerly operated. The steamer took on cargo at Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Belfast, and is due at Boston about March 29, after which she will continue on to New York, according to Mr. Lamb.

Around the Corner—

Turns Strays Into Pets—Young Henry Longfellow O'Toole is, as his name implies, of Irish ancestry and New England upbringing. With an extended shoe shine beat running the entire length of Charles Street up to and including the Public Gardens, Henry is of independent spirit, and has, moreover, a philanthropic and co-operative object in life. He is, as he explains it, "a one-man humane society."

"It works this way," he says. "Most of the kids like pets. I am on the street so much that I get the opportunity to see lots of dogs and cats looking for homes. I just fix 'em up."

What could be simpler—or nicer?

* * *

Refund—Those harsh words sometimes exchanged by motorists on the highways may hide "hearts of gold," after all, it seems. A New London, Conn., man received a letter from Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., the other day. Opening it he discovered $2 and this note:

"One morning this winter in New York City you damaged the bumper of my car, for which I charged you $2. I am returning the same herewith as the damage was repaired free of charge, and I apologize for my anger at the time."

* * *

Spring Idyll—Crack—whizz—smack! The juvenile batter paused apprehensively in his circuit of bases on a South Boston parking lot as an irate motorist stuck out his head to inspect the smudged spot on the gleaming finish of his car.

With purposeful deliberation the big man alighted, grunted his disapproval at a closer inspection of the marred surface, and picked up the offending ball. But as his fingers closed around the spheroid, the wrathful expression on his face changed to one of reminiscent contentment. His fingers moved caressingly over the laced cover. With an easy motion he drew back his arm and threw in the time-honored American manner.

"Gosh!" he said. "Baseball season's back again!"

Travel Counsellor Named

Clarence Nelson Rogers, former travel agent for the old Dollar Line, has been named manager and travel counsellor of the George E. Marsters Co., Inc., it was learned today. Mr. Rogers has been active in the ocean freight and passenger business for nearly 25 years.

Saltonstall Expected to Seek Second Term, But He's Silent

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The political "cat-and-mouse" game between President Roosevelt and Washington correspondents over his future plans is being duplicated on Massachusetts' Beacon Hill to a lesser degree, with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall ducking second-term questions as neatly as the President is turning aside third term queries.

While practically all Beacon Hill observers are convinced that Bay State's Chief Executive will seek re-election the Governor is not disclosing his plans even under adroit questioning.

Not the least of the reasons why the Governor will hold up his announcement indefinitely is that once he casts his chapeau politically, the Democratic opposition will attribute all gubernatorial activities to politics, regardless of the Governor's true motives.

To the sideliner it appears the Governor may even wait until after the June 24 Republican national convention to "accede to the public demand"—as the politicians say—that he continue in office.

Inasmuch as the Republican opposition to Governor Saltonstall is not expected to produce a definite G. O. P. candidate against him, the Chief Executive has everything to gain and nothing to lose by withholding his announcement.

Two Primary Contests

Election year is still young, but present campaign talk indicates that only two real contests will be waged in the Sept. 17 Republican primaries for State-wide offices.

With Governor Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, State Treasurer William E. Hurley, and Russell A. Wood, State Auditor, all expected to seek renomination, and with little organized opposition, only the nominations for United States Senator and Attorney General are expected to result in serious battles.

Among the prospective senatorial candidates are Henry Parkman Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, first to express real interest in the nomination; John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor in 1936, and Gaspar G. Bacon, former Republican Lieutenant Governor, who has been inactive as far as office-seeking is concerned, since he was beaten by James M. Curley for Governor in 1934.

It is reported that Mr. Parkman's announcement will be made within a very short time. For several months his friends have been boosting him for the position.

But for the fact that Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, has insisted he will seek another term, in the face of retirement reports, the Republican rush for the G. O. P. senatorial nomination would be terrific. Senator Walsh's perennial election success has dampened Republican ardor for a fight, in some quarters.

As for the Attorney General's nomination three candidates have already officially entered the political arena. They are Robert T. Bushnell, former District Attorney of Middlesex County; Clarence A. Barnes, Republican nominee for Attorney General in 1938, and Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney of the Southwestern District (Norfolk and Plymouth Counties). More contestants are due to enter the fray before Sept. 17 dawns.

Bowker Word Expected

Next week Representative Philip G. Bowker (R), of Brookline, is expected to announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Representative from the ninth congressional district. Representative Robert Luce (R) of Massachusetts, veteran Legislator, of nearly 20 years' congressional service, is the incumbent. Representative Luce is expected to seek renomination. Representative Bowker has gained attention as one of the most vociferous members of the Massachusetts House.

Edgar M. Mills

Harvard Student Union Plays Held Up by Councilman

A performance last night by the theater group of the Harvard Student Union of two one-act plays alleged to have a leftist leaning was delayed a half-hour when City Councillor Michael A. Sullivan attempted to stop the show on the ground that the students had neglected to secure a permit. The plays were "The Fall of the City," by Archibald MacLeish, and "Waiting for Lefty," by Clifford Odets.

Councilman Sullivan, who is known for his anti-Communist activities, and who some time ago introduced a motion in the Cambridge City Council to have the word Lenin barred from all printed matter in and coming into the city, arrived at Memorial Hall at seven o'clock, accompanied by a police sergeant and several patrolmen. The students admitted that no permit had been secured, and were told that the performance could not go on.

While officers of the Student Union sought ways of overcoming the obstacle other students berated Councilman Sullivan as a "red-baiter," "publicity seeker," and a "buffoon." After a considerable wait, Mayor John W. Lyons was reached and granted permission for the show, saying he would recognize a permit taken out in the morning. Mr. Sullivan declined to accept an invitation to reply to his student denouncers from an impromptu platform atop the table over which tickets for the performance were being sold.

The performance of the plays—but probably not last night's prelude—will be repeated in Sanders Theater this evening.

Spa Strikers Seek Public Ear

A mass meeting on Boston Common of striking employees of Thompson's Spa was scheduled for today, according to an announcement from Union headquarters. The public has been invited to be present in order that they may hear the Union's side of the story.

Gaelic Foundation Plans Scottish Concert

A highland Scottish concert to benefit the Cape Breton Island Gaelic Foundation will be held under the auspices of the Boston branch at Franklin Union auditorium next Wednesday at 8:15 p. m.

Prominent on the program will be Sandy MacFarlane, Scottish comedian and singer, and the Boston Gaelic Foundation Pipe Band, under the direction of George B. Smith, pipe major. There will also be highland dancing by Louise and Gertrude Graham and Gaelic Choral singing by a chorus of 35 voices.

C. I. O. Group Opposes R. I. Labor Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Approved generally by the American Federation of Labor unions throughout the State and the Independent Textile Union, which boasts 10,000 members in Woonsocket and vicinity, the labor measure sponsored by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt's commission to discourage strikes and lockouts, is meeting with stiff opposition from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which participated in drawing the measures up but which refused to sign the recommendation for passage.

Joseph Mayo, State C. I. O. director, says the bill, which would provide a setup similar to a "Baby Wagner" act, gives the "employer an unfair advantage" and that he will suggest amendments.

"An examination of the proposed labor relations commission for Rhode Island (Senate Bill 210) introduced by Senator Fred V. Broomhead," Mr. Mayo said, "does not adequately guarantee to labor the right to organize and to be free from interference or coercion by the employer."

Southern Club's Ball

The annual President's Night assembly and ball will be held by the Southern Club of Boston tonight in the grand ballroom of the Copley-Plaza.

Bowdoin College Glee Club

The Arts in Boston

Last night in Jordan Hall, the Bowdoin College Glee Club, under the direction of Frederic Tillotson, sang a varied and often exacting program.

To Bostonians, the name of Frederic Tillotson recalls other days when as a pianist and teacher he became known in this city as a musician of fine perception. In the role of conductor this quality has proved a valuable asset. He seizes upon the dramatic import of the works he presents and admirably succeeds in imbuing his chorus with his own enthusiasm and penetration.

Although Beethoven's "The Heavens Proclaim Him" and Bach's "Death, I Do Not Fear Thee," gave indication that the glee club was well trained, it was not until the second group that the real work of the evening began. Seldom has a college group been so successful in projecting, for example, Leisring's "O Filii et Filiae." The clearness in diction and the tonal gradation made this an outstanding piece of singing, and the final crescendo of Lvovsky's "Hospodi Pomilui" was excellent.

A simple fourteenth-century Norwegian Cradle Song, beautifully sung, found strange associates in Josef Wagner's "Psalm" and Philip James' "General William Booth Enters Into Heaven." Both seemed to be admirably sung, yet neither was worthy the talents of the club or its conductor. Both works are in the "new" idiom, and in the case of the "Psalm No. 29" this idiom does not make a happy medium for conveying the text. There seems to be little feeling for the essentially Jewish import of the Psalm.

The James chorus, with its accompanying trombone, trumpet, percussion, two pianos, and organ, is very difficult; it makes enormous demands upon the singers and requires more than the customary expertness from the pianists.

Much more satisfying from every point of view were "Little Jesus Boy," by MacGinsey Andres; Randall Thompson's "Tarantella" and the Pomona College Song, "Torch Bearers." These are in no way revolutionary choruses, but they fulfill all the requirements of excellent part writing and smoothly flowing melody.

G. M. S.

New Fire Department Manual in Preparation

A new manual containing the latest information on fire department equipment and practice to aid applicants for fire department positions planning to take Civil Service examinations is being prepared by the State Division of Civil Service, Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service announces.

Mr. Lupien advised persons studying for the state and city fire examinations to discontinue purchasing copies of the present official booklet entitled, "A Manual of Fire Department Equipment and Practice."

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NO. CONWAY, N. H. . .	3.44	**2.80**	**.64**
GREENFIELD, MASS. . .	2.65	**2.15**	**.50**
BURLINGTON, VT. . . .	5.86	**4.70**	**1.16**
WATERVILLE, ME. . . .	4.78	**3.85**	**.93**
BANGOR, ME.	6.15	**4.95**	**1.20**

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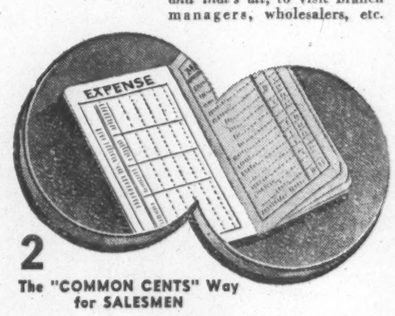

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Take your children on a trip they'll enjoy. If under 12 they ride for half fare; under 5 free.

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Plan *now* to take that long-postponed trip—see somebody you haven't seen in a long time.

BOSTON and MAINE

THE "COMMON CENTS" WAY TO GET THERE

Spring Football Training Means Much to Team in the San Francisco Bay Region

Three Major Grid Squads Sport New Head Coaches

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23—It always happens like this—and we never get used to it. Each year just as we begin to check on baseball's training camp exploits, spring football training begins.

We'd be tempted to overlook it, only this year spring football means a lot to the teams in the San Francisco Bay region for two reasons.

1. Three of the major grid squads are sporting new head coaches for the 1940 season—Stanford, St. Mary's, and San Jose State.

2. With the exception of San Jose State, none of the San Francisco Bay area squads had what could be called an "outstanding" season in 1939.

Worst Season

Stanford had its worst season in many a year. California never managed to get out of the doldrums. St. Mary's and Santa Clara did better than the two Coast conference schools. San Jose State was one of the nation's greatest, but with Coach Dud DeGroot lured away to the University of Rochester, the boys are a bit apprehensive for '40.

Stanford's new coach, Clark Shaughnessy, who came from the University of Chicago, has made a splendid impression, not only down on the Stanford Farm, but with Alumni, sports writers, and the potential players.

Build-Up

Shaughnessy has been the object of a carefully planned "gridiron propaganda" build-up. It happens to every coach who comes to a new school. But in Clark's case, it was felt a little more had to be done in light of the rather spectacular way in which the University of Chicago bowed out of the Big Ten's football arena.

However, Shaughnessy is held by even the most skeptical to have plenty up his sleeve for the Stanford Reds. Now after all the fanfare the quiet Mr. Shaughnessy will have his first opportunity to give an indication of what is to come in September.

Under Pressure

Coach Shaughnessy is, and will be even more so, working under tremendous pressure in preparing for the 1940 season due to the Chicago situation regardless of how unfair the allusion may be, and to the bad season the Stanford boys had in '39.

But where the pressure may be heavy on him to build a winning combination, the support of Stanford is wholehearted and the new coach will find every one with him.

Over at St. Mary's Edward "Slip" Madigan, who had become almost a permanent fixture, found his "option" was not taken up. Just where "Slip" will go to coach is problematical, but there is much talk about Loyola down in Southern California. The new St. Mary's head coach is Norman "Red" Strader, former assistant to "Slip." There's much head-shaking among many of the alumni at "Slip's" going—but Strader is expected to carry on in full Madigan tradition.

Improved Squad

The University of California will probably have a much-improved 1940 squad under "Stub" Allison if all that one hears about the "developed sophomore and frosh talent" is true. While the 1939 Golden Bears didn't play such sensational football it had to be admitted their fundamentals were good if not quite good enough. If wou charge 1939 up to "practice" the 1940 Bears ought to stack up pretty well.

But if one were to do a little predicting, as far as this is in advance of the 1940 season, it would look from here that Southern California and the University of Washington would fight it out for the Rose Bowl.

Royal Arch Gunnison

A. A. U. Gymnastic Meet

The National A. A. U. gymnastic championships for men will be held at the University of Chicago on the afternoon and evening of May 11, it was announced by Chairman Roy E. Moore after completing arrangements with T. Nelson Metcalf, Chicago director of athletics.

The program will be the standard nine-event list with every one of the 1939 champions expected to defend his title with one exception. He is Chester Phillips, winner in the horizontal bar, who has since become assistant gymnastic coach at the U. S. Naval Academy.

George Wheeler of the North Side Community House of Pittsburgh, the all-around champion, will defend that honor as well as calisthenics, long horse, side horse and parallel bars. Joseph Goldenberg in the flying rings, E. A. Hennig in the Indian clubs, Joe Giallombardo in tumbling, and Stanley Ellison in the rope climb all are expected to be at hand, as well as the crack all-around brigade of Wheeler, Arthur Pitt, Frank Haubold, Jack Korda and all the rest.

This will be the first time in seven years that the championships have been held in the Midwest, and the entry is expected to be the finest and most representative the championships ever have had.

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A

(Best four out of seven)

First game—Rangers 4, Boston 0.
Second game—Boston 4, Rangers 2.

	W	L	For	Agst
Rangers	1	1	6	4
Bruins	1	1	4	6

Series B

(Best two out of three)

First game—Toronto 3, Chicago 2 (6m. 35s. overtime).
Second game— Toronto 2, Chicago 1.

	W	L	For	Agst
Toronto	2	0	5	3
Chicago	0	2	3	5

Series C

(Best two out of three)

First game—Detroit 2, Americans 1 (25s. overtime).
Second game—Americans 5, Detroit 4.

Detroit	1	1	6	6
Americans	1	1	6	6

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Cutting a Figure —By Pap'

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I'D RATHER READ A BOOK
HIS MOTHER HAD A HARD TIME TRYING TO INTEREST HIM IN THE SPORT
Eugene TURNER
— OF LOS ANGELES !!
- THE FIRST FAR-WESTERNER TO WIN THE NATIONAL AMATEUR FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP
Pap'
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Coast in Ice Picture

Eugene Turner broke the ice when he won the senior amateur figure skating championship in Cleveland this winter—it was the first time the Far West has been able to break the Eastern and Western skaters' mohopoly of the title.

Turner, from Los Angeles, of all places to produce a figure skating champion, practically had to teach himself the game. Starting to skate at the age of 13 (he's 19 now), Turner actually had only one month of steady paid instruction before the championship meeting at Cleveland. Yet he earned top-ranking scoring from all five judges, and finished 30 points ahead of his nearest rival, Oliver Haupt, of St. Louis.

Turner's mother first interested the current champion in the sport, but it took a long time. He would go to the rink with his brother and sister and then read a book while they skated. The sport had no appeal for him at first. After a while the urge to see what he could do on a pair of shiny blades got the better of him and he ventured forth.

In 1935, after only a few lessons from a competent instructor, he won the juvenile, novice and junior Pacific Coast championships He won the Coast senior title in 1937, and then placed second behind Oliver Haupt in the junior national tests. The following year he won the junior national title and in 1939 placed third in the senior tests.

Because he is self taught, the Californian's skating shows great originality and all his jumps and spins are performed at unusually high speed. In spite of his success, Turner does not advise skating without expert instruction. He points out that the self-taught skater acquires many faults in style and then must spend much time correcting them.

He has temporarily quit school to spend a year or two traveling around the skate-conscious parts of the country. He feels that the years he spent preparing himself entitle him to this vacation from study. After that he will be ready to settle down to work. —Pap'

'Big Train' to 'Pitch'

GERMANTOWN, Md. (AP)—Walter Johnson, one time major leaguer who bowed out of baseball after a memorable career, got another hurling assignment—it calls for one pitch.

He accepted an invitation to throw the first ball on a diamond in the National capital at 4 p. m., May 5, to signal the official start of the second annual National Semi-pro Baseball Day.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 22

At Clearwater, Fla.—St. Louis (N) 10, Brooklyn (N) 6.
At Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago (N) 7, Pittsburgh (N) 6.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—New York (A) 6, Newark (IL) 4.
At Winter Haven, Fla.—Boston (N) 4, New York (N) 3.
At Miami Beach, Fla.—Columbus (AA) 17, Philadelphia (N) 7.
At New Braunfels, Texas—St. Louis (A) 3, Toledo (AA) 1.
At Plant City, Fla.—Detroit (A) 7, Buffalo (IL) 5.
At Ontario, Calif.—Los Angeles (Pac) 3, Chicago (A) 2.
At West Palm Beach, Fla.—Rochester (IL) 5, Cleveland (A) 1.
At San Francisco, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) 7, San Francisco (Pac) 4.
At Sarasota, Fla.—Boston (A) vs. Kansas City (AA) cancelled, wet grounds.

Schedule March 23

At Havana, Cuba—Cincinnati (N) vs. Cuban All-Stars.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—New York (A) vs. St. Louis (N).
At Clearwater, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) vs. Detroit (A).
At Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A).
At Fort Myers—Cleveland (A) vs. New York (N).
At San Francisco, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) vs. Pittsburgh (N).
At Sarasota, Fla.—Boston (A) vs. Boston (N).
At West Palm Beach, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Rochester (IL).
At San Antonio, Texas—St. Louis (A) vs. Tulsa (TL).
At Ocala—Washington (A) vs. Milwaukee (AA).

Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Dick Durrance of Sun Valley outraced some of the world's finest skiers yesterday to win the American open downhill title in course record time at Sun Valley, Idaho.

Durrance sped down the 2⅝-mile slope of Baldy Mountain in 2m. 56.4s., leaving favored Friedl Pfeifer, Toni Matt and 71 other contestants in his wake. He was timed at an average speed of 60 m.p.h.

Second in the event was Walter Prager, coach of the Dartmouth College Ski Club at Hanover, N. H. Prager took the course in easier style, finishing in 2m. 59.4s.

Pfeifer, Sun Valley ski instructor and defending National slalom champion, placed third in 3:08.4. Fourth was Christopher Schwarzenback, New York, 3:08.4; fifth Martin Fopp, Switzerland, 3:09.4, and sixth, Matt, the North Conway, N. H., winner of the 1939 downhill title.

First in the women's race was Grace Carter Lindley of Minneapolis, who ran the same course in 4:10.3. Fifteen-year-old Marilyn Shaw of Stowe, Vt., only girl to cover the stretch without falling, placed second in 4:11.1, with Gerda Paumgarten, New York, third in 4:28.2.

* * *

Duquesne University's "Iron Dukes" took a furiously fought 30-to-29 victory from Western Kentucky State Teachers College last night in the opening game of the Eastern Division National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament before 5,500 fans at Indianapolis.

* * *

An apparent lull before the storm still governed competition in the American Bowling Congress tournament at Detroit.

Yesterday's best was rolled by Marion Pillsbury, Coldwater, Mich., who, like many others, wilted under pressure. Pillsbury started with 245 in the singles and added 208. With a chance to hit the big money, he slumped to 146 for a 599 total.

Out-of-town regulars, including well known teams, take over the drives for the week end.

* * *

Using a putter with devastating effect in the last stages of a gallant uphill fight, 21-year-old Helen Sigel of Philadelphia yesterday defeated Defending Champion Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta in the finals of the Augusta (Ga.) women's invitational golf tournament 1 up in 19 holes.

Two down and two to go, Miss Sigel fell back on her trusty putter to win the next three holes and her first major title. It was as magnificent a comeback as the decade-old tournament ever witnessed.

* * *

The Denver Nuggets and the Phillips of Bartlesville, Okla., finalists of the 1939 National A. A. U. basketball tournament, will meet again for the 1940 title tonight at Denver, Colo.

The Nuggets, defending champions, easily eliminated the Oakland Golden States, 46 to 32, in the first semifinal game last night.

The mighty Phillips team suffered one of the worst frights of its cage career before conquering the young, fighting Seattle Savidges, 43-31.

* * *

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, Mass., and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., reached the final round of mixed doubles in the Coral Beach invitation tennis tournament at Hamilton, Bermuda, yesterday, defeating Millicent Hirsh of New York and Frank Froehling of Chicago, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

Darkness prevented the completion of the other semifinal match, in which Patricia Cumming of Westfield, N. J., and Don McNeill of Oklahoma City led Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., and Frank Shields of New York, 6—3, 6—6, when play was stopped.

* * *

Seton Hall won the championship of the Eastern Collegiate Fencing Conference last night at Easton, Pa., for the third straight year.

Seton Hall piled a total of 73½ points in the foil, sabre and epee divisions. William and Mary finished second with 49 points and North Carolina third with 47.

Other team scores: Long Island University 44; Lehigh 40; Lafayette 37; Temple 31, Panzer 30½; Fordham 30; and Middlebury 22.

Diaz Centrula, of Seton Hall, featured by winning the Class A events at both the foil and sabre.

* * *

Showing superb form, the Veteran Willie Hoppe, New York, easily defeated defending champion, Welker Cochran, San Francisco, last night, in the world three-cushion billiard tournament at Chicago.

Hoppe required 45 innings to take the decision, 50 to 29. Starting with a run of three in the opening frame, Hoppe built up a 27 to 3 lead in the first 13 frames and breezed to his eighth consecutive victory. He has yet to lose a single game.

Hoppe had a high run of six and Cochran eight.

Violets Sign Stevens With New Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, head coach of football at New York University since 1934, has been given a renewal of his current five-year coaching contract which expires Feb. 28, 1941 it was announced (Thursday, March 21) by the University's Board of Athletic Control through Prof. Philip O. Badger, the Board's chairman.

The renewed contract is for a similar period expiring Feb. 28, 1946.

Coach Stevens, former football star and varsity coach at Yale University, was originally named to his coaching position at New York University on March 3, 1934. He was reappointed for a second term on Jan. 29, 1935 and given a five-year contract on Jan. 13, 1936.

Dr. Stevens attended college at Washburn College in his native state of Kansas before entering Yale University. He was one of the star backs on Yale's 1923 varsity. He served as an assistant coach and head scout at Yale from 1924 to 1927 and coached the Eli varsity from 1928 through 1932. His Yale varsity teams won 22 games, tied 8 and lost 11.

Since 1934 the N. Y. U. teams under Coach Stevens have won 29 games, tied 2 and lost 20.

Junior A. A. U. Meet

NEW YORK (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union announced today the National junior indoor track and field championships will be held at Convention Hall, Philadelphia, April 5.

Maloon Elected

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Frederick V. Maloon, Jr., of Belmont, Mass., center for the past two seasons, has been elected captain of next year's Dartmouth College hockey team. He succeeds Dan Sullivan of St. Albans, Vt.

Amerks And Detroit Show Poor Hockey

By the Associated Press

All square after an up and a down apiece, the Boston Bruins and New York Rangers take up the major battle of the 1940 hockey play-off series for the Stanley Cup tomorrow night.

The New York Americans and Detroit Red Wings also clash tomorrow in the rubber game of their best-of-three series. The victor will go on to play Toronto's Maple Leafs, who eliminated Chicago last Thursday, and the survivor of that round will go into the final tussle with the Bruins or Rangers.

On their performances last night, when the Americans won 5-4 to square the series, neither team has any right to come near the Stanley Cup final. For two periods they gave the impression that either team might fall apart at any time. Then they both fell apart.

After dropping a goal behind in the final period, the Detroiters took advantage of the Amerks' defensive lapses to ring up three straight goals. But while they were attacking, their own defense became disorganized and the Americans banged home three straight to win in the last four minutes.

It was an exciting finish for an otherwise poor game, but it wasn't good hockey.

The Rangers and the Bruins, on the other hand, play good hockey even when they're losing. Although the scores of their first two games were decisive—4—0 for the Rangers and 4—2 for the Bruins—it was mainly the case of the home team being "hot" on each occasion. Their principal faults seem to have been overconfidence and too great willingness to toss punches.

The Bruins will have the slight advantage that goes with playing on their home rink, but they'll probably need it. The scene shifts to New York for the fourth game Tuesday and alternates with each game up to the limit of seven.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Track Records

When the next list of track and field records is issued by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States we shall expect to see the various marks made on the Dartmouth College track listed separately from those made in indoor competition elsewhere.

Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U., is going to recommend to the rules committee of that organization that this be done and we believe that his recommendation will be followed.

We believe that this is the right thing to do. Conditions at Dartmouth are so different from those prevailing elsewhere that comparing a record made there with one made somewhere else is manifestly unfair. By this we do not mean to detract in the least from the brilliant performances made there; but we do want to point to the fact that the best times made under less favorable, but normal conditions, are just as worthy of being listed.

If all of the indoor tracks were as large as that at Dartmouth and all the leading runners had the chance to run on such a track, there would be no call for separating the records; but it certainly is unfair to compare records as if they were made under similar conditions when they are not.

We would not for a minute give the idea that we believe that the 4m. 4.4s., made by Glenn Cunningham should not be regarded as the fastest mile ever run or that it should not be regarded as the best American record for the distance; but we do believe that in listing it, it should be stated that it was made on a 6⅔-lap track and not in normal competition. And the same applies to the other records that have been made on that track.

We also believe that the best time made by any runner in indoor competition held under normal conditions should be listed as the American mark for those conditions. And by normal conditions we mean over an 11 or 12-lap track in actual competition.

If the next list of records issued by the A. A. U., therefore, will give the best times made at various distances, both at Dartmouth and on what is called by Ferris "a standard competitive running surface" and state that they are the American records for the event under the conditions under which they were held, it will not only furnish more valuable information to the followers of the sport; but it will do justice to those athletes who have made records under normal conditions which are just as entitled to a place in the list as faster ones made under more favorable auspices.

* * *

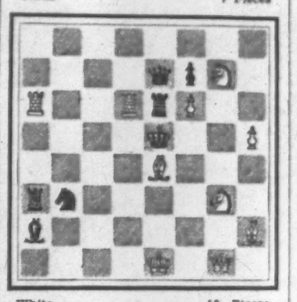
Wilbur Shaw is going to try this year to tie Louis Meyer's record of winning the Indianapolis Speedway auto race three times. He won it in 1937 and 1939. . . . The Yankee Stadium, known as "the house that Ruth built" is assessed for $2,550,000. . . . R. Z. Hickman, one of the three new directors of the University of Illinois A. A., is president of the Chicago Illini Club and a former varsity football player.

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 23, 1940
Problem No. 2229
By P. Gamage

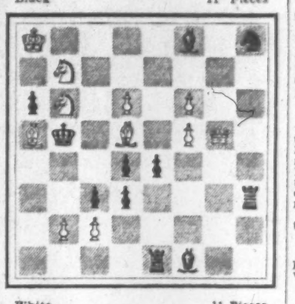
Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, Bolton Football Field, 1908. A gem!)

Problem No. 2230
By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Second Prize, El Pais International Tourney, 1908.)

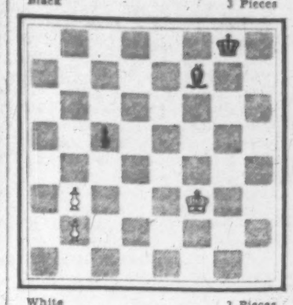
Solutions to Problems

No. 2227.	RxP	
No. 2228. 1.	Q-K8	KtxQ
2.	BxP(K6)	
1	———	PxB
2.	Kt-K3	
1.	———	BxQ, KxB, or K-K4
2	R-Kt5ch	
1.	———	KtxB or P-K6
2.	R-KB3ch	
1.	———	B-Kt3 or B-Kt5
2.	R-Kt2ch	

End-Game No. 503. Black wins: 1 . . . B-K5 (Black); 2 B-Q6, P-Kt5; 3. PxP, P-R6; 4 PxP, P-B8ch, 5 K-Q, B-B3 and Black wins. If 4 B-K5, P-R7; 5 P-Kt3, PxP; 6 P-Kt5, P-Kt7; 7 BxP, KxP; 8 P-K16, K-K16; 9 P-Kt7, BxP; 10 KxP, P-B5; 11 B-K3, K-Kt7 and Black wins.

End-Game No. 504

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and draw
(An offhand game, drawn by Lewitt, Berlin, 1911.)

Denker Manhattan CC Champion

Arnold S. Denker, twice New York State champion, won the annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, even before the last round was scheduled. His score was 12-2, and his nearest rival could only score 11½ points. Jasck Moscowitz, last year's winner, had 10½-3½ going into the last round.

National Championship Next Important Event

The preliminaries of the national championship will begin April 14, 1940, and those interested should communicate with L. Walter Stephens, chairman of the committee, Alamac Hotel, New York City, by March 30, 1940. The finals, in which the twelve seeded players and the eight who qualify in the preliminaries will play a round robin, will begin April 27th.

Last of the Keres-Euwe Games, thirteenth and fourteenth games.

Queen's Indian Defense

Euwe	Keres	Euwe	Keres
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 PxP	Kt-R4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 Kt-B4	Q-B
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	15 Q-B3	P-K4
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	16 P-Q6	BxP
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	17 Kt-R5	B-K2
6 Castles	Castles	18 B-K3	Q-B3
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	19 QxQ	PxQ
8 Q-B2	KtxKt	20 P-KKt4	B-B4
9 QxKt	B-K5	21 BxB	KtxB
10 Kt-K	BxB	22 QR-QB	P-QR4
11 Kt1xB	P-QB3	23 KR-Q	
12 P-Q5	BPxP	Draw agreed	

The second draw of this match came in the thirteenth game, when Keres, who was leading by two games, needed only a draw to clinch the match. Actually, he conceded a draw when he saw a pawn ahead, and might have won after a long ending. Euwe, it should be pointed out, sacrificed the pawn on his 16th move in the vain hope of bringing about favorable complications.

Queen's Gambit Accepted

Keres	Euwe	Keres	Euwe
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	32 P-R4	RxP
2 P-QB4	PxP	33 P-B3	P-R3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QR3	34 PxP	PxP
4 P-K3	Kt-KB3	35 R-Kt5	K-B2
5 BxP	P-K3	36 R-Kt7ch	K-B3
6 Castles	P-B4	37 Kt-B2	K-Kt3
7 Q-K2	Kt-B3	38 R-Kt5	R-B8ch
8 KR-Q	P-QKt4	39 K-R2	R(R5)-R8
9 B-Kt3	P-B5	40 R-Kt2	R-B8
10 B-B2	Kt-QKt5	41 R-B2	K-R4
11 Kt1-B3	Kt1xB	42 K-Kt2	P-Kt5
12 QxKt	Kt-Q4	43 PxPch	K-Kt4
13 P-QKt3	PxP	44 R-B2	K-B3
14 QxKtP	B-Kt2	45 R-Kt2	K-K4
15 Kt-K5	KtxKt	46 P-Kt5	K-R4
16 QxKt	QR-Kt	47 Kt-R3	K-Kt5
17 Q-K	B-Q3	48 P-Kt6	R(R6)-R8
18 Kt-Q3	Q-R5	49 Kt-B2ch	K-B4
19 P-KR3	Castles	50 P-Kt7	R-R
20 P-QR4	P-Kt3	51 R-Kt7	R-Kt1
21 KtxP	B-B3	52 Kt-Q3	K-B3
22 KtxP	P-B4	53 Kt-B5	RxP
23 B-R3	BxB	54 RxR	KxR
24 RxB	BxR	55 KtxPch	K-B3
25 QxB	P-B5	56 P-B5	K-K4
26 P-K4	Q-K2	57 K-R3	K-B4
27 R-QKt3	Q-Q3	58 P-Kt4ch	K-K4
28 Q-Q3	KR-Q	59 Kt-Q3ch	K-K5
29 Kt-Kt4	QxP	60 K-Kt2	R-QKt8
30 QxQ	RxQ	61 Kt-B5ch	K-K6
31 Kt-Q3	P-KKt4	Resigns	

Euwe won the last game of the match. Each player was out to mix things up, and after a while Euwe emerged with the exchange. This, by careful play, he was able to convert into victory.

Buck Moore's Record

NASH, Texas (AP)—What the remainder of the student body of Nash School did is not recorded, but a look at Buck Moore's performance indicates he didn't need much help anyway.

Moore took first place in the 50-yard dash, 100-yard dash, broad jump and tennis singles.

Carried the 440-yard relay team to victory.

Captained and pitched for the winning softball team.

Took time out between races and ball playing to win second place in a declamation contest.

Buck is a ninth grade student, president of his class, and the school superintendent, Travis A. Elliott, says he does a superior type of work in the class room.

Sports Around the Hub

Olympics vs. Concordia Civics

The Boston Olympics begin their series of exhibition games tonight, meeting Concordia Civics—representing the Quebec Senior League—at the Garden. The second game will be played next Tuesday evening at the Garden. So far this season the local sextet has played only one exhibition game, preferring to confine their activities to regular games in the Provincial Hockey League. Just before the league season ended they played a 2-2 tie with Atlantic City Sea Gulls from the Eastern Amateur League.

Tonight's game will mark the return to action of Frankie Spain for the first time since he injured his shoulder against Quebec Beavers Feb. 12. Spain will go back to his old post on the first line, and center again for Paul Guibord. Cliff Thompson will be at left wing for the first time with Spain and Guibord.

* * *

With workouts comprising little more than exercise since the Thursday night game, both the Bruins and Rangers will be ready to resume their struggle at the Boston Garden tomorrow night. Both teams are all even at the present with a game apiece and after tomorrow night they move on to New York for the fourth game Tuesday. A fifth game will be played here Thursday and if more follow they will be held in New York on Saturday night and the finale back here again Sunday night.

* * *

Harlan Wood, outstanding B. A. A. runner, is expected to lead a 12-man field to the tape in the mile run of the second annual N. E. A. A. A. U. Industrial Track meet at the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. tonight.

Dick Keenan of the Lynn Y, Dave Ballantine of the Newton Y, and Paul Barter of the Norfolk Y. M. A. are entered as Wood's chief competitors.

Gene Wood, former Roxbury Memorial flash, is expected to win the 45-yard low hurdle event without much trouble. Gene now runs under Boston Y. M. C. A. colors.

Northeastern U. Frosh and Wolverine A. C. members head the list of entries in the four novice events which have been added to the regular Industrial card.

The meet is scheduled to start at 7:30.

* * *

Little Louis Cryans, five fleet seven of basketball dynamite, was today elected captain of the 1940-41 University of New Hampshire varsity basketball squad.

Smallest mite of a far-from-rangy club, Cryans, came to New Hampshire from Berlin in 1938, following a brilliant whirl around the state high school circuit climaxed by all-State mention.

He broke into varsity ranks as a sophomore after playing as a regular forward with the freshman team.

Always an extremely fast player and a fine shot, this season was Cryans' best, despite the fact he was a member of a losing ball team. His total points reached 154 for the season, highlighted by a 23 count spree against Rhode Island State on Jan. 4.

Red Sox to Meet Bees

SARASOTA, Fla., March 23 (AP)—A scheduled exhibition game between the Boston Red Sox and the Kansas City Blues of the American Association was cancelled yesterday without any reason being given.

Manager Joe Cronin, who took advantage of the holiday to join owner Tom Yawkey in a visit with Judge Kenesaw M. Landis at Belleair, announced before his departure that Alpha Brazle, left hander from Little Rock, would be returned to that club. Brazle won 14 and dropped 16 for Little Rock last season.

The Sox open their four-game city series with the Bees today, journeying to Bradenton next Monday for the second encounter.

Bees 4, Giants 3

WINTER HAVEN, Fla., March 23 (AP)—In seven innings of their exhibition game yesterday the Boston Bees were held hitless and runless with a minimum of 21 men going to bat.

But they then beat the New York Giants 4 to 3 with little effort. They scored on one hit in the first and in the fifth rookie Bob Loane smacked a three-run homer after two were out.

Altogether the Bees got five hits and the Giants eight.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston (N)	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	5	1
New York (N)	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	8	0

Strincevich, D. French (6) and Mast; Schumacher, Joiner (5) Lynn (8) and O'Dea, Hayworth (6).

North Carolina Tennis

University of North Carolina's tennis schedule opens on March 26. The dates:

March 26—Haverford College; 29—Colby College.
April 2—Dartmouth; 3-4—Williams; 5-6—Cornell; 8-13—North-South tournament at Pinehurst; 16—Duke at Durham; 19—N. C. State; 22—Washington and Lee.
May 2—Presbyterian; 4—Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.; 6—Yale at New Haven, Conn.; 7—Princeton at Princeton, N. J.; 8—Navy at Annapolis, Md.; 9-11—Southern Conference tournament at Durham.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Metropolitan Season Closes

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Not till the last week of the regular Metropolitan Opera season did "Carmen" emerge, and then as a special charity matinée (March 15), sung in the Metropolitan's best French of Broadway-atte-Bowe. However, a new Carmen in the American Gladys Swarthout and a new Micaela in the Italian Licia Albanese lent the occasion particular interest and drew a capacity house of the who's-who order. I might add at once that the conducting of the work by Wilfred Pelletier, another, though less advertised, "first time" for the Metropolitan, resulted in the most sympathetic and telling performance of Bizet's orchestral score heard here in a number of years.

Mme. Swarthout, whose previous experience as Carmen had been limited to a few out-of-town appearances and bits in the movies, provided a carefully elaborated impersonation and wore three especially striking costumes, and her uncommonly dark make-up found favor. But both her acting and her singing were deficient in fire and thrust. Oddly enough, she made her strongest impression in the first act, in spite of a good deal of false intonation. The last scene of all was badly bungled, apparently through lack of sufficient rehearsal. It was remarked, too, that in the second act this Carmen didn't even pretend to manipulate the castanets. In general she made the impression of a rather cheerful and easy-going person.

* * *

Mme. Albanese supplied the best singing of the afternoon in her third-act aria, which won an ovation. Her Micaela was remarkably vivacious and even, if you please, sophisticated! Although Giovanni Martinelli has never had one of his most favorable roles in Dos José, at this matinée his fervor and his professional security were valuable. Ezio Pinza's Escamillo remains emphatically a stentorian Toreador in the rough.

On the evening of the twelfth a special "Rigoletto," also for charity, was memorable because of the achievement of Giuseppe de Luca in the title role. Since he had last embodied the jester here, the distinguished baritone had enriched his acting with still more adroitly adjusted and significant detail, and, of course, his singing of the music, in the utter mastery of all its phases, was something that scarcely another baritone today could hope to rival. Lily Pons, in very good voice, was the evening's Gilda. A feature of the occasion was the truly majestic and nobly sung Monterone of Norman Cordon.

* * *

On the evening of the fifteenth John Brownlee appeared for the first time here as Scarpia in a "Tosca" that offered again Dusolina Giannini as the Roman cantatrice. The force and polish of Mr. Brownlee's impersonation make it rank among the few thoroughly successful Scarpias of post-Scotti days. Miss Giannini, rejoicing in full vocal plenitude, repeated her recent triumph with her part.

Concluding on the following evening both the season and the evening cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," "Götterdämmerung" furnished still another Metropolitan "first time" in the Hagen of Alexander Kipnis. The Russo-American bass remembers that Hagen is Black Alberich's son, and so the master weapon of his evil-doing is slyness rather than brute force. This Hagen is a creature of craft and subtlety, and his ways are mirrored in his tones as faithfully as in his nefarious deeds. Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchior were the Brünnhilde and the Siegfried, Erich Leinsdorf the conductor—all quite as usual.

The Philharmonic - Symphony Society, John Barbirolli conducting, has gone in for transcriptions in a big way lately—from Byrd, Vivaldi, Mozart. The symphonies to receive attention have been Mozart's "Jupiter" and the "Fantastic" of Berlioz. A further Carnegie Hall event brought forward on the eighteenth "An Evening of Premières" by American composers. An orchestra of Philharmonic-Symphony men, under the direction of Josef Blant, took part, as well as a male chorus and a considerable array of solo singers. The composers honored were Deems Taylor, William B. Dinsmore, and Vittorio Giannini. The excerpts from Mr. Taylor's Basque opera, "Ramuntcho," disclosed an engaging vigor. Mr. Dinsmore's "Thorwald," of Denmark in the eleventh century, sounded like a whole Viking invasion. Mr. Giannini's "Beauty and the Beast" brought some welcome pages of pleasant cantilena.

Some Recent English Ballets

By W. Haddon Squire

London

We have lately had the unusual experience of seeing four English ballet companies advertising performances at the same time and, what is more, all offering new works. It is seldom that one has the opportunity of attending four new productions within 48 hours. These were provided by three of the companies; the Vic-Wells permanent English Repertory Ballet; the Arts Theater Ballet, and Les Ballets Trois Arts.

Not long ago, in a Chelsea restaurant, one could not avoid—even had one wished, to—overhearing a famous and much-discussed sculptor at the next table, expounding his aesthetic to a companion who was obviously puzzled by certain manifestations of modern art. The interesting thing was that for examples he went to music. Music, he pointed out, was not merely a question of "expression" in the old-fashioned, sentimental meaning of the word, but, in the broadest sense, a matter of "relation." Pitch, degree or tone, rhythm, form, instrumental color, melody, harmony, counterpoint, all the fundamental elements of music, in fact, were, he argued, nothing but a series of "relations." Representative sculpture or painting was concerned only with ready-made "relations;" the artist's job, like the musician's, is to go deeper. A bust, for example, is not merely a protrait, but a highly complex structure of line, form, rhythm, planes, surfaces, and so on, with that plenitude of significant "relations" which, forming a unity, distinguish a work of art from a waxwork or the shopwindow dummy.

* * *

It must be admitted that at the end of this discourse the puzzled listener seemed if anything more puzzled than ever. Put more simply, what the sculptor was driving at was the difference between the vision of the artist and that of the layman. For example, the first sees, say an apple, disinterestedly as line, form, and color; to the other an apple is simply something to eat and must be imitated as closely as possible. This confusion between art and "nature" has long been recognized as the greatest stumbling block to any genuine understanding of the graphic arts.

What has all this to do with ballet? Everything, for a ballet is a far more complicated structure than a painting or a piece of sculpture. At least three arts have to be fused into some sort of unity and the alchemy by which this can be done is known only to those who perceive that, whatever the material or medium, all the arts share a common foundation. Basically, all art is one.

To what extent, then, did the four new ballets conform to aesthetic ideals which are at least as modern as ancient India or Egypt?

* * *

At the Arts Theater Keith Lester's "Concerto" had for music a masterpiece—Mozart's Piano Concerto in C minor (K. 491). The décor was by Sophie Fedorovitch. A banal literary program was introduced, of which only one sample need be given: "1st Movement—Allegro (the sun drives away the clouds and with his attendant stars he floats through space)." At times the choregraphy has some quite charming touches, but why attempt to adorn a work of genius? There was not even the excuse of the concerto being in any sense a dramatic work. Genius, it has been said, does what it must; in "Concerto" the choregrapher and the designer do what they mustn't. In a word, the aesthetic relations are all wrong. "To gild refined gold, to paint the lily. . . . " Pretty-prettiness is a very poor relation indeed of beauty.

Donald Hatton played the solo part admirably and the dancing of Diana Gould in the Larghetto brought the stage into the range of one's attention again.

The same program included Harold Turner's "May Collin"—his first full-scale ballet, one believes. It has a romantic literary theme, being based on an old ballad; the décor is by Guy Sheppard and the music—very unwisely chosen, particularly for a small orchestra—is by Arnold Bax, a score, known to us all but nameless on the program, of the usual Baxian prolixity in which one breathes against the mystery and romance of old Wardour Street. And indeed May Collin and her Flash Mess' John give the impression that the old Soho street where all the best antiques used to be made might have been their birthplace. Certainly in these days it is difficult to imagine the Maeterlinckian characters, Seven Drowned King's Daughters, being born anywhere else. They are not nice girls anyhow, and when the peeved May pushes her Flash John into the river to join their queer royal family the royal reception is decidedly damp and discouraging. Perhaps the surrealists are wiser in their unromantic generation when they depict a grand piano sitting in a desert, or a goldfish and an alarm clock perched on the top of a juniper tree—a back-handed compliment to the theory of art as "relation."

* * *

Apart from a belated romanticism—which really ended with "Thamar" and "Cleopatra"—"May Collin" is weak in form, and the opening arouses expectations that are never fulfilled. Flash John was danced by Harold Turner himself, but although the possessor of an astonishing technique he is not an artist of the romantic type. As a choregrapher, one feels he will have something more individual to say later on. Opposite him as May was Diana Gould, a greatly gifted dancer whose qualities have often been mentioned in these columns. Few "danseurs nobles" are blessed with the gift of comedy, but her "E. N. S. A. 1890" in the "grand divertissement" which followed, was the hit of the evening. Leighton Lucas piloted his newly formed Arts Theater Chamber Orchestra with the terpsichorean understanding of one who had himself been a dancer in the Diaghileff company.

Les Ballets Trois Arts is an imposing title but it cannot be said that the little company at the Lyric, Hammersmith, showed us anything with which we were not already thoroughly familiar, too familiar in fact, in the three arts concerned. Jargon, declares a famous critic, stalks unchecked in our midst, and he goes on to define it as a flux of words to the pen. Beware of the sentence that comes ready-made, said Arnold Bennett, in other words, those ready-made "relations" which are born, not so much of sense as of memory and association. The two ballets at the Lyric, "Drole Aventure" by John Regan and "The Betrothal" by Joan Innes—both slight in the extreme—provide far too many examples of choregraphic jargon. A wit described cliché as a suburb of Paris; Les Ballets Trois Arts must not be encouraged to make it a suburb of London.

Frederick Ashton is easily the most talented of our English choregraphers and his new ballet, "Dante Sonata" (D'Aprés une lecture de Dante), with music by Liszt, orchestration by Constant Lambert, and décor and costumes by Sophie Fedorovitch "after Flaxman," has been rapturously received by the public and praised by the critics. Inspired by the Massine symphonic ballet, this sonata ballet, to some, will seem to share the same fundamental defect—a wrong choice of medium. The program told us that the ballet is "a freely symbolical interpretation of the moods and forms of the music, and, though it represents the warring attitudes of two different groups of equally tortured spirits, it tells no set story." Actually to the eye the two warring groups seemed to be partaking in the rowdiest of rowdy rage—it was all so dreadfully solid and concrete. Only the most strained of relations exist between the music and the stage. The forms of music are freer than air. The too ponderable dancers give the impression of being imprisoned in two dimensions, like the characters in "Flatland." The more fluid medium of the film would release them.

* * *

This, of course, is not to deny the ingenuity and cleverness of Ashton's rather derivative choregraphy. But now that we have been offered the symphonic ballet, the concerto ballet, and the sonata ballet—none of which, so far, has presented us with a really balanced work of art—is it not time to re-examine fundamentals? At any rate, composers of the past might be given a rest. Why not an Ashton-Benjamin Britten-McKnight Kauffer combination?

The standard reached by the Vic-Wells performances would surprise foreigners. This permanent repertory company, which will soon be 10 years old, has fulfilled Diaghileff's prophecy that England would one day make ballet history. Apart from many outstanding original works it has produced at least two remarkable dancers: Robert Helpmann and Margot Fonteyn. Today the company is faced with a crisis. All the male dancers are of military age. It takes at least 10 years to make a classical dancer and less than a tenth of that time to unmake him.

Frederick Ashton's New Ballet, "Dante Sonata"
Scene from the production by the Sadler's Wells Ballet, June Brae in center

Battle-Axe, Farewell

By Harold Hobson

London

Dramatic criticism in London is notoriously gentle, at least where acting is concerned. The days are gone when Shaw would scarify Irving, and jeer at Bernhardt. It is true that there is very little really bad acting on the London stage. That is because there is very little really good acting. But occasionally there is presented in London a performance so ill-conceived, and executed with such incompetence, that the critics—wise, patient men though they are—writhe in their stalls.

What happens the next morning? Is the player held up to contumely in the public prints, stabbed with ridicule, his wretched head made the target for the unloosed vials of critical wrath? Certainly not. The performance is simply passed over without comment. No reference of any kind is made to it.

Now and again, however, once in 10 years, perhaps—critical control breaks down. An actor's incompetence is so complete that the critics feel that something must be said about it. Sitting down to his typewriter, the critic taps out on the keys that the actor in question was "miscast.' That is the extreme limit of his vituperation. It is the final term in his categories of abuse. So mild has criticism become—criticism, which once had the power to make Keats weep, and in France sometimes provokes to a duel.

* * *

Fierce writing occasionally makes good fun. Macaulay on Robert Montgomery is still amusing; though perhaps Montgomery hardly saw the joke. But denunciation of the bad is acceptable only if it is the corollary of an instant readiness to praise the good; and even then it is to be remembered that such denunciation may cause pain. On the whole, therefore, there is no cause for regret that theatrical critics have admitted disarmament so far as battle-axe and bludgeon are concerned. The rapier is occasionally in use; but suppleness of wrist is lacking to make it a daily weapon.

In these circumstances the critical reception given to Miss Silvia Coleridge's performance of the Lady Bianca, who by guile became Duchess of Tuscany in Medicean Florence in Mr. Clifford Bax's "The Venetian" (St. Martin's Theater), and strove to keep her eminence by poison, portended intimidating things. For, contrary to critical usage, this performance was outrightly, openly, almost uniformly condemned. In consequence I went to see it in considerable trepidation.

* * *

I am glad to say that my alarm was unnecessary. The stern sense of duty which had taken me to what I supposed to be an affront upon the art of acting was rewarded with a performance which was quite pleasant and agreeable. It did, indeed, lack many things. Miss Coleridge presented admirably the gaiety in Bianca's character which first attracted the Duke. But she did not suggest the energy, the color, and the intellectual power that enabled this inconsiderable Venetian to attain so high a glory. She talked of her insatiable ambition. But she talked of it as a child might recite a proposition in Euclid, getting the words right by a trick of memory, but not comprehening the meaning. Yet in a small way the performance satisfied; and Mr. Bax's dark story exerted a certain power.

For the first time for years—for too many years—London can now boast a Charles B. Cochran revue. This is "Lights Up" at the Savoy Theater. It has a book by Ronald Jeans, and three stars in the accomplished persons of Evelyn Laye, Clifford Mollison, and Martyn Greene, who, if they do not point a moral, at least adorn the tale.

Gay apparel, silk stockings, ruffs and periwigs, colorful coats, and panniers and crinolines are garments with which Mr. Cochran can conjure an entrancing pattern before our astonished eyes. These flashing, shimmering dresses, the music that goes with them, evanescent, light, yet filigree magical, and the swiftly moving dance that serves to display them are the principal attraction of this revue. The breath of poetry has just passed over them, the breath of that poetry of ballades and rondeaus and triolets of the late nineteenth century which was deftly artificial and sparkling and could cut a dash with an air.

A MacLiammoir Triumph

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The Gate Theater Productions, sponsored by Hilton Edwards and Miceal MacLiammoir, opened a season of six weeks at the Gaiety with "Where Stars Walk," by Miceal MacLiammoir. The first night was a triumph not only for the company but for MacLiammoir himself as author of the play, actor in an important role, and designer of the setting. In fact, it was MacLiammoir's night. The occasion brought together an audience which included the President of Eire (Dr. Douglas Hyde), members of the government, and most of the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

For the basic idea of his play Mr. MacLiammoir has gone to the old Gaelic legend of Etain and Midhir. This story has it that Etain left the Land of Youth and, becoming a mortal, married the King of Island and dwelt in Tara. Known by another name, Etain lived happily with her husband until, one night, a young stranger arrived at the palace and took service with the King. The youth stirred strange and vague memories in Etain. The two become attached. The stranger is Midhir, who has searched the world for his lost companion and, having found her, tries to induce her to return to the land of joy. Gradually, Etain sheds her mortal nature and, one morning, the two vanish. Two white swans, joined by a golden chain, are seen flying high in the sky and disappearing into the clouds.

* * *

The setting of the play is a house in Dublin where rehearsals of a drama founded on this legend take place. A new maid, from the country, hears at midnight a knock at the door. The visitor is a youth, just arrived in Dublin from a remote part of the country, seeking a job. The mistress of the house, a retired actress, needs a houseboy and Martin Heyden is engaged. He and the girl, Eileen, are attracted to one another. And so, in modern setting, the tale of Etain and Midhir is once more enacted.

Mr. MacLiammoir has woven the ancient and the modern together cleverly. Against a background of comedy the serious side of the play is gradually developed. The piece is essentially "good theater." The dialogue is crisp and witty and there are also some fine passages in a literary vein. There is an elusive resemblance to "Berkeley Square" when, in the final act, Eileen and Martin go out into the moonlit night.

* * *

Mr. MacLiammoir makes no claims for his play except as entertainment. It is, however, something more than that. As the work of an Irish dramatist, it is distinctive, and it may be described as of the "Celtic Twilight," but with a difference. It is at once a dramatization of an old tale and a brilliant satire on artistic Dublin. There is much local color, but it is of such a character that it will be readily understood even by audiences to whom the Irish capital is only a name.

The cast was carefully chosen and, including the author and Meriel Moore, as the servants; Coralie Carmichael, Shelah Richards, Maureen Delaney (borrowed for the occasion from the Abbey), Roy Irving, Christopher Casson, Michael Golden, and Emerton Court, it served Mr. MacLiammoir excellently.

The production was directed by Hilton Edwards with his usual excellence. It was a little difficult, however, to accept the costumes worn by Coralie Carmichael, as a retired actress and a woman of taste. Beautiful creations, they were a little incongruous in a Dublin setting peopled by simply dressed Dubliners. J. J. H.

Chicago Artists Exhibit

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

An exhibition by local artists is always a tense moment in any city. Inquiries on a wide scale have shown that the local exhibition develops more criticism than any other. The aftermath of many of the Chicago shows has not been notably harmonious, and the Art Institute has been making an earnest effort to clear up possible misunderstandings.

Because many of the criticisms have centered on the selection of the jury, the Art Institute decided to let the exhibitors select their own jury this year. From a long list of candidates the artists selected Louis Betts, Alexander Brook, and Morris Kantor as the painting jury, and Paul Manship and Heinz Warneke as the sculpture jury.

Furthermore, each artist was permitted to submit only two works, of which one could be chosen for exhibition. That insured the largest number of entries in the history of the annual local exhibition, so the 232 works chosen represent the same number of artists. We can assume, therefore, that the exhibition is a true cross-section of Chicago art as it appears to a competent jury. How does it look?

* * *

The exhibition is not one that would cause the chests of the citizens of Chicago to swell with honest pride. Indeed it is much like the shows of preceding years, which would indicate that the jurors are not the ones at fault. The main criticism would be that the show as a whole is dull, and not a little dull. Nevertheless, there are some canvases that would be worthy of attention in any show.

The writer, however, has a bone to pick with this jury, as he has had with almost every other jury that has served in recent years, with the notable exception of last year's water-color jury. That is, that from six to a dozen works have been allowed to get into the show that are obviously, from any standpoint, and from any bias regarding conservative or radical, the work of "new" beginners, who not only have nothing to say, but are struggling with the most elementary use of the tools of their craft, mental and otherwise. This is very confusing to art students, competent artists, and the public alike, and should not continue.

If a dozen such canvases could be taken out of the current exhibition, it would clarify the atmosphere considerably. Then if the visitor could eliminate everything that was obviously patterned after the work of an artist of note, less than 50 per cent of the remainder would survive. Fortunately, among the survivors would be some very good paintings, of which I shall mention a few.

* * *

Edgar Ewing shows a handsome canvas, called "Central City," a lyric handling, broad and decorative, of a subject that has received some very harsh treatment. Viola Barloga has an unpretentious little canvas of deceiving simplicity, called "Chicago Landscape," notable for its richness of quiet color. Raymond Breinin offers a powerful still-life, called "Brown Hat." Claude Buck, well known for his beautifully finished and somewhat insipid figures, has confounded all his critics with a drastic satire, called "Gossips," which is well designed, cleverly conceived, and painted with enamel-like surface. Copeland C. Burg shows one of the best landscapes. Francis Chapin has a dancer which makes one wish he would devote more of his time to figure painting. Marie Dapples, just returned from a traveling fellowship in Europe from the Art Institute School, has a beautiful little hilltop grove, with the valley glimpsed between the shady trunks.

The sculpture was not up to the painting, but a small terracotta head by Julia Thecla is distinctly worthy of notice.

The Baldwin-Wallace Conservatory of Music, Berea, Ohio, will hold its eighth annual Bach Festival on June 7 and 8. The principal item of the program is the B minor Mass. Other numbers are the Cantatas Nos. 4, 61, 118, and 159; the Third Brandenburg Concerto; the Piano Concerto in D (Carl G. Schuler, soloist), and miscellaneous works. Vocal soloists will be Mary Marting, Lila Robeson, Arthur Kraft, and James Houghton.

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Thursday's sales	578,810
1940 volume to date	40,495,300
1939 volume to date	54,687,777

Some Stocks Show Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Aviations and specialties again attracted buyers in today's stock market, although leaders generally were neglected.

Dealings, quiet at the start, picked up later and gains of fractions to a point or so were held by favorites at the beginning of the final hour.

Outstanding news incentives were scarce, either at home or on the European war fronts, but talk of further purchasing by the Allies in the United States brought in bids for selected stocks. Boardroom attendance was sparce, many traders electing to stretch out the Good Friday holiday over the week end.

Loft, liveliest performer, bounded up more than a point to a new year's top. Up moderately were Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Pan American Airways, United Air Lines, Dow Chemical, Chrysler, General Motors, Sears Roebuck and U. S. Steel.

Rails, utilities, coppers, rubbers, and oils were virtually unchanged.

Bonds Steady

Selective buying in low-priced rails and industrials helped keep the bond market on an even keel today.

U. S. Governments reversed the lower trend in effect most of the week and scored gains of 2-32 to 8-32 of a point on light dealings.

Foreign dollar loans were unsettled by a drop of a point or more in some Scandinavian issues, notably Finland 6s, but these losses were partially offset by moderate gains in a few South American and Central European loans.

Ahead fractions to a point or so in the domestic list as the final hour of trading got under way were Boston & Maine 5s and 4¾s, Erie general lien 4s, Firestone Tire 3½s, Consolidated Edison-3½s, St. Paul 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Pennsylvania 4½s and Western Union 5s.

Standing about unchanged or a shade lower were International Telephone 5s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, U. S. Steel 3¼s and Loews 3½s.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Group Corp pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Ia So Util 7% pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 16	Nov. 30
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 16	Nov. 30
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 16	Nov. 30
Industrial Secur. C 6% pf	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Miss P&Lt pf	$2	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Nor Sts Pwr (Del) 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 20	Mar. 30
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 20	Mar. 30
Payne Furnace & Supply Co, Inc conv pf A	15c	Q	Mar. 28	Mar. 20
Do B	15c		Mar. 28	Mar. 20
Republic St pf	$6		May 1	Apr. 12
Security Inv Tr 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20

Extra

Nat Bk of Com Houst	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do	50c		July 1	June 20
Do	50c		Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do	50c		Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Standard Who Acid	30c		May 25	May 18

Resumed

Cohn&Rosenberger	60c	Q	Apr. 5	Mar. 30

Final

Assoc El Indus	10%			
Colon Develop pf	1½%			
Est Ry	42 fcts			
Okalta Oils	$30		Mar. 26	Mar. 19

Increased

Olter Tail P sp	$2.50		Mar. 22	Mar. 15
Do pf	$2.50		Mar. 22	Mar. 15

Irregular

Acme Stock Co	5c		Mar. 20	Mar. 9
Alum Co of Am	$1		Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Campbell W. C. Fdry.	25c		Apr. 26	Apr. 5
Honolulu R T	15c		Mar. 30	Mar. 23
Mac Millan Pet	15c		Apr. 10	Mar. 29
Minn M & Mfg	60c		Mar. 30	Mar. 26
Stand Wh Acid	20c		Jan. 15	Jan. 5

Liquidating

Am Ca Prop	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 25

Stock

Institutional Securites, Ltd—Insurance Group Shares	2½%		May 1	Mar. 20

Optional

Dep Ins Shrs A & B	2½%		May 1	Mar. 15

Regular

Aetna B B Mfg	35c		June 15	June 15
All-Pep Oil & Gas	5c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Am Gen Ins House	25c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Amer Trust Co (San Francisco 4% conv pf	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Apex Elec	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf	$1.75		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Baker Cr (J T)	12½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Beacon Assoc, Inc. 7% pf	43¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Bost Edison	$2	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Ca Life Assur	$5	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
City Title Ins	12½c	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 15
Colon Devel Co, Inc, 6% convpf	1½%	Q		Mar. 20
Comi Tr (Jer City)	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Cunningham D St	25c	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 5
Do pf B	$1.50	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 5
Det Edison	$1		Apr. 15	Mar. 29
Diamond Ginger Ale, Inc	25c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 23
Eastn T&B Me	$4.25	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Empire Trust	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Famous Play Ca	25c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
F. R. Pub Corp	25c	Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 26
Florence Stove	50c		Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Gibson Art	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Gulf Pr Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Hibbard S&Bart	15c	M	Apr. 26	Apr. 16
Do	15c	M	May 31	May 21
Do	15c	M	Jan. 28	Jan. 18
Lion Oil Ref	25c	Q	Apr. 20	Mar. 30
Lipston (T J) 6% pf	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Merc N Bk, Dallas	40c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 27
Do	40c	Q	July 1	June 27
Do	20c		Mar. 30	Mar. 27
Met Fire Ins (Hart)	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
N Y Trust	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Niagara Alkali Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
North & J Mfg Co	40c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 23
Nor Sts Pwr (Minn) pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Peninsular Tel	50c		July 1	June 15
Do	50c		Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Do	50c		Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Pemin Tel pf "A"	35c	Q	May 15	May 1
Do pf "A"	35c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Do pf "A"	35c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 15
Do pf "A"	35c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Peoples N Bank Wash.	25c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 23
Philadelphia Natl Bk, pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Pittsburgh Thrift Corp,	15c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 11
Public Service Corp of N J 6% pf	50c	M	May 15	Apr. 15
Richman Bros	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Roberts P Mkt	10c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
St. Louis N Stk Yds	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Seaboard Finance, pf	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Do pf	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Security Savings and Comi Bank (Washington D C)	$4	S	Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Sayrmore Trust Co (Conn)	$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Standard St Spr	50c		Apr. 5	Apr. 1
Stanley Wks	40c		Mar. 20	Mar. 15
State St Tr Bost	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Sun Glow Indus pr pf	12½c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Union and New Haven Trust Co	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
West Mich St Fdrys.				
Vichek Tool, pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Do cv pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	May 15

*Payable in cash or trust shares.
†Payable on stock issued since Feb. 15, 1940.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	2	67¼	67	67¼	+ ¼
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	46	46	46	M'r 21
9	7⅛	Adams Ex (¼g)	2	7⅝	7½	7½	M'r 21
26⅜	21	Adam-Millis(1)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	M'r 21
19½	17⅜	Addressog (1.40)	*3	18⅜	18	18⅜	M'r 21
58½	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	12	49¼	48¼	48⅜	— ⅜
¾	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	⅝	¾	M'r 21
7	6	Alaska Jun(.15e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'r 19
14⅝	10⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	12	12	12	— ⅜
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10	10	10	M'r 16
17	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	16½	16½	16½	M'r 21
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	M'r 21
11⅜	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅜	M'r 21
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	179	179	179	M'r 21
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 21
15	13½	Allied Mills (1g)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	4	67	67	67	M'r 19
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	2	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	M'r 21
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	1	2	2	*2	M'r 21
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	1	15⅜	15¾	15¾	M'r 21
56½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	4	54	53¾	54	+ ⅛
21	18¾	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	2	19⅛	19	19⅛	M'r 21
60¼	41¾	Am Airlines	32	62¼	59¾	62	+3
11½	9⅞	Am Bank Note	1	10	10	10	
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	8	7⅞	7½	7½	M'r 21
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	2	40½	40½	40½	M'r 21
116½	112	Am Can (4)	1	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅜
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	+ ½
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	5	41¾	40¾	41¾	M'r 21
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 21
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	M'r 20
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	5	137	136¾	137	+ ½
9⅝	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 20
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	13½	13¼	13½	M'r 21
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 21
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 21
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 21
28¼	21⅝	Am & FS7p(.35k)	1	22	22	22	
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	1	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	M'r 21
6⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb 29
60½	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	60½	60½	60½	M'r 21
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 21
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	5	28	28	28	M'r 18
6⅝	5⅛	Am Internat'l	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 16
42	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	42	41¾	41¾	M'r 14
52½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	M'r 19
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	3	21	20½	20½	M'r 21
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	54	54	54	M'r 19
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	6	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	M'r 20
25	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	
121	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	121	121	121	M'r 19
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	2	54½	54⅛	54½	— ⅛
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅜	Am Rad & St S	9	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
17½	13½	Am Roll Mill	6	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
70	64½	Am R M pf (3k)	1	66	66	66	M'r 21
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	4	12	12	12	
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (.1g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 21
52½	46	Am Sm&R(½e)	2	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅛
146¾	142	Am S & R pf (7)	2	146¾	146	146	M'r 21
70	66¾	Am Snuff (3a)	3	65½	65½	65½	—1½
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	9	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 14
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	1	20	20	20	M'r 21
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	85⅜	85	85	—2
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 21
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	5	172	171¾	171¾	
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	9	89½	89	89½	+ ½
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	2	145½	145¼	145½	M'r 21
5⅜	5	Am Type Fdrs	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	15	9⅞	9½	9¾	+ ½
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	2	97	97	97	M'r 20
9⅞	7	Am Woolen	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 21
47¼	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	3	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ½
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	5	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
43½	39	Am Z p pf (1¼k)	1	40	40	40	M'r 19
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	10	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
38½	35	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	M'r 19
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'r 20
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	13	13	13	M'r 14
2⅞	2½	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 19
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	M'r 21
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	108¾	108⅛	108⅛	— ⅝
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 21
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
9⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
78	75	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	M'r 19
85	70	As DG 2pf(93¾k)	1	73	73	73	M'r 15
44¾	36⅜	Associates In (2)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	M'r 20
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	5	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	53½	53½	53½	M'r 20
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	3	16½	16½	16½	— ½
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	15¼	15	15	+1
18¾	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 20
23⅜	20½	Atl Refin (1)	6	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 15
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	24	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	12	48⅞	48¾	48¾	— ¼
73	63	Atlas Plow (¾e)	1	71	71	71	+ ½
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 20
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	4	1½	1½	1½	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 20
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	187	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅜

B

18	14	Bald Loco ct	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	4⅞	Balt & Ohio	6	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Bangor & Ar	4	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ¼
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	4	14½	14½	14½	M'r 21
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 16
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	
32	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	2	31½	31	31	— ¼
29⅛	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
109⅝	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'r 8
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	M'r 16
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 21
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb 28
34⅝	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	48	34	33	34	+1
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	M'r 21
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	M'r 21
39	35¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	6	36	35½	35½	— ½
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	2	74¾	74½	74¾	— ¼
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	119½	119½	119½	
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	28	28	28	+ ½
22⅜	19⅜	Black&Dk (¼e)	3	20	20	20	M'r 19
11⅜	9½	Blaw-Knox	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'r 20
25⅞	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	13	22⅜	22	22	+ ¼
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	1	26	26	26	M'r 21
26	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	25	25	25	+ ½
24	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	10	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	21⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	11	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	M'r 20
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport B	7	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
22¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
39⅝	38⅛	Briggs & Str (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	M'r 19
53	51	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 21
3	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	9	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
18¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
22¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	19	22½	22⅝	22	— ⅛
93½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	90	90	90	M'r 21
60½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	1	60	60	60	
25½	20	Bkly Un G(¼e)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
35¾	35	Brown Sh(⅔e)	2	35	35	35	M'r 11
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	3	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	
10⅛	9¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	6	9½	9¼	9⅜	M'r 21
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	2	5¾	5½	5⅝	
26	20	Bullard Co (⅓e)	7	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+1
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	M'r 21
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	5	20¼	20	20⅛	
12½	11⅛	Burr Ad M(.20e)	7	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r 21
7⅜	6⅜	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22¾	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	3	22¾	22½	22¾	M'r 21
4⅛	3¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	3½	3½	3½	M'r 21
13¾	11⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 21
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	3	14⅝	14¼	14¼	M'r 13

C

26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 13
17⅜	11⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	6	13⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	
22⅝	16½	Can Dry (½g)	9	21⅛	20½	20½	— ½
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	M'r 20
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
27	23	Carpent (½e)	2	23½	23½	23½	M'r 21
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 21
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	M'r 20
56½	47⅛	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	50	50	50	
31⅞	26⅜	Celanese (⅛a)	9	30¼	30	30	— ¼
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
24⅜	13¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	23	23	23	— ⅝
3⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4½	4½	4½	M'r 19
9	6¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	8	⅞	8	M'r 21
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 13
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	13	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ¾
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	6	20	19¾	20	M'r 8
26¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	3	21	21	21	M'r 19
27½	15	Checker Cab	9	29½	27¼	29¾	+1⅞
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	21	39½	39¼	39⅝	— ⅝
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94	94	94	M'r 20
4¾	4⅛	Ches Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	M'r 21
2⅛	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	4	1⅝	1½	1½	M'r 16
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 21
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 19
2½	1¾	Chi Great W pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 21
12½	9¾	Chi Mail Order	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P & P	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 21
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¼	¼	¼	
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	12	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	M'r 21
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	35	35	35	M'r 15
50	46	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	M'r 21
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	M'r 21
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 21
⅝	½	C R I & P 7% pf	23	½	½	½	M'r 21
10½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	8	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ¾
13½	11⅛	Chickasha ⅛g)	2	12	12	12	M'r 19
6¼	4⅝	Childs Co	21	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	13	85¾	85	85⅛	— ⅛
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	1	3	3	3	M'r 21
38⅜	28	Clark Equip(1a)	7	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	M'r 21
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.

Commerce and Finance

Pre-Easter Consumer Buying Attains Best Level of the Year

Business and Industry

Truck Men Attack State Regulations

WASHINGTON (AP) — Spokesmen for motor carrier interests contended before the monopoly committee that conflicting state regulations have imposed heavy burdens on interstate truck transportation, while officials of two states defended their regulations as a necessary exercise of police powers.

Proposals for co-operative action among states and localities to permit smoother flow of commodities on the highways, and protests against multiple and non-uniform taxes and regulations were submitted by John V. Lawrence, American Trucking Associations; Leon F. Banigan, National Council of Private Motor Trucks Owners; and Park M. Smith, National Association of Motor Bus Operators.

The state officials who testified were M. B. Holifield, first assistant attorney general of Kentucky, and Floyd D. Strong, attorney-director for the motor carrier division of the Kansas Corporation Commission.

Defending Kentucky's limit of 18,000 pounds on the gross weight of loaded trucks, Mr. Holifield asserted that "where there are as many traffic hazards as there are in Kentucky, the admission to state highways of trucks larger or heavier than those now allowed would not remove any imaginary 'trade barrier' but would rather create an insurmountable barrier to all automobile and light truck traffic."

Mr. Strong testified that the Kansas system requiring trucks to proceed to ports-of-entry upon crossing the state boundaries had provided "an efficient means of exercising a reasonable controy over motor carriers."

Protesting what he called a "hodge-podge" of "red tape," Mr. Lawrence commented that "surely some less expensive and annoying method" could be found to collect taxes than the port-of-entry system.

Mr. Lawrence proposed greater uniformity in restrictions on the length and weight of vehicles, in requirements for lights and safety appliances and in taxation.

The committee also heard a protest from Greyton H. Taylor, President of the Finger Lakes Wine Growers Association of Hammondsport, N. Y., against "discriminatory" laws in 27 states.

"One of the most serious barriers," he said, "is tax discrimination. These taxes take the form of higher rates on out of state wines than on wines produced locally."

Commodity Prices At Lowest Level Since September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.1 per cent during the week ended March 16 to 78.2 per cent of the 1926 average, the lowest level reached since early last September, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Except for a short period in February commodity prices have fallen steadily since the beginning of the year. The decline over the 10-week period has amounted to slightly more than 1.5 per cent.

The largest group decline during the week was recorded for farm products. Textile products, fuel and lighting materials, building materials, and chemicals and drugs decreased fractionally. The foods, hides and leather products, and miscellaneous commodity groups advanced. Metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

Primarily as a result of weakening prices for agricultural commodities, raw silk, hemp, and tankage, the raw materials group index dropped nearly one-half of 1 per cent.

Commodity groups	Mar. 16, 1940	Mar. 9, 1940	Percentage changes from Mar. 9, 1940, to Mar. 16, 1940	Percentage changes from Jan. 6, 1940, to Mar. 16, 1940
All commodities	78.2	78.3	—0.1	—1.6
Farm products	68.0	68.5	— .7	—2.3
Foods	70.4	69.9	+ .7	—1.9
Hides & leath prod	102.5	102.4	+ .1	—1.4
Textile products	73.0	73.3	— .4	—6.8
Fuel & lighting mate	72.6	72.8	— .3	—1.0
Metals & metal prod	95.5	95.5	0	+ .5
Building materials	93.2	93.3	— .1	+ .3
Chemicals & drugs	77.4	77.5	— .1	— .8
H'sefurnish'g goods	89.6	89.6	0	— .6
Miscellaneous	76.9	76.8	+ .1	— .8
Raw materials	71.9	72.2	— .4	—3.0
Semimanufd articles	79.6	79.7	— .1	—2.8
Finished products	81.4	81.4	0	— .9
All commodities other than farm prod'ts	80.5	80.4	+ .1	—1.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.0	83.1	— .1	—1.4

Commodity grouups

United Air Lines Reports 1939 Net of 21c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—United Air Lines Transport Corporation reported for 1939 net income of $322,121 or 21 cents per outstanding share. The 1939 profit compares with net loss of $997,221 for the previous year. Passenger revenue increased 36.8 per cent to $7,621,801. Mail revenue increased 5.6 per cent to $3,702,071. Air express revenue increased 18.7 per cent to $497,867.

W. A. Patterson, President, reported operating the entire year 1939 without a passenger or crew fatality or injury.

During the year the company placed equipment orders calling for seven new "mainliners" for 1940 delivery, and ten four-motored 42 passenger "supermainliners" for 1941 delivery.

Rapid Growth in Netherlands' Economic Structure Recorded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Great growth of the economic structure of the Netherlands since the beginning of the last war is shown in a statistical survey compiled by the Amsterdam Bank, one of Netherl... "Big Five."

The attached table gives an ... sight into the changes in financial and economic structure which have taken place both in the motherland as well as in the Netherlands Indies.

It contains not only a comparison between the total amount of the ordinary share capital of practically all the companies quoted on the Stock Exchanges at the end of 1913 and 1939—divided into groups—but it also gives the percentage of each group's importance in relation to the total.

The proportion of industrial undertakings in the total capital quoted on the stock exchange has risen from 8.9 per cent in 1913 to 29.1 per cent in 1939, giving these undertakings the first place, whereas in 1913 they occupied the fourth. A few factors must, nevertheless, be kept in mind. In 1913 there were several companies which were not quoted on the stock exchange. Thus, when a change came as regards this, it did not mean that there was an increased amount of capital invested in industries.

After industrials, petroleum companies showed the greatest increase. Their share in the total of invested capital has risen from 18.4 to 23.4 per cent. This rise is almost entirely due to Royal Dutch. The number of petroleum companies has decreased through the absorption of several of them into that concern.

Rubber Trade Steady

No other section has shown so great a growth in relation to the total invested capital, as the above-mentioned groups. Concentration in banking is shown in the figures. In the middle of 1914 the Netherlands merchant shipping was 1,482,000 registered tons (B. R. T.); in the middle of 1939 it was 2,970,000 B. R. T.

Thus it was more than doubled in a quarter of a century, and it is to be noted that the growth of capital has not kept pace with it. It is further noted that, in the last 25 years, the share capital of several Netherlands shipping companies has been lost and has had to be replaced by new money.

The share of rubber companies in relation to the total capital has not altered, in spite of an increase of invested capital, from 36,600,000 florins ($19,445,580) to 102,300,000 in rubber companies.

If the increase of invested capital as expressed in percentages is considered, it will be seen that industrials have risen by more than 800 per cent. Next to them come the electrical companies with a rise of 390 per cent. In this group the Indian concerns show an increase of a full 930 per cent, which illustrates very well the important place which, in Insulinde, the electrical current now occupies as a source of power and light.

Capital invested in mining companies showed considerable growth, which is entirely due to the Billiton Company, the shares of which, not even quoted in 1913, now form a working capital of 14,000,000 florins.

Of the exploitation companies, rubber and tea show increase both in capital and in number; this in contrast to the sugar companies, the number of which has decreased. The increase of sugar cultivation had been too great and, as a consequence, several companies have disappeared from the scene, while others have had to cut down their capital.

Tobacco Increases

Nevertheless the total capital of the sugar factories has risen by 43,900,000 florins, of which no less than 30,000,000 florins are accounted for by the H. V. A. (Trading Company Amsterdam), which, however, can no longer be regarded as chiefly a sugar concern.

Tobacco shows a modest increase, though the position of these companies is not so good as in 1913, when more than 251,000 parcels were harvested, which were sold for nearly 50,000,000 florins. In the registers for 1939 we find more than 124,000 parcels bringing in only 21,000,000 florins. The interest acquired since 1913 in palm-olive and rubber culture can be but a slight recompense for this decrease.

Finally it can be established by the method followed in the list that, in 1913, 37.7 per cent of the capital quoted on the stock exchange was employed in the Netherlands Indies and 62.3 per cent in the Netherlands itself. In 1939 the figures were respectively 25.8 per cent and 74.2 per cent.

	Number of Companies	Ordinary Capital in Fl. 1000	Share in Total Capital in P.C.	Number of Companies	Ordinary Capital in Fl. 1000	Share in Total Capital in P.C.
	1913			1939		
Banks	33	234.038	27.9	28	342.113	14.7
Shipyards, etc.	3	15.847	1.9	21	38.235	1.7
Breweries	2	2.700	0.3	4	17.910	0.8
Chemical plants	9	11.020	1.3	15	29.276	1.2
Margarine works	1	4.800	0.6	4	220.587	9.5
Building Cos.	5	4.000	0.5	6	14.593	0.6
Other industrials	23	35.705	4.3	81	356.087	15.3
Total	49	74.072	8.9	131	676.688	29.1
Public utilities	8	9.287	1.1	7	45.537	1.9
Trading Cos.	20	32.300	3.8	27	76.231	3.3
Tin mining Cos.	1	1.500	0.2	2	15.500	0.6
Other mining Cos.	15	19.614	2.3	11	19.007	0.8
Total	16	21.114	2.5	13	34.507	1.4
Oil companies	13	154.079	18.4	8	544.925	23.4
Rubber estates	30	36.621	4.4	55	102.315	4.4
Shipping Cos.	16	109.041	13.0	22	176.576	7.6
Sugar estates	23	50.295	6.0	20	94.152	4.5
Tobacco estates	26	43.223	5.2	8	55.784	2.4
Tea estates	10	7.250	0.9	26	23.588	1.0
Misc. estates	7	9.394	1.1	28	41.066	1.7
Other companies	33	34.662	4.2	49	66.313	2.8
Railways in Neth.-Indies	2	21.450	2.6	2	42.750	1.8
Grand total	286	836.826	100.0	424	2.322.545	100.0

Number of Livestock on American Farms Jan. 1 Well Above Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reports that the number of livestock on American farms Jan. 1 was substantially larger than on the same date last year. The livestock was valued at $4,904,307,000, an increase of $46,000,000.

Total cattle numbers were up about 3 per cent, hogs 18 per cent, sheep 1 per cent, chickens 4 per cent, and turkeys 33 per cent. Work stock, including horses and mules, showed a decline in numbers, continuing a downward trend which has been noted for 20 years.

More Meat Animals

The Department said the increases in meat animals and poultry were general over the whole country, but that largest increases were noted in the west north central states, where numbers were sharply reduced during the drought years.

Livestock on farms by classes on Jan. 1 this year, last year, and the 1929-38 average and the total farm value on Jan. 1, 1940, respectively, included:

Horses, 10,616,000, 10,815,000 and 12,425,000 head, and $822,019,000.

Mules, 4,321,000, 4,384,000 and 4,981,000 and $494,902,000.

Castle, 68,769,000, 66,789,000 and 66,250,000 and $2,790,213,000.

Milk cows, 25,334,000, 25,088,000 and 24,839,000 and $1,449,596,000.

Sheep, 54,473,000, 53,783,000 and 52,338,000 and $342,893,000.

More Hogs

Hogs, 58,312,000, 49,293,000 and 51,846,000 and $454,280,000.

Chickens, 429,022,000, 412,604,000 and 428,054,000 and $258,965,000.

Turkeys, 8,567,000, 6,418,000 and 5,825,000 and $18,679,000

The Department reported that some classes of livestock changed in per unit values. The per head value of horses on Jan. 1 was estimated at $77 compared with $84 a year earlier. Mules declined from $117 to $114. Cattle increased from $38 to $40, milk cows from $55 to $57, sheep from $5.75 to $6.29. Hogs declined from $11.21 to $7.79 per head, chickens from $.699 to $.604, and turkeys from $2.58 to $2.18.

RFC to Finance St. Paul Bond Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to finance a bond issue of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway which Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones said had expected to get money in the market but failed to receive an offer as favorable as that of the Government agency.

Mr. Jones wrote F. J. Gavin, President of the Great Northern, that the RFC would finance $20,000,000 of $28,132,000 worth of 4 per cent mortgage bonds maturing on July 1. The Great Northern, Mr. Jones said, could put up the remaining $8,132,000 in cash.

The issue, Mr. Jones said, would be in 4 per cent collateral trust bonds, maturing in 1952, which the RFC would take at par and accrued interest. The loan is subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

During the day the RFC also announced that it had sold $3,000,000 of Erie trustees' 2½ per cent equipment trust certificates to Lazard Freres & Company, New York. This lot sold at 103.5 per cent of par and interest. Mr. Jones said the sale represented a profit of $105,000 for the RFC, which purchased the issue several months ago at par.

Retail Sales 10 to 16 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Easter shopping this year overshadowed all other retail news, Dun & Bradstreet reported in its weekly trade review.

"The climax of the Easter shopping season," said the mercantile agency, "came on Monday, when retail stores in a number of cities registered peak sales for any single day this year.

"Apparel was the center of interest and throughout the week volume in these lines fluctuated sharply with changes in weather conditions. Most retailers reported accessories as the fastest-moving items. Hosiery volume frequently was the largest in months.

"The overall increase in retail volume compared with one year ago was estimated at 10 to 16 per cent.

"Although changes were far from uniform for all types of stores and for all sections of the country, large increases in sales over the same calendar week in 1939 were common. In department and apparel stores, where the earlier date of Easter greatly exaggerated comparisons, gains of as much as 30 per cent were recorded. Retailers of groceries, automobiles, and house-furnishings, although less affected by the variance in Easter dates, also reported increases. Grocery buying was up 3 to 5 per cent, furniture sales 6 to 10 per cent, and automobiles 15 to 20 per cent.

"As a general rule, cities in the South and Southwest reported the widest advance. The greatest variations in results occurred in the East where increases for individual centers ranged from 3 to 25 per cent. Regional comparisons were estimated as follows: New England 5 to 12, East 8 to 15, Middle West 10 to 16, South 14 to 20, Southwest 12 to 15, Northwest 6 to 12, and Pacific Coast 10 to 15.

"Wholesalers reported numerous last-minute orders for Easter. Sportswear led sales in men's clothing.

"Manufacturers' reports were spotty. On the whole, the picture was one of a steadier trend, but with no immediate prospects of an abrupt change for the better. New business continued to run below production in steel, textile, paper and other major industries.

"Textile divisions again reported a curtailment of activity. Wool goods buying improved."

Stockholders Would Leave Bond Selling Method to Trustees

NEW YORK (AP)—An informal vote expressing the stockholders' desire that the board of trustees of Consolidated Edison Co. of New York use its discretion in determining the method of marketing new bonds and debentures was announced to stockholders by Floyd L. Carlisle, Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Carlisle said about 32,000 stockholders representing more than 4,000,000 common and preferred shares—about 30 per cent of those outstanding—answered a questionnaire concerning competitive bidding on bond issues.

Of those answering, said Mr. Carlisle, 94.4 per cent of the shares were voted in favor of leaving the matter up to the judgment of the trustees. The remaining 5.6 per cent favored competitive bidding.

As for the shareholders themselves, Mr. Carlisle said 89 per cent of the persons answering voted in favor of the board's discretion.

Consolidated Edison is the first large corporation to ask its stockholders' opinion on the controversal subject of competitive bidding for the issuance of corporation securities, a method advocated in certain instances by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Various large corporation managements have opposed the suggestion on the grounds that some underwriters were able, through better marketing and credit facilities, to give additional services in the marketing of new securities, despite seeming discrepancies in the amounts paid corporations for their bond issues, as compared with the amounts offered by competitively bidding houses.

Utility Head Protests 'Discriminatory Taxes'

Frank C. Comerford, President of the Boston Edison Company, protested against "discriminatory taxes" at an annual stockholders' meeting, as directors declared a quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable May 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business April 10.

Mr. Comerford told stockholders that the company's 1939 tax bill was the highest in its history.

"In 1939," he said, "while the stockholder of the Edison Company was receiving $8 on each share, it is interesting to note that the several tax collectors—municipal, state and federal—were receiving in the aggregate $10.63 for each share of Edison stock outstanding."

Mr. Comerford declared that "our industry cannot complain of taxes which it bears equally with other industries or other citizens, but we do protest against discriminatory taxes, such as the 3 per cent Federal tax on electricity, which must be assumed by the company. Last year this amounted to $698,787, or approximately $1.13 on each share of stock outstanding."

Capitalist

Wide World

Howard Hughes

Hughes Increases Financial Holdings Of Transcontinental

NEW YORK (AP) — Howard Hughes, wealthy flyer and motion picture producer, has made a deal to increase his financial backing of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., it is disclosed.

Mr. Hughes, it was announced, has agreed to purchase at $14 a share 119,154 additional shares of capital stock in the New York-Los Angeles air line to provide $1,668,158 for purchase of five big passenger planes.

The purchase raises Mr. Hughes' holdings, owned in the name of the Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Texas, to 282,954 out of 950,000 TWA shares, or about 30 per cent of the total.

Some financial circles said Mr. Hughes apparently would have working control of the air line. A payment of $397,000 had been made on the new planes, with delivery scheduled next summer.

U. S. Exports Rise $400,000,000 In Five Months of War

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—American exports increased $400,000,000 during the first five months of the current European war contrasted with a $200,000,000 decrease in the first five months of the 1914-18 hostilities, the Franklin Institute was told.

"American exports are today the largest in 10 years and are only 20 per cent less than the boom year of 1929," Franklin Johnston, editor and publisher of the American Exporter, said in a prepared address.

He asserted that for the second time in 25 years the United States has a "near monopoly" of export.

"It took 11 months in the previous war for our exports to show a 75 per cent increase over the same month a year earlier," Mr. Johnston said. "This time a 75 per cent increase was scored by the fifth month.

"These facts illustrate how much better organized American exporting is now than it was in 1914. And the gains are the more impressive when we realize that export and import trade in many parts of the world is under restrictions undreamt of in 1914 and 1915."

Mr. Johnston said the latest monthly figures on American exports show these increases over the corresponding month of 1939: To Argentina, 225 per cent; Venezuela, 95 per cent; Chile, 87; Brazil, 85; China, 128; The Netherlands, 67; South Africa, 41.

N. Y. Retail Sales Rise in February

NEW YORK (AP)—Department stores reporting to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in February showed a gain in sales for that month of 2.6 per cent over February, 1939.

Inventories of the same stores showed an increase of 5.5 per cent over a year ago.

Cities reporting a gain of 10 per cent or more in the month included: Syracuse 10.2; Bridgeport 10.4, and Niagara Falls 13.3.

Allied Buying in U. S. Seen Progressing Steadily

WASHINGTON (AP)—Arthur B. Purvis, head of the British-French purchasing mission in the United States, said negotiations for a potential $1,000,000,000 worth of American airplanes were progressing steadily, but had not reached the stage of signing contracts.

Mr. Purvis called on Secretary Henry Morgenthau and Captain Harry Collins, treasury procurement director. Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Collins head President Roosevelt's committee to co-ordinate the allied purchases with airplane procurement of the United States Army and Navy.

Automobile Finance Company Earnings Seen Topping 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the volume of receivables held by finance companies at the 1939 year-end 23.8 per cent above a year earlier and with new business running ahead of last year, earnings in the first quarter should be well above those of the first quarter of 1939, according to an analysis by the Standard Statistics Company. A further increase is likely in the second quarter.

Although the percentage of new cars financed by finance companies last year (36.8 per cent of total registrations) was only slightly above the low established in 1938, actual volume of financing was up sharply as a result of the substantial increase in automobile sales. Reflecting the increased retail demand for new cars resulting from improving business conditions, new car registrations rose 40 per cent in 1939, and the dollar volume of retail financing showed a gain of 44 per cent.

Reflecting the increase in volume of retail financing, retail receivables on hand (the most important factor in current earnings) increased materially in the past year. Starting in March, 1939, receivables climbed steadily, except for a nominal decline in September due to the change-over to new models. At the 1939 year-end, the amount of retail receivables was 23.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The instalment finance companies have little control over the total volume of instalment financing. Neither the demand for the products nor the proportion of sales financed is directly governed by these companies.

In the most important line, automobiles, the major expansion period in new car sales has undoubtedly been witnessed. New car sales are not likely to exceed previous peak levels. It is expected that relatively short cycles of advances and declines in car sales will be seen in the future. The secular trend should continue upward, but at a modest rate, with the trend toward lower-priced cars tending to hold down the dollar volume of sales.

More Stability Seen

Although the number of used cars financed is much larger than the number of new cars financed, the total value of used cars financed is less, even in times of depressed new car sales (when the proportion represented by used cars increases).

The sharp reduction in new car sales early in 1938 and the accompanying special drive on used car sales, for example, resulted in used car financing volume approaching the level for new cars.

Used car sales, however, also fluctuate with business trends, and while they can provide a fair backlog of business for the finance companies, they cannot offset the loss of new car business in poor years.

There are strong indications that the major growth of the instalment financing business has been completed, and that the long term trend of volume will be marked more by stability than by impressive gains.

Because of the higher volume of paper on hand and because new business is running ahead of a year before, first quarter 1940 earnings should be substantially above those of the first quarter of 1939. The outlook for the second quarter is also favorable, as the volume of auto sales is expected to be well maintained.

Wholesale financing of automobiles showed a somewhat greater rise than retail financing in 1939. However, wholesale paper carries such a low return that it has no important bearing on finance company earnings.

Competition in automobile financing has been chiefly internal, with the large nation-wide finance companies enjoying the bulk of the business (due in large part to affiliations with manufacturers and dealers) and the smaller companies obtaining their share of the business through affiliations with local automobile dealers.

The fact that many small companies buy instalment notes without requiring dealers' endorsement is also a factor. A certain amount of instalment paper is financed by dealers themselves, however, and the pressure of idle bank funds in recent years has induced numerous banks to handle the instalment financing requirements of selected risks.

Business Rise Helps

Based on figures compiled by the National Association of Sales Finance Companies, it appears that for every 100 new cars sold on the instalment plan in the past two years, about 70 were financed by finance companies and 30 by banks and others. In the preceding six or seven years, about 77 out of 100 were handled by finance companies. The ratio of new cars financed by finance companies to total new car sales also dropped sharply in 1938. The smaller volume of new automobile business obtained by finance companies is attributed primarily to an increased volume of financing by banks.

In the case of used cars, the proportion of sales financed by finance companies is generally somewhat smaller than in the case of new cars. Banks also prefer new car financing to used car business.

Companies financing instalment sales of household appliances and industrial equipment benefited from the improvement in business conditions in 1939, and they are likely to show further improvement in 1940, as business resumes upward trend this spring. Factoring operations also showed a favorable rate of growth in 1939 and are expected to benefit from the spring rise.

Finance company earnings in 1940 will be benefited by the substitution of low-interest bank loans for outstanding debentures in the preceding year. Moreover, there is little likelihood of any tightening of bank credit to the finance companies over the near term. As regards later periods, however, the outlook will depend upon changing domestic and foreign conditions.

The volume of total financing available will continue to be the factor of major importance, and earnings will fluctuate in accordance therewith. However, the trend of profit margins is downward because of higher wage costs and taxes. Moreover, the current tendency is toward lower finance rates, achieved in various ways other than a direct cut in the basic rate. Even in the event of a sharp improvement in business in the latter part of 1940, gains in earnings will not be so marked as in earlier periods of improving business.

Investment Trusts Favor 'Pruning' Technique, Portfolio Survey Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A survey of principal changes in holdings of 10 large investment trusts has just been published by Jackson & Curtis, members of the New York Stock Exchange, revealing that trust managements favored a "pruning" technique in the latter part of 1939, leaving their portfolios in a fully invested position at the year-end.

For seven of the trusts the period covered as the final quarter, and for the remaining three it was the second half of last year.

A total of 222 stocks are included in the tabulation, divided among 20 industrial classifications. Purchases predominated in the case of the building and container industries whereas agricultural equipment, automotive, automotive equipment and railroad equipment stocks were consistently sold.

Combined assets of the 10 trusts surveyed amounted to $477,743,000 at market values at the close of 1939. Cash holdings totaled $30,220,000; holdings of Government securities and short-term notes aggregated $6,733,000; bonds $15,114,000; preferred stocks $19,745,000 and common stocks $405,931,000. Holdings of cash and equivalent at the year-end ranged between 2.3 per cent and 14.8 per cent for individual trusts.

The investment trusts represented are Adams Express, American General, American International, Chicago Corporation, General American Investors, Incorporated Investors, Lehman Corporation, Massachusetts Investors Trust, State Street Investment Trust and Tri Continental & Selected Industries.

Federal Tax Gains Average 31 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—State-by-state figures showed today that income tax collections in the first 20 days of March varied from increases of 81 per cent in Michigan to small decreases in Texas, Maine and Oklahoma.

The comparisons were with the corresponding period of last year. The average national gain was 31 per cent.

The 20-day period, representing the bulk of first quarter Federal income tax installments, produced $621,448,616 this year, compared with $473,122,052 last year. Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that the revenue was "comfortably ahead" of budget estimates, but declined to say by what margin.

He added that there was "not a chance" of the eventual excess over budget estimates equalling the $460,000,000 of new taxes which President Roosevelt asked to pay for emergency national defense and to keep the Treasury under its $45,000,000,000 debt limit during the coming fiscal year.

The variation in collections apparently bore no sectional characteristics. Thus states showing the largest increases included Michigan, Rhode Island, 77 per cent; Delaware, 73 per cent; Ohio 62 per cent, and Indiana, 56 per cent.

Some of the biggest tax areas fell below the national average. New York State, easily maintaining its first rank with $156,298,903, had a gain of 24 per cent. Among other major states (those having more than one internal revenue office in their borders) California increased 9 per cent, Illinois 29 per cent, Missouri 8 per cent, New Jersey 42 per cent, Pennsylvania 44 per cent.

Other sample percentage increaes included Virginia with 45 per cent and Wisconsin, 42 per cent.

North Dakota, although continuing its usual last place in the income tax rankings, gained 15 per cent.

Stock Yards Tax Claim Is Upheld

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury's claim that the Chicago Stock Yards Company owed income taxes totaling $4,266,435 for 1930, 1932, and 1933 was upheld by the Board of Tax Appeals.

The board's opinion said the company had "accumulated profits beyond the reasonable needs of the business" and that they were "availed of" during the three years "for the purpose of preventing the imposition of surtaxes upon its shareholders through the medium of permitting its gains and profits to accumulate instead of being distributed within the meaning of the Revenue Act."

The company had protested the Treasury's claim it owed $1,817,686 for 1930, $1,301,638 for 1932 and $1,147,111 for 1933.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

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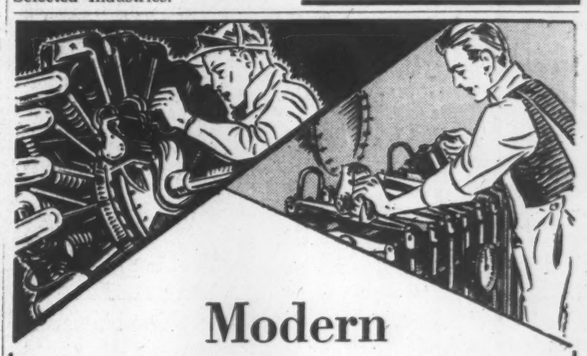
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.
Assets of £130 millions.
Over 900 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.
London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2. and at 47 Berkeley Square, W.1.
Agency arrangements with Banks throughout Canada.



Modern Vocations

The expanding interest in diesel engines, aircraft, radio, and television opens unusual possibilities for the young men of today. Training for those interested in such opportunities is available at schools advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. For information regarding vocational schools of all types consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Legislation Seen Barrier To Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The only permanent way out of the unemployment problem is the restoration of the United States to its former steady economic progress through lifting of legislative barriers, declared Edgar M. Queeny, President of Monsanto Chemical Company and National Vice-President of the National Association of Manufacturers before the Tennessee Industrial Personnel conference here.

Stressing tax legislation and legislation affecting issuance of securities, he enumerated the following obstacles that have diminished the flow of venture capital into industry necessary to provide the $7,000 investment per employee required to create jobs under our present system.

Obstacles Listed

1. Federal Government registration of security issues and security exchanges set up such stringent conditions of obtaining capital by the public sale of stock or bonds as to discourage seeking it.

2. Provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act requiring that salaries and the purchase and sale of a corporation's securities by its officers and directors be made public, coupled with lack of incentive on account of excessive taxes, caused owners of sound small businesses to refuse to seek public capital for expansion.

3. Increased taxes levied on industry by national, state and local taxing authorities during the period of depression have cut down public returns on new investment.

4. Excessive personal taxation has tended to direct investment away from industry into tax exempt fields, especially government securities.

Mr. Queeny stressed that manufacturing has made a better showing than any other enterprise group in maintaining employment levels since 1929.

Capital Necessary

"Capital and capital goods have become absolute necessities in the tool kit of every present day workman in industry," he said. "Without them he is without a job in our modern economic system. In my own industry, the chemical industry, over $10,000 has been invested first in land, buildings, machinery, raw materials, and other assets for every person employed.

"Without that investment there would be no jobs in the chemical industry as we know it today. Without a similar average investment of $7,000 per employee in all industry there would be no industry at all, and we would be back at our spinning wheels and axes."

In answer to the question, "Who or what makes jobs?" Mr. Queeny pointed to three things. "We must mention first the inventor, who works out new and improved processes, machines and products; next, the enterpriser and organizer who finds practical uses for them and brings together the means for putting them into use; and finally the investor who is willing to risk his savings in the creation and development of new enterprises and in the maintenance and improvement of old ones."

"During the decade of the 1920s the number of employable persons in the United States increased by about 6,000,000 and new stock and note issues during this period averaged about $3,500,000,000 a year," he said.

"This was sufficient at the rate of $7,000 per man to provide 500,000 new jobs each year. During the decade of the 1930s, however, the number of employable persons increased nearly as much as during the previous decade but the volume of new securities totaled only $600,000,000 per year and the loss of working capital of business exceeded the amount of new financing. Thus, there was no increase in invested capital in industry to absorb the increasing population.

Must Free Profits

"We cannot hope for continued progress for employment of the unemployed, without freeing and increasing the flow of profits and savings into industry.

"The capital wealth engaged in the manufacturing industry, like the capital wealth engaged otherwise in producing goods and services, is constantly being consumed —worn out, destroyed, rendered obsolete by invention of improvements in machinery or processes, or scrapped because the occasion for the use of it has passed.

"This consumption has gone on for 10 years with only partial replacement. The consumer portion of this aggregate of things having a useful life and necessary to industry must be restored—not with the same things, of course, but with better equipment for more efficient production.

"Besides, there must be more equipment to meet the needs and expanded desires of a population that has grown in the meantime. Then we shall have recovery. From there we can go on to higher levels."

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 20 compared with March 20, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $54,820,226.42 ($58,988,-172.06); expenditures $34,855,435.70 ($48,-395,746.31); net balance $2,534,260,450.91 ($3,427,407,777.51); working balance included $1,814,702,493.62 ($2,772,253,747.91); customs receipts for month $19,212,424.52 ($18,868,631.79); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $4,259,130,665.58 ($4,266,618,427.12); expenditures $6,935,917,903.88 ($6,547,996,-492.95); excess of expenditures $2,676,-787,238.30 ($2,281,380,065.83); gross debt $42,520,613,412.98 ($39,955,769,026.64); increase over previous day $10,110,398.52; gold assets $18,359,863,568.91 ($15,009,490,-592.90).

Record of Farm, Industrial Commodity Prices

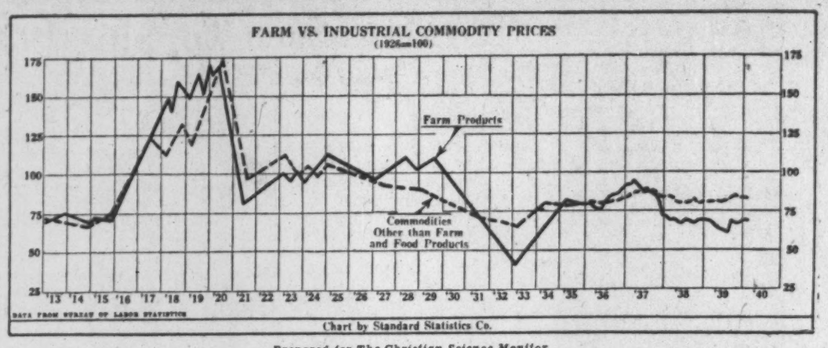


Chart by Standard Statistics Co.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As may be noted on the accompanying chart, the upward movement in commodity prices did not start until the World War had been under way more than a year. No justifiable parallel between the movement 25 years ago and the probable movement today can be drawn because of the many other factors involved. These include the many changes in world production of agricultural and mineral products, and manufactures, together with the less active war now being waged, and government controls of prices and foreign exchange.

Wheat Prices Sensitive To War Reports

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP)—Wheat prices, acutely sensitive to war, went into another acrobatic sequence this week as rays of peace in Europe flickered anew and once again were smothered.

Grain men said today reasons for the continued somersaulting of the market rest in the nature of the war, which has not ended the procession of crises that have disturbed the wheat trade for six years.

Not only does the possibility of a quick peace or a more devastating war heighten uneasiness of those whose business it is to judge the value of wheat, as was the case this week, but changes in the world wheat situation as a result of hostilities have added to uncertainty.

Prices Uneven

After slumping last week and early this week in a burst of European peace talk, wheat prices rebounded sharply with the Cabinet change in Paris and increased air raid activity. Before the opening today values were 4⅛-4½ cents higher than a week ago, 38 cents higher than a year ago and the highest at Eastertime in any year since 1930, except 1937.

In seven months of war about 35 cents have been added to the value of wheat despite the fact that world traffic in the grain has been hurt rather than stimulated. How much of this price advance has been due to war cannot be determined because important domestic factors, including serious crop conditions and subsidized exports, have come into play.

Transportation Costly

However, waste and destruction which normally accompany war have been offset by measures to conserve wheat. War at sea has added an unusual burden to the cost of transporting grain, ocean traffic has been curtailed and consumers have been put on rations. Europe, the biggest market, is trying to raise as much wheat as it can and at the same time is attempting to hold requirements down.

Since July 1 world exports of wheat and flour have totaled about 370,000,000, estimating Australian shipments on the basis of partial figures available. This is 35,000,000 bushels less than in the corresponding period last season. Canada has been the leading exporter. The United States, using a government subsidy, has cleared about 33,000,000 bushels compared with 65,000,000 the corresponding period last season.

Rye prices rose 2¾-3 cents with wheat the past week but corn gained only ⅝-1⅛ and oats ⅝-¾. Lard lost 2 to 8 cents.

Bank in St. Louis May Pay Off Debt

ST. LOUIS, (AP)—The First National Bank in St. Louis has proposed a plan for payment of $4,-597,201 principal still due on first mortgage participations which its former investment affiliate, the First National Company, sold to the public.

The participations were defaulted in 1933 and at that time totaled $9,577,503.

The plan for discharge of all laibilities to the 3,4004 holders contemplates a loan of $3,600,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a contribution of $2,-230,000 by the bank. The money also would be used to pay other debts of the investment company, which is in process of liquidation in Circuit Court.

Commodity Futures

Grain

At Chicago

By the Associated Press

	Wheat Open	Close	Close
	Today	Thursday	Yr Ago
May	1.05⅝-½	1.05⅝-½	68-67⅞
July	1.03¼-⅜	1.03⅝-½	68-67⅞
September	1.02⅞-1.03	1.02⅝-¾	68⅛-¾
	Corn		
May	56½-58	56⅝-¾	47⅝
July	57½	57½ -⅝	49⅜
September	58⅛	58⅛	50¼-⅜
	Oats		
May	41⅝	41⅜	29⅝-¾
July	36½	36⅛	27¾
September	....	33¼	27⅛
	Soy Beans		
May	1.12	1.12⅛	88¾
July	1.09	1.09	86¾
	Rye		
May	67½	67¼	41⅞
July	68½	68¼	43
September	....	69¼	44¼

Garlock Packing Co.

PALMYRA, N. Y. (AP)—The Garlock Packing Company reported net profit for 1939 of $1,049,476, equal to $4.80 a share on the outstanding stock.

Heard in Wall Street

Some people here seem to expect that the building industry will do somewhat better in the second quarter than in the first. During the current three months neither residential nor nonresidential construction did as well as in 1939, despite the fact that the general index of business activity was substantially above a year ago.

For the second quarter there is hope in particular for resumption of the long-term uptrend in home building. The USHA program, which is now in full swing and is contributing substantially to the total of home building, will expand in the coming quarter, and that private building will rise is indicated by a current sharp improvement in the volume of applications for FHA mortgage insurance, a pretty accurate advance barometer of residential building. It is a good barometer because so large a proportion of home building has become dependent on government financing of one sort of another.

Cheaper Homes Outlook

Several different factors have to be added up to make the nonresidential construction outlook. PWA building activities are rapidly tapering off toward nothing, and the summer will probably see the end of outlays that totaled a shade over $5,000,000,000 in about six years. On the other hand electric construction both on government hydro projects and on private power company programs may exceed last year if the companies don't, as has been rumored, get disturbed over the SEC's disintegration proceedings and cut back new construction to last year's levels.

From one cause and another, home building is working down slowly toward the cheaper homes where the big volume is ultimately bound to be. The USHA project managers are managing to work construction costs down, taking advantage of large-scale economies in everything but labor. They didn't seem able to do this at first. One of the best records in this respect was made by Commissioner Rheinstein in New York. After his success he was forced to resign on account of a realistic article in last October's Harpers, practically the only realistic statement on public housing which has come out from its advocates.

Another reason for increase in low cost housing is the new FHA Title I arrangement for 90 per cent mortgage insurance on $2,500 houses. The owner only has to put up $250.

All hands are interested in increasing construction in this low-cost field. The reformers and politicians want it because more persons and so more voters can be housed for a given amount. The building supply manufacturers want it because it offers the best prospect for standardization, partial pre-assembly, and mass production.

Two Major Obstacles

The two major obstacles are (1) the diversity among the 1,500 building codes of the country, and (2) trade union obstructions. There is work being done on both of these problems.

In an effort to standardize local building codes the U. S. Bureau of Standards some years ago made some extensive proposals for uniform specifications, but they didn't come to anything. This task has been taken up again by a joint committee at Washington of three departments interested in housing.

Some slow progress is being made in cutting through union obstructions. In part it is the result of Thurman Arnold's anti-trust prosecutions, and in part to the entrance of the CIO into the building industry.

Another possible spur to building is in the spreading vogue among AFL building workers of accepting lower wages in the form of Schedule B instead of the less realistic Schedule A rates.

Still another spur to building, at least in New York, may be given by the bill now pending in Albany to permit life insurance companies and savings banks to make direct investments in housing projects under the limited dividend housing laws. This, however, will probably go toward middle-income rather than low-income housing. **H. F.**

Bank of France Statement

PARIS (AP)—Bank of France statement as of March 15 showed (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 84,613, increase 1; balances abroad 92, unchanged; discounted commercial bills—France 4,471, decrease 240; negotiable bills bought in France 7,256, increase 103; advances against securities 3,-391, decrease 7; 30-day advances against government securities 225, decrease 188; temporary advances to state 20,350, unchanged; circulation 155,448, decrease 687; total credit to current accounts 18,070, increase 336. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 49.62 per cent compared with 49.52 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Pacific Gas Reports Good Year in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Pacific Gas & Electric Co. states in its annual report that in 1939 the company sold 12.8 per cent more electricity and 11.94 per cent more gas than in 1938. Because of rate reductions and greater consumption at lower unit prices, these percentage gains in the quantity of electricity and gas sold were more than double the relative increase of 5.67 per cent in gross revenues.

The sharp upturn in sales volume was to some extent a reflection of the nation-wide improvement in general business conditions. In addition, sales were temporarily stimulated by the Golden Gate International Exposition and by an unusually large consumption of power for irrigation pumping induced by the deficient water supply.

More Customers

Progress of a more permanent character is evidenced by the fact that the number of new customers connected during the year, upwards of 58,000, was among the largest in the company's history. At the close of the year there were 1,543,713 active meters in service.

The cost of operating the properties, including provision for taxes, depreciation and other reserves, increased 4.64 per cent. Taxes of all kinds chargeable against the year's operations amounted to $18,049,000, and constituted the largest single item of expense, exceeding by about three quarters of a million dollars the wages and salaries of the entire operating personnel.

Measured in terms of the return paid to security holders, taxes were more than one and one half times the annual interest on all outstanding bonds; more than twice the dividends on preferred stock; and almost one and one half times dividends paid on common stock. Based on the number of meters in service, taxes have increased from an average of $1.37 per meter in 1908 to $3.74 per meter in 1918, $6.39 in 1928 and $11.69 in 1939.

The earnings available for the common stock amounted to $2.84 per share on 6,261,270 shares outstanding at Dec. 31, 1939, compared with $2.47 per share upon the same number of shares at the close of the preceding year. Dividends at the rate of $2 per share were paid in both years.

Construction expenditures during 1939 aggregated $25,908,000, and the book value of plants and properties at the close of the year was $720,982,000, representing an average investment of about $80,000 for each of the 9,000 operating employees, excluding those engaged in construction work.

Funded Debt Drops

Funded debt held by the public at Dec. 31, 1939, was $287,345,000, or $2,208,400 less than a year previously. The amount of outstanding preferred and common stocks remained unchanged. Bonds constitute 45.6 per cent of total capitalization and surplus; preferred stock 21.3 per cent, and common stock and surplus 33.1 per cent.

The company furnished direct employment throughout the year to an average of 12,721 men and women, all of whom resided in northern and central California. The total pay roll was $24,606,000, of which $17,292,000 was paid to operating employees, and $7,314,000 to those engaged in construction work. In addition, $423,000 was paid in pensions, there being 549 employees on the pension pay roll at Dec. 31, 1939.

National Cylinder Gas Net More Than Doubled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—National Cylinder Gas Company, one of the largest producers and distributors of oxygen, acetylene and other gases used in the metal and chemical industries, reports net income after all charges, including provision for federal income taxes, of $1,001,307 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1939 which compares with net of $471,-057 in 1938, according to the annual report sent to stockholders. These earnings were equal to $1.06 per share on 940,902 shares of common stock as against 50c per share reported for 1938. Gross profit from operations was $2,490,-678 as against $1,917,509.

The report pointed out that federal taxes are equal to $396.09 for every employee and to 26c for every share of stock. All other taxes equal $168.53 for every employee and 10c a share for every share of stock.

I. B. M. '39 Net $10.63 a Share; $10.12 in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — International Business Machine Corp. report for the year 1939 a net income of $9,-092,692 after deducting $2,270,000 estimated Federal taxes. The earnings were equivalent to $10.63 a share on 855,408 no par shares outstanding at the year-end, and compares with 1938 earnings of $8,660,033, equivalent to $10.12 a share if computed on the same capitalization, or to $10.63 a share on 814,674 shares which were outstanding at the end of 1938. A stock dividend of 40,734 shares was issued in 1939.

As in previous year, a reserve for the full amount of the company's blocked foreign net profits for 1939 has been deducted in arriving at the net profit for the year, Thomas J. Watson, President, stated in his message to stockholders.

"On December 15, 1939, payment was anticipated of $1,000,000 of the company's 10-year 3 per cent sinking fund debentures not due until June 15, 1946," he stated.

"Additions amounting to $7,548,-360 were made during the year for rental machines, plant and equipment, and land and buildings. Dismantled and obselete equipment amounting to $3,566,282 was written off and charged against reserves provided out of prior and current years' earnings.

"The amount of $1,193,327 was transferred from surplus to reserve for contingencies as of December 31, 1939; also an amount of $2,000,000 was transferred from surplus to write down patents and good-will account by a like amount.

"A cash divident of $150,000 was received in December 1939 on the company's holdings of 100,000 shares of the Class B capital stock of the Hobart Manufacturing Co."

Auto Production Soars Above 1939

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated the production of passengers cars and trucks for the current week at 103,395 units, compared with 105,720 last week and 89,400 this week a year ago.

It attributed the decline this week to the fact that one corporation closed down for Good Friday. It added, however, that there were indications the upward trend of the last six or seven weeks was "flattening out," and that "production ground to be traversed in the coming few weeks," would not be appreciably different from the present level.

Dividend Meetings

Compiled by Fitch Investors Service

Monday, March 25

Famise Corp. (Cl. "A" Com.) (2 p. m.)

Tuesday, March 26

American Can Co. (Com.) (2:15 p. m.)
Dow Chemical Co. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
General Theaters Equipment Corp. (Com.) (4 p. m.)
Gimbel Bros., Inc. ($6 Pfd.) (11 a. m.)
Hershey Chocolate Corp. ($4 Cnv. pfd. & Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Interchemical Corp. (6% Pfd.) (2 p. m.)
Link-Belt Co (6½% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
McCall Corp. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co (Adj. Pfd.) (11:30 a. m.)
Reading Co. (Com.) (12 m.)

Wednesday, March 27

Hecker Products Corp. (Com.) (3.30 p. m.)
Hercules Powder Co., Inc. (6% Pfd.) (10 a. m.)
Holly Sugar Corp. (7% Pfd.) (11 a. m.)
Westvaco Chlorine Products Co. (5% Conv. Pfd.) (3:30 p. m.)

Thursday, March 28

Abraham & Straus, Inc. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
American Home Products Corp. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Corn Products Refining Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)
McCrory Stores Corp. (6% Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.)
McLellan Stores Co. (6% Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.)
National Distillers Products Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Boston Stocks

March 22

In $ Div.		High	Low	Last	Close Prev.
8.75	Bos & Alb	85⅜	85¼	85¼	85½
8.00	Bos Edison	143⅞	143¾	143⅞	143¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49½
1.60b	Bos Her-Trav	19½	19½	19½	19⅜
...	Copper Range	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
...	East G&F pf	23½	23	23½	22
4.50c	EG&F pr pf	54	52½	54	52½
...	EMSR 1st pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
1.00b	Employ Grp	25	25	25	24⅝
...	Mergenthaler	14¾	14½	14¾	14¾
1.40a	Narr Rac A	9⅝	9	9⅝	9⅝
6.50a	N E Tel & Tel	132½	132½	132¼	132
...	North Butte	55c	55c	55c	59c
.40	Shawmut Assoc	11	10¾	11	11¼
...	Sulliv Mach	11½	11½	11½	11
1.25a	Torrington	32½	31¼	31¼	32
2.50	Unit Shoe M	78¼	77¾	78	77¾
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43½	43½	43½	43⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1939, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1939 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1939, includes $.60 per share paid on old $10 par common stock prior to 2-for-1 split-up.

White Sewing Machine Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—The White Sewing Machine Corp. and subsidiaries reported net profit for 1939 of $502,967, compared with profit of $250,248 in 1938. Because of litigation regarding payments of dividends on the prior preference stock, earnings per common share are not available.

Hinde & Dauch Paper Co.

SANDUSKY, Ohio (AP)—Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. reported a net profit of $826,383 for 1939 compared with $845,788 for 1938. This is equal to $1.90 per share of common stock and $5 per share on 35,900 shares of cumulative preferred stock.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3½s '45-43	109.26	109.26	109.26
1 3¾s '56-46	114.28	114.28	114.28
16 3s '48-46	111.7	111.3	111.7
3 3¼s '49-46	112.1	112.1	112.1
5 4¼s '53-47	120.25	120.25	120.25
2 3s '55-51	111.4	111.4	111.4
1 2¾s '60-55	108.21	108.21	108.21
2 2¾s '60-55 reg	108.16	108.16	108.16
3 2¾s '65-60	107.8	107.6	107.6

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '49-44	108.10	108.10	108.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79	78	79
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
1 Allied Strs 4½s'51	98	98	98
6 AllisChalm cv4s'52	110¾	110½	110½
4 Am&ForP5s 2030	62⅝	62⅜	62⅜
1 AnInt 5½s'49	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
21 Am T&T3½s'43	108	108	108
1 AmT&T3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108⅝
2 AmT&T 3½s '61	109½	109⅜	109½
17 AnaconCop 4½s'50	106⅛	105½	105½
2 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36⅛	36⅛	36½
6 Arm Del 4s '55	102½	102	102
2 AT&SF 4s '95	104½	104½	104½
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	71	71	71
1 A C Line 4½s '64	83½	83½	83½
2 B&O '95 A st	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
5 B&O '95 C st	29	29	29
19 B&O 2000 D st	25⅛	25	25⅛
2 B&O '96 F st	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 B&O cv 4½s '60	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10 B&O 1st 4s '48	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s '51 st	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
1 B&O SW'50 1st	47	47	47
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜
8 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106	106	106
6 Beth Stl 3½s '52	109½	10½	109½
3 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	103	103	103
46 Boston&Me 5s '67	48⅝	47	48⅝
65 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	49	46⅞	49
26 Boston&Me 5s '55	48⅞	47	48⅞
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	102	102	102
58 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	89¼	89	89
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97⅝	97½	97⅝
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110	110	110
1 Bush Term 5s '55	41½	41½	41½
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	111¼	111¼	111¼
10 Can Pac 4½s '60	76½	76½	76½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	68	68	68
1 Carr & Ced 6s '52	109	109	109
5 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
10 Cen Pen 5s '60	47	47	47
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	16½	16½	16½
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	15	15	15
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	14½	14½	14½
2 C & O 3½s '96 D	99	99	99
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
4 Chi & Alton 3s '49	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2 CB&Q rg 5s '71 A	87¾	87¾	87¾
24 CB&Q gen 4s '58	90¾	90	90¾
5 CB&Q 4s III '49	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4 CB&Q 3½ III '49	95	95	95
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Chi I & L 4s '47	9½	9½	9½
11 CMSP & P 5s '75	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
15 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10 CM&SP 4½s '89C	26	26	26
9 CM&SP gen 4s '89	25½	25½	25½
2 ChicNW cv 4¾s '49	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
18 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10 CRI & P rfg 4s '34ct	6	6	6
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	106	106	105
9 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	94	93½	94
2 Ch & Ind 4s '52	93	93	93
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50	50	50
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	65½	65½	65½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87¼	87¼	87¼
11 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76¾	76¾	76¾
7 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	69½	69½	69½
9 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Con Edis 3½s '58	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Con Edis 3¼s '56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
20 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105	105	105
20 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	105	104¾	105
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	29¼	29¼	29¼
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛
2 Del P&L 4½s'71	108½	108½	108½
6 Del Ed 4s'65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107½	107½	107½
58 Erie rfg 5s'67	15½	14¾	15⅛
91 Erie rfg 5s '75	15½	14¾	15⅛
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	54½	54	54
42 Erie gen lien 4s '96	23½	22⅞	23¼
7 Erie cv 4s '53 A	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Fed L&T 1st 4s '42	104	104	104
7 FirestoneT&R3½s48	106¾	106½	106½
2 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	104½	104½	104½
3 Goodrich 4½s 56	105½	105½	105½
10 Gt Nor 6½s '77E	83	83	83
5 Gt Nor 1t 4¼s'a '61	107½	107½	107½
4 Gt Nor 4s '46G	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Gt Nor 4s '46H	90¼	90¼	90¼
21 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	72	72¾	72
4 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	109½	109½	109½
5 Houst'nOilTex4¼s54	99½	99½	99½
6 Hudson Coal 5s52A	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	47½	47½	47½
7 HuddHan inc 5s '57	15¾	15½	15½
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	44¼	44¼	44¼
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
5 Ill Cen 4½s 66	42½	42½	42½
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
1 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	105	105	105
1 Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct	73¾	73⅝	73¾
1 Interb R Tr 4s 32	36	36	36
16 Interb R Tr rfg 5s 66 ct	77	77	77
10 Interb R Tr rfg 5s 66	77	77	77
2 Int T&T 4s 52	1½	1½	1½
4 Int T&T 5s 55	45⅝	45½	45⅝
8 KCPtS & Mem 4s 36	37½	37½	37½
3 KCPtS & M 4s 36 ct	36	36	36
2 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
7 Kan G & E 4½s 80	103	102⅝	103⅝
2 Koppers Co 4s 51	105	105	105
6 Lac Gas 5½s 53	46½	46½	46½
2 Lac Gas 5s 39	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
6 L S & M S 3½s 97	79¾	79¾	79¾
7 LehValNY 4½s 40	41	41	41
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	130¾	130¾	130¾
20 Loews 3½s'46	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	84½	84½	84½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81¼	81¼	81¼
2 L & N 3s'80 St L	79½	79½	79½
5 Maine Cen 4½s'60	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
1 Manht Ry 2d 4s 2013 ct	45½	45½	45½
5 M-K-T 4½s '78	14¼	14¼	14¼
6 M-K-T 1st 4s '90	30¾	30	30
8 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1⅜	1¼	1¼
15 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19¾	19¾	19¾
9 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19¾	19¾	19¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '80H	19¾	19¾	19¾
17 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19⅞	19¾	19¾
22 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3⅛	3	3
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110¾	110¾	110¾
21 Mont Pow 3½s '66	99⅞	99¾	99¾
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
2 Nassau El 4s '51	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
3 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	53	53	53
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s'61ww	107⅛	107	107
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	102½	102½	102½
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	126½	126½	126½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
7 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58⅝	58½	58½
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52	52	52
11 NYC 3¾s '46	76¾	76½	76½
16 NYC & HR 4s '42	92½	92⅜	92½
7 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	63½	63½	63½
7 NY Ch&StL4½s'78	54⅞	54½	54⅞
1 NY Dock Co 4½s '51	53	53	53
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 NY Edis 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
8 NYNH&H 4½s'67	18½	18½	18½
1 NY Steam 3½s'43	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
5 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	27	27	27
2 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
2 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Nor Am Co 4½s '54	105½	105½	105½
15 Nor Pac 6s 2047	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	46½	46½	46½
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
1 Ohio Edi 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s'48	106½	106½	106½
5 O-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106	106	106
3 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	109⅞	109¾	109¾
5 Pac T&T 3½s '66C	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104	104	104
4 Pen Co 4s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
1

Flying Trade Mission Makes Hit in Americas

Continued from Page 1

Latin and South American trade not only for this Northern California area, but for the United States as a whole, Mr. Montgomery declared:

"There is not only a splendid future, but a very active present!"

He held that Latin and South America are ripe for either the large or small businessman to establish businesses in. This should be approached, he maintained, on the basis of the person or firm going there and actually becoming a part of the nation. The investment should also be made on the understanding that the citizens, or some firm in the locality, be invited to invest in the new business—thereby making it of "community interest," rather than purely an exploitive project, he said.

"Anyone who says the last frontier is gone, ought to take his family and his business, large or small, to the place most suited to his needs in South or Latin America," said the International Trade Manager. "There is a need, and there are openings for everything from small cleaning and dyeing establishments to larger milk evaporating plants, and even fishing and oil concessions."

He said the Japanese and German trade actually had never cut into the South American markets—but that from his observations until very recently Britain was this country's greatest competitor. This report contrasted sharply with some from South America before the War that Japan and Germany were cutting the American merchant out of the South American trade picture. And at that time very little mention was made of the British inroads.

Mr. Montgomery, who has made a formal report to the Department of State in Washington, and to the United States Maritime Commission—both of these in person as well as in writing—said his reports featured two needs for a "better blending of North-South American trade relations, and particularly as the Pacific Coast was affected."

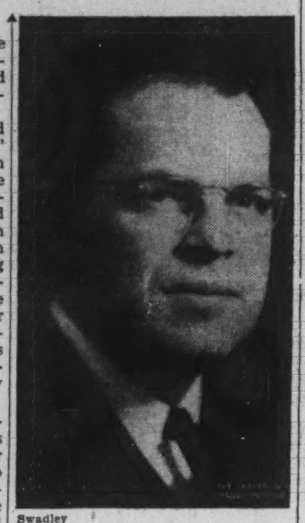
First is: Development of a more "adequate" shipping system, with both coasts, and particularly the Pacific Coast. The ships must be faster and operate on a more regular schedule. As an example, he pointed to some schedules which take 65 days to reach Chile from San Francisco and as long as two months to the East coast of South America.

Furthermore, the results of the trade mission inquiries showed that these sailings must be more frequent; that there must be more refrigeration ships and more refrigeration space aboard these ships. Additional passenger space is needed as well, Mr. Montgomery said, as South Americans are looking to the United States instead of Europe as their travel, and even educational, center now.

The second point demanding attention is, "to find markets in the United States for South American products. A great many of their products do not compete, and only by finding these markets here will we be able to create the dollar exchange to sell more widely there. It is necessarily a blending, and a two-way proposition."

Mr. Montgomery alluded to 27 Mexican products which are not produced in this country and for which the United States could create markets. Only thing standing in the way of development of much trade between this country and Mexico, as well as a few others, he said, is the political unrest in these nations.

So successful was this trade mission considered that both Los Angeles, and Houston, Texas, have sent similar "strictly business" groups over the same route.



Swadley

William L. Montgomery
Leader of San Francisco's two-way trade mission to South America.

G. O. P. Contest Wide Open

Continued from Page 1

ever certain general observations which political observers are roughly agreed upon and these observations can be summed up as follows:

1. Mr. Dewey has unquestionably and appreciably a popular following. His success will rest upon his ability not only to retain his popular lead but radically to increase it. Because the New York District Attorney is without a record of public service in national affairs, because he does not have established associations with party managers and party men throughout the country, because in fact the political leaders do not feel they really know him, Mr. Dewey must manifest a popular demand which the politicians consider irresistible. That is the political fact and Mr. Dewey is acting upon it with vigor and initiative.

2. Senator Taft is conceded to have less popular strength and more delegate strength than either Mr. Dewey or Senator Vandenberg. He has a smoothly working, experienced, nationally organized, active organization which is quietly and tactfully selling Senator Taft's qualities and qualifications to delegates, named and prospective, and to party men throughout the country. He is not attempting anything approaching an all-in speaking campaign nor, prior to the convention, to attract an impressive public following. He is attracting considerable blocks of delegates.

3. Senator Vandenberg is deliberately not pressing his candidacy. He is intimately known to the party and to most of the leaders who will exert the greatest influence upon the convention. This week he re-affirmed his intention not to engage in anything but a most limited speaking campaign. He is standing on his 12-year record in the United States Senate and he believes that anything which he would say in the next few weeks could not add to that record nor alter it. Senator Vandenberg is agreed to have political stature and inherent political strength with the result that his prospects are likely to take on increasing substance as the convention approaches.

First Ballots May Decide

Unless the situation changes unexpectedly, Mr. Dewey, to be nominated, must show his greatest strength on the first few ballots and the expectation is that if he does not achieve the nomination promptly he will not achieve it at all. Over the long pull Senators Taft and Vandenberg have staying power and because neither they nor their supporters are waging a campaign marked by personality or bitterness it is more likely that their supporters ultimately will combine rather than cancel each other out.

The possibility of a "dark horse" nomination is likely to be more present at Philadelphia than at any Republican convention in the past two decades because it will be an open contest, party leaders believe, without any one candidate clearly ascendant. This is an exception in recent party history. In 1924 President Coolidge was nominated by virtual acclamation; in 1928 and 1932 the nomination of Herbert Hoover was never in doubt; in 1936 Governor Landon was the single outstanding candidate months before the convention.

Thus, while the Wood-Lowden type of convention deadlock is not expected to develop this year, the circumstances which would make it an outside possibility are present as they have not been at the past four conventions. This brightens the hue a trifle of such "dark horse" candidates as Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Senator Charles L. McNacy, Republican Leader in the Senate, Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., Republican Leader in the House, and others. And no reasonably inclusive lists of candidates can omit the name of former President Hoover to whom the convention might conceivably turn in the event a majority vote does not emerge for one of the present leaders.

Painting Collection Donated to Vassar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—The gift of oil paintings and etchings from the private collection of Mrs. Lloyd Williams of New York, was announced by Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, of Vassar College, today. The collection is worth many thousands of dollars, the announcement said, and comes on the occasion of Vassar's seventy-fifth anniversary year, paralleling the fund of $2,000,000 for scholarship and educational endowment which alumnae are raising.

The gift includes 15 oil paintings and 18 etchings and will be known as the Cottier-Williams Collection in honor of David Cottier, father of Mrs. Williams and an art dealer. Mr. Cottier gave the paintings and etchings to his daughter from time to time when she was a child.

Included in the collection are paintings by distinguished Netherlands, Flemish, French and American artists, and etchings by French, Flemish and Netherlands etchers.

Elk Herd Ignores Boundary Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—International boundaries mean little or nothing to the 600 elks, or wapiti, which roam the Watertown Lakes National Park, jointly administered by the United States and Canada.

No customs regulations bother the elks, who apparently, rather than preferring one country to the other, find that the climate and topography on either side of the boundary are complimentary, a Department of Mines and Resources recent bulletin states.

The Waterton Lakes Park was provided for in 1932 to commemorate more than 100 years of peace between the two nations.

Minimum Pay In Shoe Trade Affects 60,000

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—A flat 35-cent an hour minimum wage in the shoe industry, increasing earnings of 60,000 employees, was ordered today by the Wage-Hour Division, effective April 29.

The shoe industry is the fifth for which an order has been issued since the Wage-Hour Act became effective in October, 1938. The others were textiles, hosiery, millinery, knitted outerwear, and knitted underwear industries.

Commenting on the order, vigorously opposed by St. Louis area manufacturers who had demanded a wage differential for small communities, Administrator Philip B. Fleming declared:

"The 60,000 shoe workers who will benefit immediately by this guarantee of 35 cents an hour are located in many states, but are largely concentrated in New England and the St. Louis area."

Labor officials estimated that of these workers, 21,000 are in New England—12,000 in Massachusetts, 5,000 in New Hampshire and 4,000 in Maine.

Among other states about 20,000 were receiving less than 35 cents—9,000 in Missouri, 5,000 in Illinois, 1,400 in Tennessee, and about 3,800 in Ohio.

A total of 240,000 workers are employed in the industry, Labor officials estimated.

The order may open the way for the second court test of the validity of the Wage-Hour Act because representatives of more than a score of St. Louis manufacturers have indicated they would challenge both the validity of the order and that of the Act itself.

This threat was made by Joseph M. Klaman, St. Louis, who represented manufacturers demanding a differential at hearings before a trial examiner.

Wise Appointed President Pro Tem Of S. C. Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—John M. Wise, farmer and lawyer, appointed President Pro Tempore of the South Carolina Senate to succeed former Senator Taylor H. Stukes, who resigned to fill a vacancy on the State Supreme Court, already has assumed his duties.

Nominated by Senator R. M. Jeffries of Colleton, Mr. Wise was elected by acclamation and sworn in immediately.

The new assistant presiding officer of the Senate, which post ranks immediately below that of the Lieutenant Governorship in succession to the Governor's office, has been a member of the Upper House since 1927, and has served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee for five years.

In placing Mr. Wise's name in nomination, Mr. Jeffries, who came to the Senate the same year, explained that selection of the President Pro Tempore was based on seniority and that the two ranking Senators in point of service, John F. Williams of Aiken and S. M. Ward of Georgetown, had expressed themselves as unwilling to accept the office.

Due to "heavy work" ahead of him, Mr. Jeffries said he thought "it best that I not aspire to this high position," and that he considered it a privilege to nominate Mr. Wise.

Dishwashing Made Easy

SEDALIA, Mo. (AP)—Tip to husbands from Mrs. J. F. Raney of Sedalia: She places a piece of poetry above the sink and concentrates on learning it to make the dishwashing task seem a shorter, less irksome one.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MADISON, N. J.—7-room modern house; 2-car garage; oil heat; under lease until Sept. 1; college town; 1 hour from New York; attractive arrangements may be made through KELTON EVENS, Realtor, Madison.

INFORMATION WANTED

DeWITT CLINTON HAMMOND, or anyone knowing his whereabouts communicate with estate of ANGIE LORD MOULTON, 175 Coyle Street, Portland, Maine.

POPCORN

"REDDY-POP" — Delicious, Crisp already popped corn, two gallons kept fresh in metal container only 50c (postpaid). GREY GABLES FARM, Centerville, Indiana.

REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD—8-room house, ½ acre of land; birthplace of Joseph C. Lincoln, Route 6, Brewster, $4500.00. Also 9-room house, 4 acres land; good location; Tonset Road, Orleans, $2500.00. On G. A. R. Highway, Eastham, 14-room house suitable for high-class tourist home, $6500.00. DILL & CHASE EASTHAM, MASS.

REAL ESTATE Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence DRACHMAN-GRANT Realtors. 28 N Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

WATER FRONT, on Cape Cod—12 acres, 800 ft. on Lewis Bay; high and well wooded, suitable for hotel site, private estate or for division; mile from Hyannis P. O.; more acreage or less can be had. Address C. J. B., General Delivery, Hyannis, Mass.

QUILTING

EXQUISITE Quilting done with elaborate designs; can design any quilt by pattern; do needle marking; no pencil marks on quilts. KATHRYN BOYNER, Green Hall, Ky.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. New, faster selling features, low factory prices, make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, allow good earnings. Free Selling Outfit. MATCH CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Dept. 232-M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own, representing Associated Authors, and selling only books advertised in the Monitor. Generous commissions and selling plan. Write Associated Authors, 45 W. Illinois Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

General Classified

(Continued)

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Make good commissions, full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's wear; chance to get own clothes without cost; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, Dept. 827K, Indianapolis, Ind.

SAVINGS

4% INSURED INVESTMENTS

Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller, Treasurer, for Information and Statement.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO

38 E. Pine St., Orlando, Florida

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

Freight Agent, Experienced Warehouse Management, Dock Superintendent, Cashier, Public Relations and Personnel. Chas. Southworth, 658 Linden Ave.

THUMB INDEXING

TEXTBOOKS

New or used Blue, Black or Brown. Thumb-indexed by RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., INC., 168A Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

ADVERTISING IS THE LIFE of Business. It is my business to increase your business, and I have back of me 20 years of service to advertisers. Let's get together; write or phone C. A. ROWLAND, Charles Advertising Service, 32 E. 57th St., N. Y. C. Tel. PLaza 3-7677.

ANTIQUES

PRIVATE party disposing of collection of antiques offers a rare find in a well preserved authentic antique Kerminshah rug. This collection includes a tall grandfather's clock, mantel clock, long sofa, two four-poster beds, chests of drawers, tables, chairs, rugs, china, fine mahogany dining room set, and some bric-a-brac. Telephone Winchester 0226 (Mass.) days or evenings, except Sundays.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS. — Lower apartment, 5 rooms, steam heat, screened porch; good garden space; garage. 71 Drew Road. Tel. 2883-J.

BOSTON, FENWAY 2-3 ROOMS

FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; ELEVATOR; $60-$80.
MRS. BAILEY, Ken. 6319, or GILES, Kir. 2345

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 2-3-4 ROOMS

FIREPLACE; FREE REFRIGERATION; PLEASANTLY SITUATED; RESTRICTED TENANCY; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

1945 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, Mass.

You are looking for smart, livable quarters with a good address, and a moderate rental. May we show you our suites, consisting of Hall, Living-Room, Chamber, Kitchen-Dinette, Colored Tile with Shower, Modern Elevator Building, craftexed throughout, good approach, free refrigeration, $50.00 and $53.00; smaller suites $38.00 to $42.00. Management on Premises. References.

Fritz-Carlton Hotel
1138 Boylston St., Boston
1-2 and 3 Room Suites
Reasonable Rates
Excellent Cuisine
5 Minutes from The Mother Church

MALDEN, MASS.—Library section, 5 rm. upper, $45; near Malden Sq.; adults. Chas. E. Austin, 54 Summer St., Malden 1450-M. Res. 0816-M.

The Beacon Hill House
1 and 2-room apts. fireplace, full tiled baths. Fully automatic elevators, 122 Bowdoin Street, opp. State House.
Apply Supt. on premises, or
Paul M. Dove
209 Washington Street
Boston CAP. 6560

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Beautifully furnished apartments; overlooking golf links; quiet, pleasant surroundings. Write Mgr., 15 Golf Street.

BOSTON—2-room kitchenette apt., comfortably furnished for 2 or 3, lovely view. Apply 31 Park Drive, Suite 91 or Janitor. $55.00.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

WILL give loving care to little girl in private home; no other children. Box K-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

BUSINESS wanted; if you need capital, will buy outright, reorganize or finance on share of profits basis. Box M-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

TO LET in Adirondacks between Lake Placid and White Face Mountain, completely furnished cottage, electricity, refrigeration. Also furnished camp with running water and toilet. Address George L. Sleeper, 107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass.

CANDY

"THE LOLLYPOP LADY"

Offers clear, hard candy animals and toys on sticks. 16 different designs; elephant, camel, fish, engine, boat, etc. In many flavors and attractive colors. 1 dozen 60c—2 dozen $1.00. Also Jersey Cream Caramels. CAROLINE ABBEY, 20 Theresa Ave., Medford, Mass.

FOR RENT

4 MILES from Manchester, N. H., large, modern, comfortably furnished home of professional family; may be rented or leased for summer or longer; all conveniences and luxuries required for restful living. DR. E. F. MacRURY, 68 Walnut, Manchester, N. H.

FOR SALE

19 ACRES woodland, lake; lots and two cottages; two and four bedrooms, 3 garages; artesian well; restricted; will divide; 2½ miles from Ridgefield; Christian Scientists preferred. H. PAUL, Ridgefield, Conn.

FURNITURE

A LOVELY solid mahogany dining room set; also mahogany bedroom set; very reasonable. Call Centre Newton 5434 (Mass.) evenings.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DRESSMAKER with thorough 57th St., N. Y., experience. Call or write 172 Bradley Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone Scars. 3179.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention if desired; meals optional. 1934 N. W. 35th St. Phone 3-4047 MRS. MARY G. MARTIN.

PLEASANT Outlook Home; transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

IPSWICH BAY, ANNISQUAM CAPE ANN, MASSACHUSETTS

Unusually beautiful and cool summer place. Eleven rooms, four large livable porches. Own rocks and hard white beach. Choice neighborhood, private tennis club, boat-mooring. Address L. W. GALE, 83 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.

SAVE MONEY
BY BUYING ONE OF THESE HOMES THIS MONTH

172 Marlboro Street, Boston

3-Story brick house of 12 rooms, in excellent condition, quartered oak floors, 3 tiled baths, one tiled shower. This house would make a very inexpensive family home, or could readily be remodeled for two families.

We have a few other fine houses in Back Bay.

N. A. Alger, 108 Mass. Ave. Ken. 2867
John C. Kiley, 15 Bosworth St. Hub. 1465
BOSTON

HOUSES TO LET

5-ROOM house, newly decorated throughout, 2 baths, basement, lavatory; garage; oil heat if desired; large garden; best residential section. Call Arlington 0815-W (Mass.).

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE BIG 2123
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2403. Call any time. 129 WAVERLEY AVENUE, WATERTOWN

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large, sunny room, street floor, suitable for practitioner; office and living quarters combined.

PRACTITIONER'S office, centrally located, well equipped, for rent, morning hours, reasonable. Phone, afternoons only, CH 4-1009, N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office part time to suit. Suite 1739, 33 West 42nd Street, N. Y. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston: LAF. 4308.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 of Centre Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

ATTENTION BIRD AND GARDEN LOVERS

FOR SALE, year-round house, comfortable, unpretentious, but attractive; 4 bedrooms, 4 baths, all conveniences; grounds are lavishly planted with many interesting trees, shrubs and flowers; bird feeding station attracts such unusual varieties as pine and evening grosbeaks, tanagers and mourning doves; small pond, tenant house, gardener's cottage, barn, sheds, irrigating system, etc. For information or appointment write or telephone Estate of Charles Otis Blood, Lynnfield Centre, Mass.

FOR SALE—or will rent furnished—home, Pleasantville, Westchester Co., New York; 10 rooms, 4 baths, garage, large plot, fruit, garden, etc. CHARLES CHAPMAN.

GWYNEDD VALLEY, 20 miles from Philadelphia; colonial stone house, 2½ acres, more if desired; swimming pool, stone barn, good condition, suitable horses or studio; beautiful old trees and planting; good train service. J-2, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $15 and $16 weekly. Mr. Alphin, KEN. 1574

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Small, bright room, adjacent to bath; private home; near church. Phone Belmont 6407.

BOSTON, The Ilsley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church; all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. Gifford-Hewitt, succeeded by Bartlett & Amero. COM. 7862.

BOSTON—Will rent room or share my 3-room furn. elevator apt. with quiet man or couple who appreciate refined home. L. COZZENS, 97 St. Stephen St.

BOSTON—Homelike atmosphere; large sunny room, attractive, comfortable; fireplace; hot and cold water; near The Mother Church; reasonable. Kenmore 1075.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 6—Pleasant, quiet room next bath; near Christian Science church. HULIT. Ken. 9196.

BOSTON, Near Fenway—Quiet, good furnishings; day-week; elevator, 3d floor. 78 Westland Ave. MRS. MANTON, COM. 9273.

BOSTON—Business woman preferred. 7 Norway St., Suite 3. Tel. Ken. 0538 after 5. Overlooking The Mother Church.

BOSTON, 864 Beacon St., near St. Mary's St.—Large single and double, sunny rooms; reasonable. COM. 9460

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—Nicely furnished rooms, newly renovated; quiet. 19 Pinckney Street. Laf. 9470.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—Large outside room for gentleman in private home; parking facilities. BEAcon 4279.

N. Y. C., 109 (362 Riverside) (Inquire Apt. 3-A)—Exquisite studios, newly decorated; unsurpassed environment, cleanliness; running water; housekeeping; maid; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 80th (425 West End Ave.)—Dignified modern studio rooms; single, double; light housekeeping; maid and phone service; reasonable rates. Ivers Studios.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6-C—Large front sunny studio, attractively furnished, centrally located; excellent service.

N. Y. C., 230 West 76th St. (Apt. 4B)—Pleasant, light rooms, suitable single, double; privacy, comfort; convenient transportation.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN with car, house-to-house experience; helpful; first-class food product; commission; good opportunity. THOMAS DAVIS, Crafton Ave., Islington, Mass. Dedham 1233-M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN CHINESE girl desires position; experienced typist, stenographer; capable, efficient; excellent references. Box N-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COLLEGE GIRL desires work for summer; caring for children or waiting on table; free to go anywhere. MISS SHIRLEY E. SMITH, 168 Hamilton St., Providence, R. I.

EXPERIENCED GIRL desires position; filing, typewriting, calculator operator; drives car; excellent references. Arl. 6229-W (Mass.).

GRADUATE N. Y. State Teachers' College; qualified to teach French, social studies; drives car; free to travel; typing, piano, sales experience; will do anything; references. K. E. ADAMS, 388 Main St., Owego, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position in refined, motherless home or care of aged; adequate salary. NEVINS 8-6779, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRACTICAL attendant desires position; middle age; permanent or special duty. Box M-100, Ingraham Building, Miami, Florida.

YOUNG woman, having completed secretarial course, wishes position; willing, conscientious. Write Box N-7, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

TAILORING

TRINITY TAILORING CO., 170 Dartmouth St., near Stuart, Boston
Men's and Women's Suits. Coats made to order. Remodeling. Repairing. Fur Storage.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH CONVERSATION — Small evening groups. Madame Rivière starts term March 25. The Eliot, 370 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. 10 lessons $6.00. Afternoon classes also. Register, Ken. 4082.

YOU ARE MY GUEST
This Tuesday, March 26, 2-4 P. M.
"My Bible Reading Technique Class"
M. Suzanne Mackay STUDIO, 716 Steinway Hall
113 West 57th St., N. Y. C., Un. 4-3790

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4128

UTOPIA ROB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

PHONE 3-9145
Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 3 Stores

Mt. Brook	2-1184
1104 So. 12th Street	3-8377
1014 So. 20th Street	7-5871

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW IS THE TIME
to Buy Your
OUTDOOR FURNITURE
While Stocks are Complete
Our Selection is the Biggest We Have Ever Shown
FRANK TENNILLE FURNITURE CO.
Montgomery, Ala.

WE HAVE YOUR
SUIT—HAT—SHOES
Everything for Men
YOUR PATRONAGE IS APPRECIATED HERE
American Hat Company
22 N. Court St., Z. N. Azar

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
33 COMMERCE STREET C-5655

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court St. C-4548

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 172

Al Levy's
"The Show Place of Montgomery"
3 COURT SQUARE

I. A. KENT
Staple and Fancy Groceries
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

Seeds, Birds, Pet Supplies
Vestergaard's Seed Store
N. A. Vestergaard, Prop.
19 Monroe Street W-9309

Florida

BRADENTON

BRADENTON LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
Best equipped dyeing plant on the West Coast
Let experts do your dyeing
No job too large or too small

Holland Cafeteria
"Famous for Good Food"
SARASOTA
Bradenton in Professional Bldg.

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Specializing in **Service**
at Moderate Prices
TUTAN MOTORS
214 MINORCA AVE., CORAL GABLES, FLA.
PHONE 4-7641

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

If your hairdress isn't becoming to you—you should be coming to us.
FRANCES BEAUTY SALON
2127 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Phone 4-1034

CHEVROLET
E. C. Hodge & Co.
2105 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Ph. 4-2518
Opposite Theatre
LATEST MODELS
AUTHORIZED SERVICE

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

Curtis Dry Goods Company
153 South Beach Street
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads. Dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

FORT LAUDERDALE

The Harper Method
Beauty Salon
711 E. Las Olas Blvd.
KAREN STEEN
Phone 1714

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

Williams Auto Service
"WILLO BATTERIES"
Complete Automobile Service
23rd and Main Sts. Phone 5-0999

Newman's Millinery
Established 27 Years
Home of
Popular Priced Hats
MRS. EDITH NEWMAN, Proprietor
219 MAIN STREET

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA at ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK
at Jacksonville
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
A Financial Stronghold
51 W. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-3300

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-2208

MIAMI

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Genuine Antiques
YE OLD ANTIQUE SHOP
1822 Biscayne Blvd., Phone 2-8064
VERA GAFFNEY

Choice Meats
Groceries, Vegetables
Fruits and Sea Foods
Fancy Jellies and Marmalades
BOULEVARD GROCERY
3023 Biscayne Boulevard
Phone 2-8712 Free Delivery

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 8 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Men's & Women's Florsheims
Enna Jettick
Dickerson
Red Cross
COWEN'S 155 E. Flagler du Pont Bldg.

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 3-7641

JOSEF
Hair Stylist
Salon of Beauty Arts
2300 S. W. 8th St. Phone 4-9822
RUTH KNISELY

Jureit Bakery
"Bakers of the Best"
2100 West Flagler Tel. 2-6181
DAILY HOME DELIVERY

MIAMI BEACH

MIKE DALLETT GARAGE
AUTHORIZED
PACKARD SERVICE
STANDARD GAS
Complete Service for your car
340-23RD ST. MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
PHONE 5-6721

Pierre
FINE CUSTOM TAILOR and NECKWEAR
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
PHONE 5-3812

Pinto
LADIES' TAILLEUR
High Grade Furs. Furs Restyled
1642 EUCLID AVE. PHONE 5-7066
FURS STORED

ORLANDO

TRAVEL FASHIONS
We have smart travel clothes for any climate, for any kind of trip.
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.
MILLS & NEBRASKA
Phone 3112

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

PUBLIX MARKET
808 EAST WASHINGTON
Fine Foods
Puritan Meats
Phone 9833—9834 Orlando, Fla.

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Choice Meats—Groceries
Fresh Fruits—Vegetables
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

STELLA B. PINARD
Formerly with
Paramount Studios, Hollywood
Dressmaking—Tailoring
2171½ S. Rosalind Avenue Tel. 8652

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Studebaker Champion
DE LUXE CRUISING SEDAN

D. VARNER
Distributor
Studebaker Cars and Trucks
Phone 3153 234-239 West Central
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

LAWTON'S
"Florida's Finest Jewelry Store"
132 S. Orange Ave. Dial 3441
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
SILVERWARE
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS
ENGRAVERS

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 372.

HARMON'S
Clothes for Men Who Care
Where Quality Reigns
MAIN ST. AT FIVE POINTS

The Sport Shop
HOLLYWOOD SKIRTS
and SWEATERS
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
AT FIVE POINTS

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

WE HANDLE THE ENTIRE LINE OF
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
MAC'S FOOD SHOP
We sell Monitor-advertised Foods
Pineapple Ave., Halten Bldg. Phone 22999

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction
SCHUTZ INC
334 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"40 Years in St. Petersburg"

ANNE JOHNSON
CORSET SHOP
Featuring LILY OF FRANCE
Corsets, Duosettes, Girdles and Anne Alt Brassieres
532 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

DONEGAN
CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-300 — Clearwater 5-4201

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Hoyt's
STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

DIAMONDS
Watches Gifts Silverware
"Best Values in St. Petersburg"
OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade, Opp. Poinsettia Hotel

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin Street

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie. W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

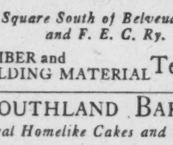
MORGAN STATIONERY Co.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

HATCH'S
is your
Complete Fashion Store

SONNY BOYS' FRUIT CO.
Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruits in Gift Boxes
Every Box Certified by Federal State Fruit Inspectors
2702 So. Dixie at Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center, Palm Beach — Halsey & Griffith, West Palm Beach

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES  SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

Central Grocery
A PLEEZING FOOD STORE
MEATS—Poultry—Sea Foods
102 W. Central Free Delivery
R. A. THOMPSON, Owner

Georgia

ATLANTA

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8: a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
● Real Estate—Renting
● Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING ●
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.,
ATLANTA, GA

Visit Our New Store and See Our Spring Showing of
FINE SHOES
for men and women
BYCK'S
216 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.

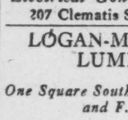
Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 PEACHTREE ST.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Paints and Wallpaper
Sherwin Williams Co.
454 Second Street Phone 6367

Ready to Wear Exclusively
Moderately Priced
GOLDMAN'S
"The Store of Personal Service"
572 Cherry St., Macon, Georgia
PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS



FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
SANITONE CLEANER
Our hand work department cares for your party needs.
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. I. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
28 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

Europe

Denmark

COPENHAGEN

Delicious open Sandwiches Danish specialty for lunch or party.
Kobenhavn Morrebrod
Fabrik Vester Farimagsgade 13
Central 7075
Fri Notering

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Boots Mended
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf Goth 814
Moderate Prices Goods Delivered

"ACACIA"
Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over

DENMARK

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. Enggaard Pedersen
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

Switzerland

AARAU

DAMEN-HERREN & KINDERSALON
Moderne Frisuren und Dauerwellen
Manicure
Gut assort. Parfumerien.
Depot der Elise Bock Produkte
E. KNUBEL
Vordere Vorstadt 8 Tel. 2.22.51
(Hairdresser)

M. Kurz
CORSETS
WÄSCHE - STRÜMPFE
Underwear—Stockings
RATHAUSGASSE 17

BASEL

MARIA STAMMBACH
COUTURIÈRE DIPLOMÉE
Pfluggasse 5 Tel. 4.04.76
(First Class Dressmaking)

J. HAURI-GSELL
Tuch und Massgeschäft
Couture—Dressmaking
Gelterkinden, bie Basel

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Restful sleep in the centre of the city! Comfortable rooms from Fr. 3.50. Light, heating and service included. Excellent Menus from Fr. 1.30 upwards
Alkoholfreies Restaurant, Zeughausgasse, Berne

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte Bestecke-Optik
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

We are Specialists for
Ladies', Men's and Children's Raincoats and Capes
Au Bon Marché
Berne Spitalgasse 3-7

Beinheim Berne
Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69, Kramgasse 69
vis-à-vis Cinéma Capitol
Advice given on Cooking, Recipes, etc.

Bücher AU DOCK
BERN · MARKTGASSE 13
The Shoe for Everybody

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

BIEL

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

CONFISERIE TEA ROOM
M. Baumberger-Ruprecht
Feine Pralinés und Patisserie
18 Marktgasse Tel. 64.44
(CONFECTIONER)

Marfurt & Wirz
BIEL-BIENNE
82, Centralstrasse Tel. 45.46
(All Travelling Requisites)

Confiserie Patisserie
TEA ROOM
H. Guggisberg Tel. 27.72
38 Nidaugasse
Glaces, Pralinés und Specialitäten
(Confectioner)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Critics

Sammy: "Pa, what is a dramatic critic?"

Pa: "A man who is 99 44-100 per cent pooh."

Another Week

Husband: "You want more money for the dressmaker? Why, I gave you $20 for that last week."

Wife: "Yes, dear, but she didn't send her bill then."

Frankness

A new record in honesty has been achieved by an ad in a San Francisco paper which read: "Four rooms, furn. complete. Frigid."—San Francisco Life.

Generous

"Son, why don't you play circus? It's great fun. First you make a sawdust ring."

"But where would I get the sawdust, dad?"

"Here's the saw. Just cut some of the firewood into fireplace lengths. And you can have all the sawdust you make."

Method

"So you've discovered a way to get your husband to dig in the garden?"

"Yes, I call it a sand trap."

Simple Matter

"Pardon me, but does this train stop at Tenth street?"

"Yes; watch me and get off at the station before I do."

"Thank you."—Mercury.

Hesitating

"You didn't carry out your plans to elope?"

"No. I found father was planning to move, and I didn't know where we'd find him when we got back."—M. K. T. Magazine.

Be Prepared for the Spring

Spring! When the open road calls.
Spring! When the weather's fine.
Spring! When the country beckons
And cars spin down the line.

Spring! And a million cars out.
Spring! When the motors hum.
So, if you go walking,
Spring when you see them come!

Squaring the Circle

The director of a bank was relating how his wife overdrew her account at the bank.

"I spoke to her one evening," said he, "and told her that she ought to adjust it at once. A day or two later I asked her if she had done what I suggested."

"Oh, yes," she answered, "I attended to that matter the very next morning. I sent the bank my check for the amount I had overdrawn."

Strange Game

An Englishman's viewpoint of American baseball—excerpts from an account in the Ashington Collieries Magazine:

"A diminutive person about four feet high, complete with player's uniform including giant jockey cap, is handing bludgeons around for inspection." Yes—it was the bat boy! He continues: "The fielding is the liveliest thing imaginable. Those at the bases and outfield are armed with a single glove as large as a frying pan. The balls are skied to a tremendous height, but I never saw a catch missed."

Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Peripatetic Ping Pong

We invented a hilarious game at our house one evening and called it Peripatetic Ping Pong.

Get out your table tennis set and push back the rugs in the living-room. Have two people sit or stand opposite each other the width of the table tennis net. Tie the net to their ankles. Let each choose two partners to do the playing and let them play according to the regular rules for table tennis, with the exception that the first two may step either forward or backward thus changing the location or position of the net to aid their partners or hinder their opponents while the game is in progress.

The net must be kept taut at all times. Score as usual.—Olive P. R., Longmeadow, Mass.

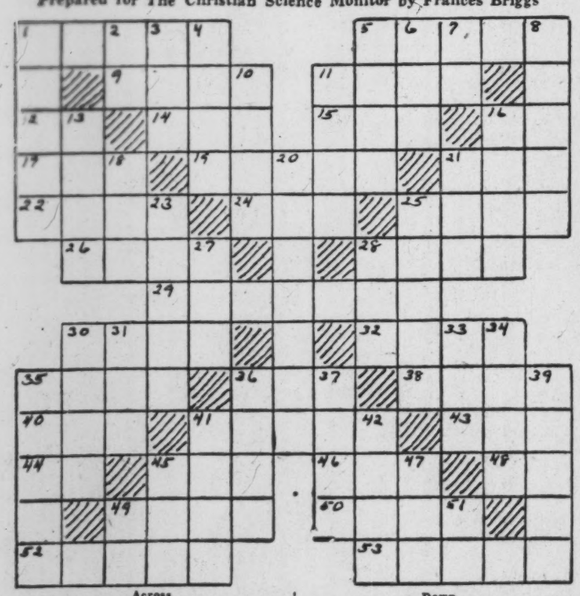
Try This Daily Dozen

1. A little patience at least once.
2. A minute of unselfishness.
3. A kind word—or two, or three.
4. A bit of self-control—somewhere.
5. A flash of generosity.
6. A prompt excuse — for someone else.
7. A noble thought—perhaps a text recalled.
8. A good deed—not left undone.
9. A brief prayer, for a friend in trouble.
10. A moment of thankfulness for blessings enjoyed.
11. A kindly smile—where it may brighten another.
12. A snatch of song—or the humming of a tune.

—Atlanta Two Bells.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

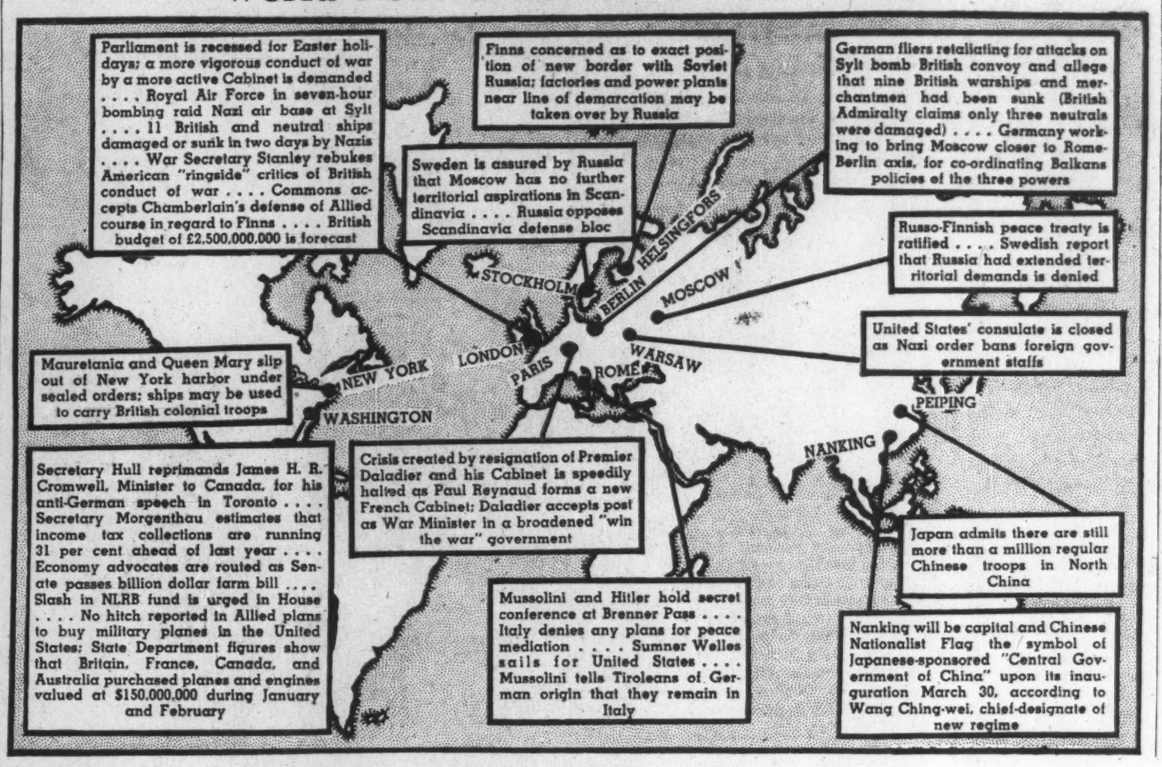
1—Who immortalized the Prisoner of Chillon in a poem?
8—What French manufacturing city is on Loire River?
9—What is a weapon much used in fencing and dueling?
11—What is made by saponification?
12—While.
14—What is one of veneer sheets forming plywood?
15—Would you sew, pet, or don a colobin?
16—Where is Nevers (abbr.)?
17—You would eat, pet, or sew a bretelle—which?
19—Would an angwantibo be a fruit, canoe, or lemur?
21—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
22—A lath is what?
24—What is a varying weight of India?
25—Would a warrin have sails, wings, or twigs (sing.)?
26—What was name of Fingal's dog?
28—Lotte Lehmann did what to gain fame?
29—Who was father of Rebekah (Gen. 22:23)?
30—What is an Arab lateen-rigged vessel of Indian Ocean?
32—Who was a famous archer?
35——— Lake is a city of Texas.
36—What is one of principal divisions of a play?
38—Would you sail, wear, or bake a dhoni?
40—What river of France flows to Garonne River?
41—Who founded town of Tekoa?
43—What noun suffix forms diminutives?
44—What co-ordinating particle marks an alternative?
45—Who was father of Hophni?
46—What was used by fishermen in Bible times?
48—What pronoun is used in the Bible?
49—The nurse shark is also called what?
50—What is first name of Ludwig, German biographer?
52—What Greek philosopher was a pupil of Socrates?
53—Who were sent by Moses to look over Canaan?

Down

1—What is an alloy of copper and zinc?
2—What is second note of scale?
3—What is a town of Alabama?
4—Who is the child in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop"?
5—A Voortrekker was what?
6—What is gold monetary unit of Latvia?
7—Opus (abbr.)?
8—Who was son of Reu and great-grandfather of Abraham (Gen. 11:20-23)?
10—"The Night has a thousand ——, and the Day but one."
11—What pointed implement is secured to heel of a horseman?
13—What is a commune of Bavaria, Germany?
16—Who is the police magistrate who tries to send Oliver Twist to prison?
18—Armed conflict is what?
20—What name was given to Mishael, one of Daniel's companions?
21—What is one of Bolivia's exports?
23—What mountain is six miles from Nazareth, Palestine?
25—Where is Aberystwyth?
27—What is an antonym of "old"?
28—Who was brother and enemy of Osiris?
30—A postern is what?
31—A miasma is an old, hut, or bat—which?
33—What is an important ingredient in sealing wax?
34—In Christina Rossetti's poem, faith is like what flower?
35—What is a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel with one mast and single headsail jib?
36—Where would you find pagodas?
37—What would you get from a rocta?
39—What vegetables were grown in Bible times?
41—What part is sung by Lucia in "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
43—What is a river of Germany?
45—Would you don, row, or eat galantine?
47—To slant.
49—Where is Baxley (abbr.)?
51—What is a Chinese unit of weight?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Parliament is recessed for Easter holidays; a more vigorous conduct of war by a more active Cabinet is demanded . . . . Royal Air Force in seven-hour bombing raid Nazi air base at Sylt . . . . 11 British and neutral ships damaged or sunk in two days by Nazis . . . . War Secretary Stanley rebukes American "ringside" critics of British conduct of war . . . . Commons accepts Chamberlain's defense of Allied course in regard to Finns . . . . British budget of £2,500,000,000 is forecast
Finns concerned as to exact position of new border with Soviet Russia; factories and power plants near line of demarcation may be taken over by Russia
German fliers retaliating for attacks on Sylt bomb British convoy and allege that nine British warships and merchantmen had been sunk (British Admiralty claims only three neutrals were damaged) . . . . Germany working to bring Moscow closer to Rome-Berlin axis, for co-ordinating Balkans policies of the three powers
Sweden is assured by Russia that Moscow has no further territorial aspirations in Scandinavia . . . . Russia opposes Scandinavia defense bloc
Russo-Finnish peace treaty is ratified . . . . Swedish report that Russia had extended territorial demands is denied
United States' consulate is closed as Nazi order bans foreign government staffs
Mauretania and Queen Mary slip out of New York harbor under sealed orders; ships may be used to carry British colonial troops
Secretary Hull reprimands James H. R. Cromwell, Minister to Canada, for his anti-German speech in Toronto . . . . Secretary Morgenthau estimates that income tax collections are running 31 per cent ahead of last year . . . . Economy advocates are routed as Senate passes billion dollar farm bill . . . . Slash in NLRB fund is urged in House . . . . No hitch reported in Allied plans to buy military planes in the United States; State Department figures show that Britain, France, Canada, and Australia purchased planes and engines valued at $150,000,000 during January and February
Crisis created by resignation of Premier Daladier and his Cabinet is speedily halted as Paul Reynaud forms a new French Cabinet; Daladier accepts post as War Minister in a broadened "win the war" government
Mussolini and Hitler hold secret conference at Brenner Pass . . . . Italy denies any plans for peace mediation . . . . Sumner Welles sails for United States . . . . Mussolini tells Tiroleans of German origin that they remain in Italy
Japan admits there are still more than a million regular Chinese troops in North China
Nanking will be capital and Chinese Nationalist Flag the symbol of Japanese-sponsored "Central Government of China" upon its inauguration March 30, according to Wang Ching-wei, chief-designate of new regime
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Daily Quotation

CONTENT is wealth, the riches of the mind; and happy he who can such riches find.—DRYDEN.

Daily Anecdote

Realistic

Once when President Grover Cleveland went to a certain town to speak he arrived in the midst of a driving gale charged with sleet and hailstones nearly as large as marbles. The local brass band lustily struck up a tune.

"That's the most realistic music I ever heard," remarked Cleveland.

"What are they trying to play?" shouted a friend, above the rat-tat-tat of the hailstones.

"'Hail to the Chief'!" replied the President with a laugh.

Geographical Oddities

Early Canals

When the first Holland Dutch explorers sailed through the Java Sea along the south coast of Borneo, they were astonished to find 26 large rivers all flowing down from the north, practically paralleling one another for hundreds of miles, and all discharging into the sea along 250 miles of seacoast. They were even more amazed to find that some of these rivers were navigable for steamboats for as much as 750 miles northward.

But there was a still greater surprise in store for them. In every stream they entered they saw hordes of natives in proas (native boats) that they had previously seen in the other streams. With their proas the natives seemed to go overland from one stream to the other with the ubiquity of house flies.

The mystery was cleared when the voyagers discovered that for hundreds of years before they ever knew there was a white man on earth, the Borneo natives had dug an elaborate system of canals connecting all the 26 parallel rivers of South Borneo at numerous points. These canals are still in use; and by means of them, the natives go from one river to the other with their proas just as ships go between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans through Panama.

Sumatra vs. California

In a large Los Angeles hotel some months ago, a visiting Colonial Dutchman signed the register and his place of residence—"Pankalanbranden, Sumatra."

"Sumatra!" exclaimed the hotel clerk. "That's a little island out in the Pacific, is it not?"

"Vell," replied the Dutchman in hesitant, broken English, "I should not say Sumatra ees in de Pacific. Eet iss between de China Zee und de Indian Ocean. Und eet iss not so leetle unless you t'ink California iss a leetle State—Sumatra iss about t'orty-tausand square miles beeger dan California!"

A Verse for Today . . .

Surely he shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence.—Ps. 91:3.

Brevities

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: British ambassador predicts a big push in the spring. Righto! Tulips will be coming up then.

Punch ©: War is a great leveler. Few people nowadays can tell exactly which side of their bread is buttered.

Brubaker in New Yorker: According to the Herald Tribune, forty-nine "unterrified" countries will be our guests at Flushing Meadows this year. None but the brave deserve the Fair.

Monitor Movie Guide

Black Friday (Universal)—Film based on a fantastic premise but provided with sufficient technical skill to provide entertainment of the horror school for those who appreciate it. Part of a criminal's brain is supposed to be transferred to the head of a college professor. It is reported that hypnotism was used in the production and there is a suggestion of its use in the story. Boris Karloff, Bela Lugosi.—Adults.

* * *

"A Chump at Oxford" (United Artists)—Laurel and Hardy as two American street cleaners rewarded for inadvertently capturing a bank robber by being sent to Oxford to get an education. Hal Roach manages to squeeze in a full measure of the kind of situations which seem to suit them.—Adults and young people.

* * *

"The Human Monster" (Monogram)—Bela Lugosi, as sinister as ever, surrounded by a succession of horrors. Story based on Edgar Wallace's "Dark Eyes of London."—Adults.

* * *

House of Seven Gables (Universal)—Hawthorne's story with some changes and with acting that seems too modern for the period costumes. The sets and atmospheric effects appear the most authentic part of the film. Margaret Lindsay, Vincent Price, George Sanders, Nan Grey, Dick Foran.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Pinocchio (RKO)—Walt Disney's second full-length film, handsome and imaginative, translating into the Disney idiom the fairy story of the little wooden puppet who came alive at the wish of the kindly toy maker, the villains who beset his path, and Jiminy Cricket who was appointed his official conscience by the Blue Fairy. Pleasure Island, where boys are shown being turned into donkeys by their bad behavior, seems overdone and out of key.—Family.

* * *

Rebecca (United Artists)—Film version of Daphne du Maurier's novel, changing one important detail but following the general pattern of the original and capturing most of its feeling of mounting suspense and of sinister overtones, gathering into a startling climax. Skillfully acted by Joan Fontaine, Judith Anderson, and Laurence Olivier, and ably directed by Alfred Hitchcock.—Adults and mature young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "Young Mr. Lincoln."

* * *

Adults and Young People—"Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms."

* * *

Adults Only—"Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

News Butcher

Chicago

Several years ago two young boys were riding on a train bound for their parents' summer cottage on a lake near this city. Sitting opposite to them was a gentleman also going to the lake.

Both boys were very hungry and eyed the news butcher each time as he passed through the car with his tempting basket of books, magazines, and fruit. The gentleman in the opposite seat suddenly noticed this and realized that the boys were hungry and possibly had no money to buy anything. He therefore bought some fruit and asked the boys to share it with him. They shyly accepted and ate it, thanking the stranger.

They all alighted at the same station but the benefactor did not see them again nor remember the episode.

Recently at a banquet of businessmen, a gentleman at the table remarked: "Mr. H—— perhaps does not know why I have always liked him and have always gone out of my way to give him orders." Then he told the gathering of that train ride 20 years ago, and how he had never forgotten how hungry he was and how grateful he was for the fruit.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Spring Cleaning* By LE PELLEY

WELL ... THAT WAS A DANDY ROMP WE HAD ALL AFTERNOON ! I WISH I COULD RUN LIKE YOU — OH — I WISH LOTS OF THINGS — —
GOWF
FOR ONE THING, SKIDMORE, YOU CAN JUMP OVER MUD PUDDLES! WHEN I TRY JUMPING PUDDLES I USUALLY.....
THAT REMINDS ME, BENJAMIN, I WANT YOU TO TAKE A BATH TONIGHT —!
?
SOMETIMES I THINK I TALK TOO MUCH —!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Easter Party*— By RODGERS

I couldn't imagine what Joan and the Boss would do with all those colored eggs—
But I soon found out. They hid them all over the living room, and this evening gave a party at which they played that old game of searching for prize packages—
"If I were going to ask guests to hunt for prize packages," I wagged to T. W., "I'd make the prizes a little more exciting than just funny looking ol' eggs!"
"yes," he wagged back, "And I expect they'll serve those very same eggs for refreshments"
But he was wrong about that—Thank Goodness!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Why Not Inhale the Soup, Too?* By THE HAGERS

THE STEWARD SAID, "YOU'LL NOTE THE AIR IS NOW BECOMING VERY RARE.
PUT ON THIS MASK," HE ADDED, "THEN DRAW ON YOUR TANK OF OXYGEN."
TO BREATHE WITH EASE I JUST HAD LEARNED, WHEN, "HERE'S YOUR LUNCH!" HE HAD RETURNED.
A BOWL OF SOUP, WITH CRACKERS, TOO. NOW WHAT WAS I SUPPOSED TO DO?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Basis of Britain's Unity

This war has shown the strength of those intangible bonds which link the British Dominions to England. Under the Statute of Westminster, the Dominions of Canada and South Africa are independent of the Mother Country as to foreign policy, yet they, as well as Australia and New Zealand rallied instantly to its support upon the outbreak of war. There is good reason to believe that this was a major and most unpleasant surprise to Hitler, who was convinced that the British Empire would break up rather than be drawn into another European conflict.

Nothing would be less helpful, however, than to pretend that no strain has been put upon the unity of the Commonwealth by the war. That there have been serious stresses and even some cleavage is only too evident, and there is no effort to deny this in Whitehall.

The storm over the sudden and unexpected elections in Canada and particularly the resistance by the Nationalists in South Africa, as well as questionings and unrest in India, illustrate the gravity of the test through which Britain's Empire is passing.

In Canada protests aroused by the elections seem to have been motivated mainly by political considerations. Nevertheless, the unity of the Empire is indirectly an issue, although it takes the form, not of whether Canada should continue to aid England—this is questioned only by a small minority—but whether enough is being done to prove Canada's determined loyalty and active allegiance.

Likewise in India the unrest and dissension brought to the surface by the problem of Indian aid to the Allies is to some extent political. The Congress leaders and other Nationalist elements are in a measure exploiting the present situation against England; that is to say, they are standing out against Indian participation in the war in the hope of obtaining from London more precise pledges of independence in return for the support which presumably they would then give.

In South Africa, on the other hand, the trouble goes much deeper. It is not merely a conflict of personalities between General Smuts and General Hertzog, and it is much more than a purely political or parliamentary battle. Fundamentally, it is a problem arising out of the federal basis both of the British Commonwealth and of South Africa itself. It is a test case of the ability of the federal system to function properly and to endure when exposed to the heat of wartime friction.

For the present strain on South African unity results from the sharp racial and national cleavage which goes back to the Boer War. The conflict in Europe has once again brought to the surface this division. It has uncovered a situation too often slurred over, namely, that the Afrikaans-speaking people in the Union have differences not only of language but of outlook which have tended to make them respond sympathetically to certain Nazi teachings, despite their own deep-rooted individualism and love of liberty. The question must be put, and today is being asked, why the English-speaking population have failed to do more to win them over, to awaken a stronger loyalty to the democratic ideals for which Britain is fighting, and on which the unity of the Empire depends.

That this need has been laid bare and is now more clearly seen is an encouraging sign. Once the problem has been perceived, steps can be taken to solve it. The unifying force in South Africa itself, as in the larger federation of the British Commonwealth, is the community of spiritual ideals—ideals of law, liberty, democracy, justice. The strength of the unity, in both cases, depends upon the purity and vitality of the ideal. If there is a need for burnishing up these ideals in thought and for applying them with greater humanity in practise, surely this need, once discerned, can be met. It is of the greatest importance, not only to South Africa and the British Empire, but to the world, that every possible proof be given of the practicability of the federal system and of its ability to surmount the difficulties and resist the disruptive forces which war puts in its path.

Encouragement to Travel

Railroads of the eastern United States are to be complimented on the manner in which they have received the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, just now going into effect, by which coach passenger fares are reduced from 2½ cents to 2 cents a mile. At the time the order was issued, there was speculation whether this would mean that round-trip fares on 500-mile distances, which were then 1.7 cents, would be raised to the 2-cent level. Instead, the rail lines have further reduced these longer round trips to 1½ cents a mile.

The Interstate Commerce Commission held that an experimental period with 2½-cent rates showed less favorable total revenues than an earlier period of 2-cent fares. Several railroads disagreed with this interpretation, and it is to be recalled that not many years back the basic passenger fare was 3.6 cents a mile. The disposition to go so far with the policy of seeking increased custom with lowered prices does the railroads great credit and deserves public response. It is to be commended to other industries.

'Where *Did* You Get That Hat?'

Shame on Mayor La Guardia of New York for his aspersions on "those hats" the women are wearing this spring!

Aren't you being a little hard, Mr. Mayor, on those thousands of citizens of your great metropolis whose days are bounded by asphalt, skyscrapers, and whiffs of automobile exhaust pipes? Were it not for the annual migration of milliners' flowers, feathers, wispy veilings and tints of sunset, how would they ever know it is spring?

As for your plea to milliners to consider the needs of women who have to hop buses and sit in the subways, what can make a stenographer forget financial inequalities more quickly than to realize that her jaunty new $1.95 flowered turban is an "exact copy" of the one for which her boss's wife paid $25 on the "Avenue"?

Possibly the most daring of all spring hats this season will be worn by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who rides the subways of her own accord. She will carry in her hat, so say the fashion reports, a small vial of water holding a live gardenia.

The day may yet be at hand when birdseed and a gardener's trowel will be legitimate adjuncts of the millinery shop. One thing is certain, Mrs. Roosevelt will need to follow Mme. Lilly Dache's advice to all women to wear their spring hats unbendingly like crowns—or else!

Can't Save It That Way

Administration friends of the National Labor Relations Board, including Senator Robert F. Wagner, author of the act which established it, have turned to the proposal of a five-man board as a compromise. The House of Representatives Labor Committee has adopted this plan in preference to the formula of the Smith investigating committee which proposed to abolish and reconstitute the three-man board.

The advantage of the five-member plan from the New Deal point of view is that, although it would swamp the present majority by adding two appointees who might side with Dr. W. M. Leiserson, it would retain Chairman J. Warren Madden and Edwin S. Smith. Under the Smith committee recommendation they might be reappointed but one or both might fail of Senate confirmation. Everything considered, the five-member amendment may be a satisfactory alternative so far simply as personnel of the board is concerned.

But there is apparently also a supposition or hope on the part of the Administration that this concession may be sufficient to forestall any other amendments to the National Labor Relations Act. Possibly it may have this effect for the current session; or it may not. But whether at this session or next, there are sure to be insistent demands for other perfecting amendments in the labor act, demands which cannot be denied.

Certainly the essentials of collective bargaining must be maintained; and against any attempt to undermine them there will be and should be steadfast resistance. But in the interests of fairness many details need to be corrected.

Among these are a clarification of the right of free speech on the part of an employer, an outlawing of the use of force or intimidation from whatever source, and a solution in some form for the troubled question of how to determine the bargaining unit. These and some other amendments will continue to press for consideration, whatever the size of the board.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Incredible in a Civilized Age"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Harassed as the French and British peoples are, it would not perhaps be altogether unforgivable if, in moments of tension, they were inclined to think that some sections of American opinion are concerned solely with the very comprehensible, but hardly heroic, determination to save their own skins. I emphatically do not believe that this is so. I am sure that America is not frightened. I am convinced that it is resolved to do its duty as a Christian country.

It is with this thought in mind that I have been wondering what the Good Samaritan would have done in the parable if he had happened along while the thieves were attacking and wounding the traveler from Jerusalem to Jericho, instead of coming when the fight was over.

War is an evil thing; but is it any better to cry "Peace, peace, when there is no peace," or to stand calmly by while the righteous are forsaken, and the good seems in danger of being destroyed? Democrats throughout the world believe that the American way is one of the finest fruits of civilization, a prize to be guarded at all costs; and they remember proudly that it has ever been the American way to regard war as a lesser evil than injustice. It was because Washington held this that the United States came into existence; it was because Lincoln held it that they remain united. Were Lincoln and Washington wrong? A. O.

London

The Deserter's Story

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

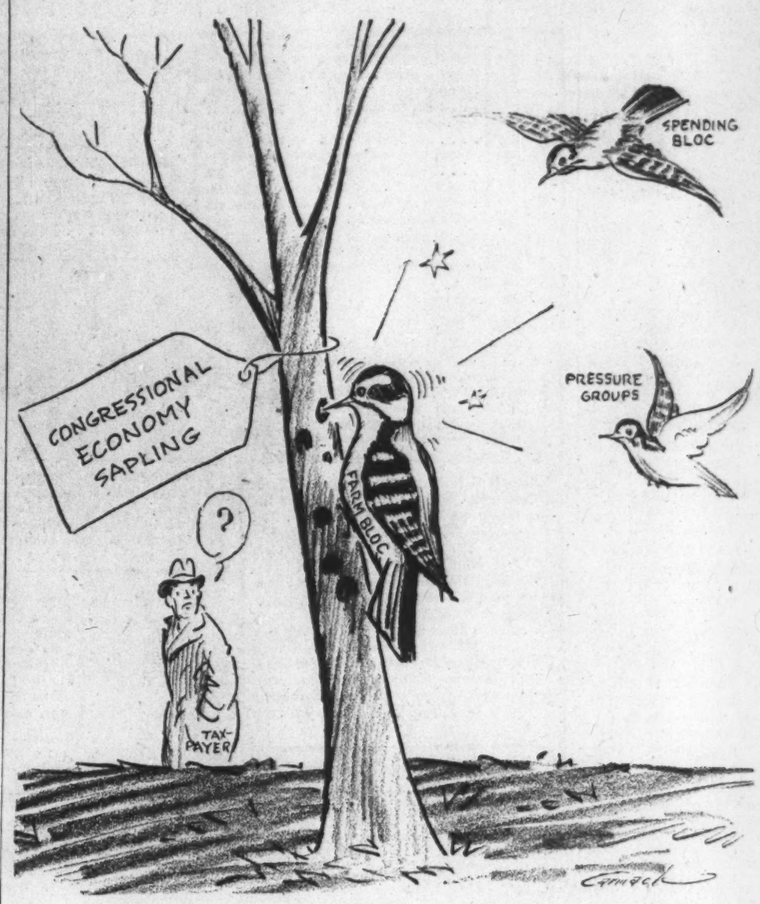
The following incident regarding General Washington, and which has been handed down in my family since Revolutionary days, has never been published, so far as I know, nor have I ever heard it spoken of by others. My ancestor was a private in the Continental army, named Henry Theiss. After the war, he became acquainted with a deserter from the British army who seemed to prefer America to his home land.

My ancestor was a mighty hunter and the British deserter was also fond of hunting. The two became fast friends. They hunted together, and as the story has come down in my family, this Britisher was an unerring marksman. One day my ancestor mentioned that his friend seemed never to miss his mark, and that he must have been responsible for a good share of American losses in man power. And here is the story.

Because of his marksmanship, the Britisher had been detailed by his superior to shoot General Washington, who seemed to bear a charmed life. Time and time again, he said, he had taken deliberate aim with apparently nothing in the way of the destined mark, but never could he hit the mark. Failing, he was told to shoot the historic white horse that bore the General in battle, but this was likewise impossible to do. After these failures, he said that he felt that the American cause was just and that it could not be overthrown. Perhaps this may in a measure have accounted for his desertion. E. P. S.

Seattle, Wash.

Filling It Full of Holes



Model: Jalopy

"You still have the same car?" is often the incredulous, half-admiring, half-teasingly scornful question of those friends whom we haven't seen for some time.

"Same car," we reply. "And we're going to keep it till some urchin yells, 'Get a horse.'"

"But aren't your repair bills something to be coped with?" wonder the friends. "Doesn't it eat oil?"

No, to both questions. It is still, inexpensively, getting there just the same. The motor is perfect . . . a quiet strumming of overhead valves that pulse reliably . . . though not geared to leap at the first green gleam of the light. The chassis is not streamlined as are the fleets of sleek cars that pass us. But it is not phenomenally an occasion for us to pass them—later on, when they're pulled troublously to the curb by reason of temperamental engines or by the restraining hand of the law.

We're lawless ourselves these days in some States, for we are twelve years old. But not dowdy. Being a roadster we still present something of a rakish appearance—not, however, that we can pretend to sophistication! Rather are we in the provincial class that causes those other infrequent jalopies to honkingly salute us in friendly delight at having spied a confrere. We return the tooting greeting, of course, much as ships that pass, barging on our way with a certain defensive hauteur, hands gripping the thick steering wheel more unyieldingly and just daring anyone (other than jalopies) to pass remarks.

Do not get the impression that our car is without admirers. Dealers have been after it for some time. Scarcely do we ever park but what a card is handed us or slipped under our windshield wiper—a card magnanimously offering the Maximum Allowance. This maximum allowance is most probably in the neighborhood of sixty-nine cents; and, we reason, there's a lot more fun than that left in the old bus yet. At least our friends think so. We notice their consistent, "Oh, let's go in your car—it's open!" whenever picnics and such are in the offing.

Fortunately we are not unremittingly forestalled in the purchase of something eye-taking (in a different way) in cars. It's just that every spring we say, "Summer is almost here—and with wet bathing suits and all, we'd better keep the old boat (when *you* say that, smile!) till fall." Come fall and we reason that since we don't do a great deal of winter driving why go to the expense then? By that time it's spring.

However, the sentence has been passed. Today a curly-headed waif cat-called the significantly determining, "Get a horse!"

So we shall get a new car—in the fall. It's almost summer now, and what with wet bathing suits and all. . . .

JANNIS PARKER

North . . South . . East . . West

Waste at the Fountain Head

By Frank L. Perrin

In a mountainous area not many miles west and north of Boston, there is being completed, after several years of work and planning, a vast reservoir designed to insure, perhaps for generations, an adequate supply of water for the metropolitan area. To the engineers who have arranged all this the processes are simple and practical. Even the layman is able to comprehend the completed whole from blueprints and topographic charts. Impounded water, given an outlet, will flow down hill. It supplies the needs of the people and refreshes the land. The project appears, at the moment, a convincing and practical, as well as a graphic, example of wise conservation.

We Americans, even in the face of enforced regulatory measures applied in countries beyond the seas, seem to have overlooked, in recent years, the wisdom or need of practically or prudently conserving, in their proper and rightful channels, the generating and actuating impulses to productive industry and profitable employment. Naturally we look about in an effort to discover where wasteful or unwise influences have intervened. The engineer responsible for the operation of the Boston water supply system, if the flow diminished, would quite naturally investigate conditions at the source, the fountain head. If it was discovered that the desired or required flow was being diverted, the obstacles in the way would at once be removed. The operation would be comparatively simple.

* * *

The analogy is simple, likewise. The obstructions to the natural and necessary flow of invested capital back into the industries and enterprises which heretofore have supplied, encouraged, and rewarded it, are impediments which many unselfish and thoughtful persons believe must immediately be removed. Government, National, State, and local, is exacting too great a penalty from employing industry, from the factory, the farm, the store, and the home. It is exacting no more, perhaps, than is needed to pay the cost of added bureaus, commissions, boards, and inquisitive overseers, but it cannot be denied that never before in the history of the United States have these governmental agencies so greatly multiplied and flourished.

Gradually, and at last, it is being realized by those most concerned that the imposed arm of governmental authority is reaching too far and too intimately into all the affairs of business, and into the homes as well. The determined effort of those in positions of power and influence to induce official Washington to delete from the census forms queries regarding matters of a purely confidential nature is indicative of the resentment quite generally felt because of paternalistic trends in government.

* * *

But much more than sentimentalism is involved. Many of us can remember the years before the tax burden began to bear so heavily. The rise, in a reasonable degree, was inevitable. But it can hardly be regarded as inevitable, even with the growth and development of the country as a whole, with the centralization of schools, the building of better roads, and all the rest, that the farmers' tax burden should be increased ten-fold or more in a few years. Those who are compelled to pay their share or, in default, to sacrifice their holdings, inquire why the cost is so great.

The employing manufacturer is in an even more precarious plight. His burdens multiply progressively. In the higher brackets the share exacted in Federal taxes exceeds anything that could have been imagined a generation ago. Added to this are higher costs for labor, higher local and state taxes, without the benefit of any wider market. The average home-owner is made to contribute more and more of his earnings, and his objections fall on unhearing ears.

Those who contribute, willingly or protestingly, stop occasionally to ask what they are receiving in return in addition to what they received formerly. They are quite inclined to insist that while they are being governed, supervised, and regimented more than before, they are not being better governed or more satisfactorily represented in the government.

* * *

There appears to be confirmation of the familiar theory that the greater the income from taxes and fees, the greater the opportunity of the servants of the contributors to spend. Officialdom is known to have an insatiable appetite and a facility for superimposing bureaus upon bureaus and governing boards upon existing boards. It has been discovered, as changes in administrations have been made in some of the States, that duplication of duties and duplication of fees for identical service has been practiced generally.

In the Federal structure, perhaps, a top-heavy administrative machine has been fabricated. The actual needs of government, apart from the aid extended to pensioners and those temporarily unemployed, should not be vastly greater than they were formerly. The work of the moment is to discover how and why the great leaks have occurred.

Mirror of World Opinion

The New Herbert Hoover

There is a moral in [the case of] Mr. Hoover which may be even more important than any political questions which confront us. The moral is a man's ability to suffer much—to face even unfair criticism and abuse, and serious misunderstanding, and yet come out of it without any bitterness in his heart . . . without any hate or even self-pity.

Here is just one mild illustration. Mr. Hoover read in a national publication that he had never written one of his own speeches—yet, he knew he had written hundreds. His friends urged him to deny it—to speak out against it, in order to check other malicious gossip. Mr. Hoover said, "I'm too busy doing today's work."

And in time, he read an apology in that same periodical [which] had been fed mean gossip—wholly unfounded.

He heard himself called a cold man—lacking in warmth and humanity. He lived to hear even his critics say, "We realize now there was very little to smile about in those days when he was President. Maybe the worried look about which we complained simply demonstrated he knew better than anyone else just how much of our world had gone to pot."

And he lived to hear those who called him cold—recall his great work of compassion in 1920. He lived to answer the same call when it came from Finland.

Everybody talks about a new Hoover. Maybe we are all viewing him with a new perspective. The hate and passion and fears are ebbing down—judgment is more calm—considered—more reasonable. But, above all, here is a man who had to live eight years which might have embittered nine men in ten; he comes back, mellow, happy, busy, with malice toward none—a bigger man than he ever was.—*Newark (N. J.) Star-Ledger.*

"As She Is Spoke"

"The American for window-blind is shade, for curtain is drape, for return-ticket is round-trip, for season-ticket holder is commuter, for a banknote is a bill, for a shop-assistant is a clerk, for a commercial traveler is a salesman, for cotton wool is cotton, for sock-suspenders is garters, for a tram is a street-car, for the first floor is the second floor."—*New Statesman and Nation*, London.

The Wide Horizon

Union Through English Eyes

By Dr. Wilhelm Viola

LONDON

Everybody in England talks about Federal Union now. All over the country branches are being formed. The Archbishop of York mentioned it in a broadcast about peace aims. Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, pointed out that it might be one of the results of this war, and a "Penguin" book was published, "The Case for Federal Union," by W. B. Curry. This fact alone shows how deeply public opinion is influenced by Clarence K. Streit's idea. No less than 50,000 are printed of any Penguin book. By the way, Streit's book, "Union Now," was a best seller in England.

W. B. Curry, who follows Streit to a great extent, is Headmaster of Dartington Hall, one of the most progressive schools in England. He was Headmaster of Oak Lane Country Day School, Philadelphia, from 1927 to 1931. Mr. Curry starts with the belief that already the world is economically and technically one unit, but, alas, not politically and psychologically. The League of Nations, by which men hoped to create world unity, was but half a solution to the problem. It could not prevent wars, because it did not put an end to the national sovereignty of States, or, as Sir Norman Angell, the Nobel Prize winner, has put it, to the "anarchy of sovereign States."

It is often said that capitalism leads to war. Mr. Curry does not share that belief. Pennsylvania and New Jersey are both capitalist States. Why is it unthinkable that they could be engaged in a war with each other? The simple reason is that their national sovereignty is limited. As long as there are sovereign States there will be war, says Mr. Curry. "All attempts to combine the abolition of war with the retention of sovereignty have proved futile." One of the last attempts was the Kellogg Pact. But even Briand, who made the original proposal to Mr. Kellogg in 1927, when questioned by some of his French friends about the proposed renunciation of the right of self-defense, answered that each nation would remain "the sole competent authority to decide whether circumstances required it to resort to war in self-defense." Did Briand know this was the Pact's death sentence?

* * *

Mr. Curry sees clearly that the State is the most important group in our world of today. But so long as treaties among present States carry weight with weak States only, there can be no lasting peace. "Within the State there is excessive authority and control. Between the States there is anarchy." Not even the Great Powers that were members of the League would submit to the arbitration of the League. It was, by the way, one of the weakest features of the Covenant that vitally important decisions must depend upon a unanimous vote. That meant that really important questions were only talked about. It was felt from the beginning that a Permanent Court of Justice would be necessary. But it was never accepted by the Great Powers that the Court should have compulsory jurisdiction.

In 1923 President Harding asked the Senate to agree to the adherence of the United States to the Court. In 1926 the Senate consented, subject to five reservations. One of them was that the Court should not "without the consent of the United States entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest." "This is anarchy," Mr. Curry holds. It means the same as if an Englishman were to declare that he will respect the jurisdiction of an English court provided that it does not, without his consent, express an opinion on any matter in which he has an interest.

In international life, he goes on to say, we have simply atavist opinions. We must learn to understand that our country is more important than an English county, a canton in Switzerland, or a State in the United States.

* * *

In a rational world we would have no national Foreign Offices. All armed forces would be pooled, the economic relations between countries would be governed by an international organ. There would be an international Board for the colonies, for communications. We have already international organs such as the Postal Union. Why not continue?

Mr. Curry is convinced that world order will come. The only question is, if it will come after destruction and chaos and the sacrifice of generations, or if "mankind suddenly acquires sense." The whole evolution of mankind—from individual through family and tribe to nation—shows the way. There were wars between English counties not many centuries ago. What were the United States not much more than a hundred years ago? Why should Nation be the end of human evolution?

Mr. Curry sees three possible forms of real world order: a League of Nations, a World Super-State, or a Federal Government. The League, as we have seen, was a failure for several reasons. A World Super-State involves so much surrender of autonomy "that there is a danger of becoming not so much a government as a strait-jacket." There remains, according to Curry (and Streit), only the third possibility, a Federal Government. The power of such a federal union would be infinitely greater than that of a League, and its power would be more restricted than that of a World State. We have at the present time a number of Federal Unions which work perfectly, namely, the United States of America (the biggest and oldest federal government); Canada, South Africa, Australia, Switzerland.

Mr. Curry deals at length with objections to Federal Union. One answer at least is striking. Thomas Paine, one of the principal architects of the American Union, wrote two years before Union was achieved: "Made up as it is of people from different nations, accustomed to different forms and habits of government, speaking different languages, and more different in their modes of worship, it would appear that the union of such a people was impracticable." And Mr. Curry adds: "He was speaking, not of Europe or the world today, but of the American republics then. It is exactly how people speak of the problem which confronts us to-day."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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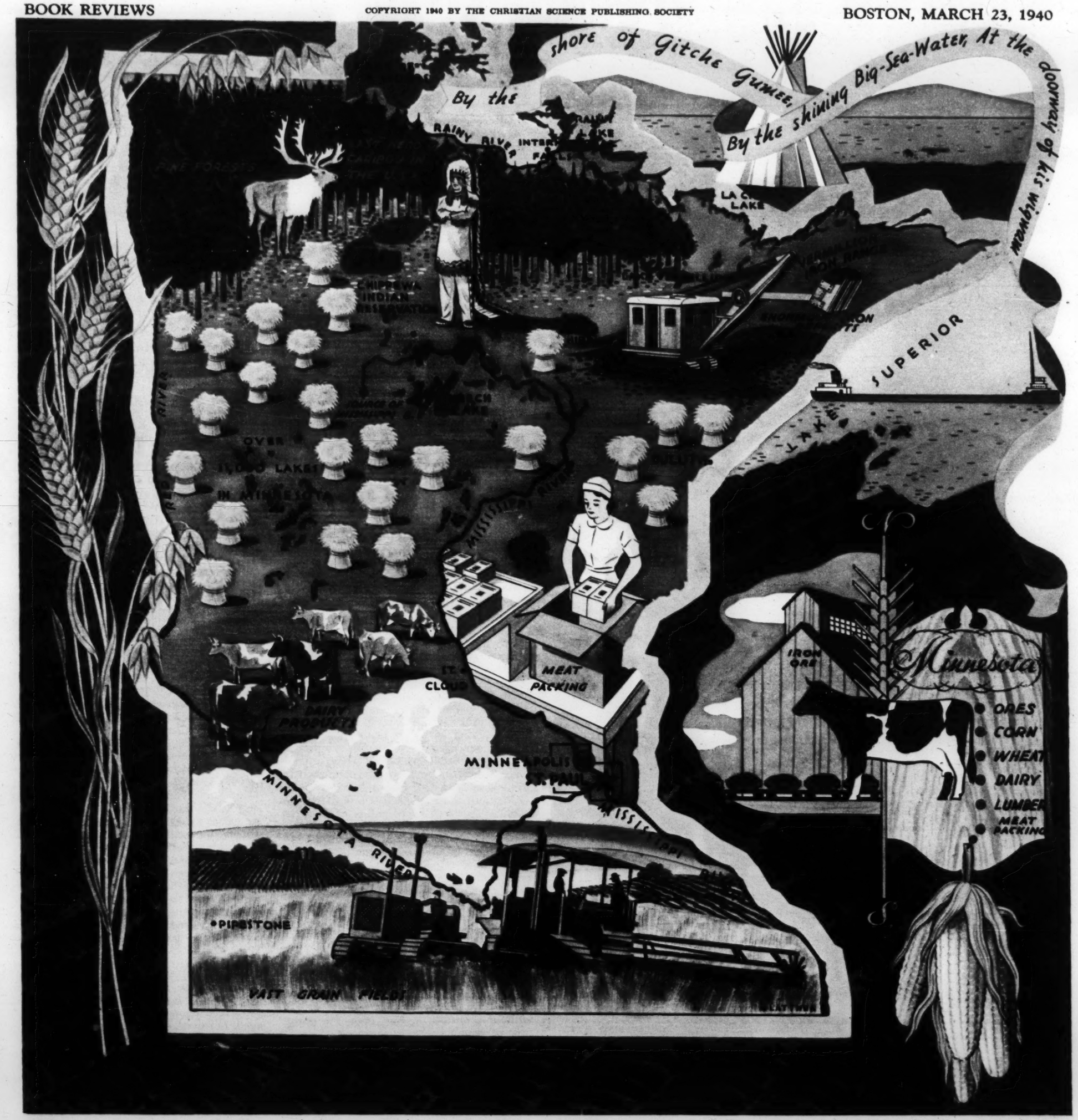
BOSTON, MARCH 23, 1940



Democracy in Land o'Lakes

By the Hon. Harold E. Stassen

Governor of Minnesota

OUR PEOPLE here in Minnesota look to the future. We are not content to rake over the dead leaves of old political issues. We recognize the need of change to meet the pressing problems of today. We are disposed to look askance, however, upon the many new panaceas being offered so glibly and explore for ourselves with a new seriousness and earnestness the less spectacular but constructive steps which the Government might take to make life more fruitful and enjoyable for our people. We are seeking in this period of examination and revaluation, not to go back, but to go forward, slowly perhaps but with sure and progressive steps.

Unlike many who shout from the housetops, we do not demand that America be made over. We believe that the adjustments needed can be made and that we can go forward, within the framework of our present democratic processes and without sacrificing the sound, fundamental principles which have brought us so far on the march of progress.

With these basic ideas, we proceeded to examine our state government when we stepped into the responsibility for its administration in January, 1939, to see if in this sphere we might not make some adjustments to more nearly meet the needs of today. What we discovered and what we have been able to do about it may be of interest to men and women in other parts of the country who are endeavoring to change or alter the course of governmental policies.

We found the state government shot through with corruption, burdened down by deficits, overloaded with political appointees and lacking in the confidence and respect of the people. It had grown up like Topsy and now consisted of 64 different boards, bureaus, departments and agencies, with little co-ordination and no effective budget control. We proceeded at once in co-operation with leaders of the legislature to make a sweeping reorganization of this complex and loosely co-ordinated system. We abolished three cumbersome boards and replaced them with individual officials to speed up and improve administration and center responsibility, and then established a new system of financial control affecting expenditures in all state departments.

As the very hub of this new system of expenditure control, we installed a state business manager with the powers that the name implies, directly responsible to the governor. Under the direct supervision of the business manager, in his department of administration, we centralized all purchasing for all departments and institutions of the state. We gave to him the power and the duty

Zimmerman, Charles Phelps Cushing

THE STATUE OF PEACE, A MID-WESTERN INTERPRETATION
The Statue of an Indian With Peace Pipe Is of Mexican Onyx, 38 Feet High, and Stands in the Memorial City Hall and County Court House in St. Paul

to make quarterly allotments to all state activities out of the funds appropriated by the legislature and made it mandatory for him to reduce the allotments if tax receipts fall off, so as to insure a balancing of the budget and end the recurring deficits that have accumulated in recent years. We gave him custody and control of all state properties and power plants, with the duty to make and keep a complete inventory and with power to transfer property and employees from one department to another, with their consent, to meet seasonal needs and variations.

With this new system and an evident desire on the part of the legislature to co-operate, we have been able to effect some real economies in operation. The legislature authorized $5,500,000 less spending for the biennium beginning July 1, 1939, than for the preceding biennium. Since the legislature adjourned, the new commissioner of administration, or business manager, appreciating that tax receipts will fall short of estimates, has reduced allotments to the state departments an average of 10 per cent each quarter. As things now look, he will cut from $1,200,000 to $2,000,000 off of the departmental budgets before the fiscal year ends July 1, 1940, depending on how much tax receipts fall below estimates. Spending must be adjusted to income under this system. We are applying to state business the simple rule which every businessman knows he must follow if he stays in business.

We found that the number of persons employed by the state departments could be reduced 25 per cent, with a saving of $2,500,000 a year in salaries, and the work of the departments not only has not been hampered, but has been improved. Unneeded political appointees have been eliminated, and employees now are being selected on a basis of merit. A civil service law modelled after the more advanced systems in other states has been put into effect, and persons hereafter will be added to the payroll only through competitive examinations.

We feel that civil service is a necessary counterpart to efficient management and the fixing of responsibility. Employees of the government should be servants of the people and not corporals in a political army. An honest civil service system has another advantage: when employees cannot be added to the payroll to pay political debts, the chief incentive for overloading payrolls tends to vanish.

* * *

We have found when approaching our state problems from the standpoint of business management that there were many opportunities for improvement. With the centralization of all purchasing in one department, we have subjected all buying to the white light of open, competitive bidding and have been able to save large sums as a consequence. As an instance, an order of liquor stamps purchased recently cost $44,000, compared to $74,000 in 1938. Our highway department, with more than $4,000,000 less money to spend, improved more miles of road in 1939 than in 1938. Indebtedness of the state will be reduced $12,000,000 during the present biennium ending July 1, 1941.

But more important than all the economies effected has been the building up of the confidence and respect of the people in the integrity and efficiency of their democratic government. With this respect, the government can and must do much to encourage individual initiative and free enterprise and aid in industrial development to provide more jobs. We have sought to promote tolerance and understanding and a unity among our people, so that we might focus the eyes of all without prejudice or bias upon the great task of developing our resources.

Looming large in this respect is the problem of labor relations. We have recognized that strikes cause a loss not only to the workers and their families, not only to the businessmen and their stockholders, but indirectly a loss that reflects on all of the people, increasing relief and impeding recovery.

To meet this problem, we enacted the Minnesota Labor Relations law. It was distinctly different from the laws of any other state. It is based upon our philosophy of democratic government. It draws heavily upon the successful labor laws of Norway, Denmark and Sweden. It does not seek to crack down upon either labor or business. It does not seek to substitute the decision or judgment of any governmental official for the decision of either employer or employee. Instead it seeks to have the government, in the interest of the public, act as a helpful aid to the enjoyment of the individual rights and liberties by both workers and owners, just as we have long since aided the enjoyment of the use of our streets and sidewalks by both pedestrians and motorists through traffic regulation.

* * *

While the act defines certain acts as unfair practices, the heart of the law is the requirement for a waiting period or cooling-off period before either a strike or lockout may be instituted. In effect, we say to both sides of a dispute, "Before you can carry your difficulty to the point of open warfare through lockout or strike, we require that you count ten, and that you take one day for each count." This gives time for tempers to cool off. During the ten-day waiting period, the state labor conciliator has the power and duty to call the representatives of both sides of the dispute to meet around a conference table and endeavor to reach an agreement. The state conciliator does not have the power to decide any of the points at issue, but merely aids the reaching of a voluntary accord between the parties.

If the threatened strike or lockout is one vitally affecting the public interest, such as one in the transportation field or industries supplying food necessities, the governor may appoint a commission of three who have thirty days instead of ten in which to act. But the commission cannot make a decision binding the parties any more than the conciliator can. If an agreement cannot be reached by the end of the prescribed waiting period, whether ten days or thirty days, the strike or lockout may proceed. The great forces behind the law are public opinion and the natural inclination of the disputants to become more conciliatory when they are forced to take a little time to cool off.

We are pleased to be able to report a successful operation of the law beyond our expectations. In the ten months since April 26, 1939, when the law was enacted, the state conciliator has been notified of 380 labor disputes. Since that date, we have not had a single major strike in Minnesota. The disputes involved 33,580 employees, but in only a few small disputes have they reached the striking stage. During the entire month of January, 1940, not a single strike was started. The loss through industrial conflict has been just a small fraction of the loss in any other similar period in the recent history of our state. There have been five instances in which a special 30-day commission has been appointed by the governor, and in each a strike has been averted.

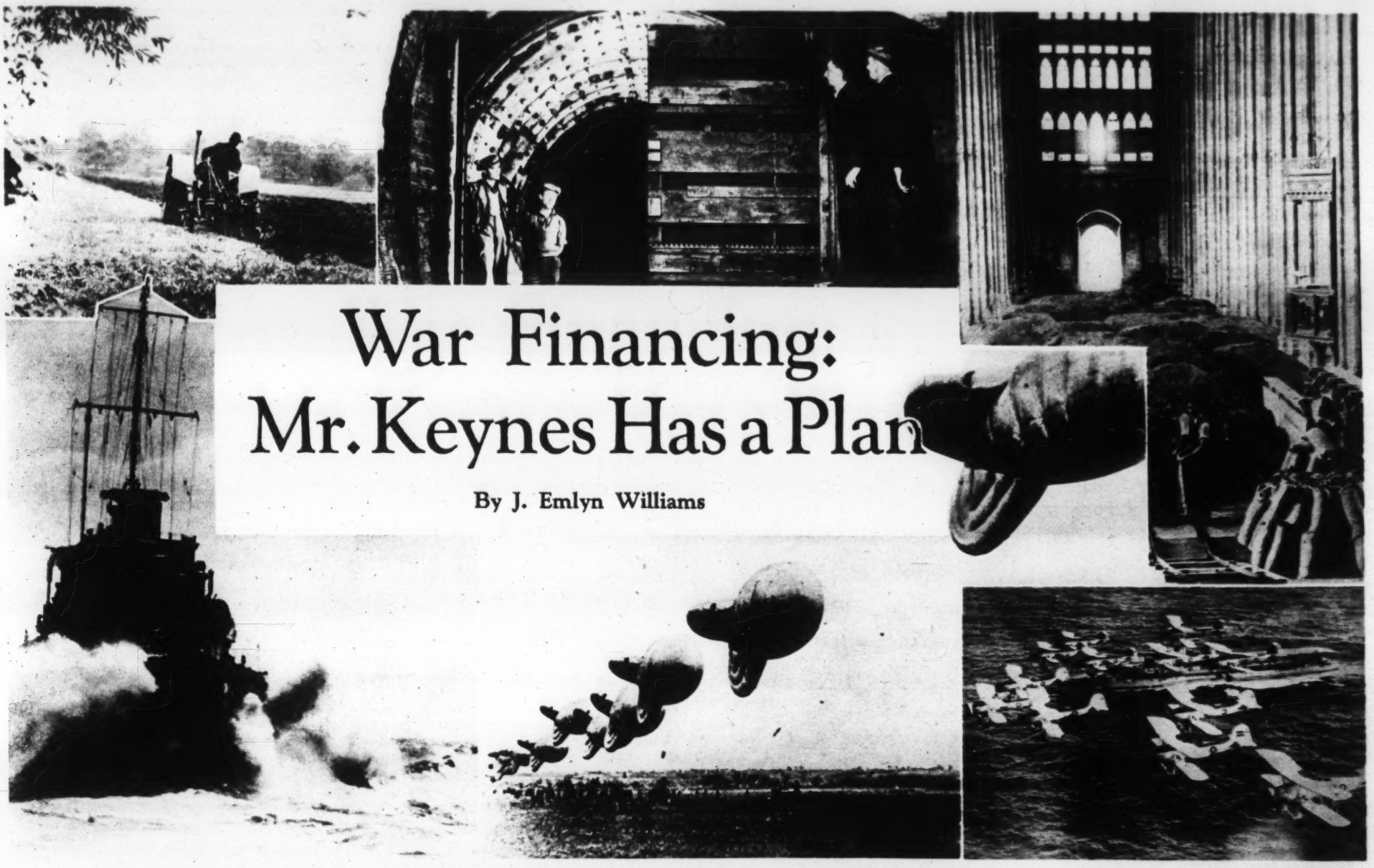
* * *

We recognize, of course, that the short period of time which the law has been in operation is not sufficient to pass final judgment upon it. We are very encouraged, however, by the growing confidence displayed in it by the great mass of our working men and by the great number of our employers. The stability and peace in labor relations has been reflected very significantly as one of the marked factors in a marked increase in employment. An outstanding example has been the building trades, where difficulties that had disrupted construction in previous years were settled peacefully this past year, with an 8 per cent increase in construction.

The report of unemployment in the Minnesota Federation of Labor, made at the September convention, before the war situation was involved, showed that unemployment of its members dropped from 15 per cent of its membership in September, 1938, to only nine per cent in September, 1939. Our annual payrolls in private industry in Minnesota increased $40,000,000 in 1939 over 1938, reports of unemployment compensation contributions indicate. Moreover, the marked success of the operation of the law has been one of the factors leading to a favorable consideration of our state for the location of

(Continued on page 15)

THE AUTHOR
Harold E. Stassen, Governor of Minnesota



War Financing: Mr. Keynes Has a Plan

By J. Emlyn Williams

SIGNS OF COSTLY ECONOMIC DISLOCATIONS PECULIAR TO WAR Wide World

Plowing Up Buchy Park for Growing Foodstuffs; the Balloon Barrage, London Air Barricade; Piling Up Earth in the Nave of Canterbury Cathedral to Ground Flying Shrapnel; British Destroyers Are Nearly as Plentiful at Sea as Merchantmen; Airplanes From H. M. S. Glorious Protect Sea-Borne Commerce From the Sky; Floodgates Are Being Installed in London Tubes to Guard Against Risk of Flooding Arising From Possible Air Raids

WARFARE has long been recognized as largely a matter of proper financing and modern warfare more so than ever, because of the colossal expenditure involved; and because of the millions of human beings whose welfare is affected both during the hostilities and afterward by whatever policy the belligerent may adopt.

This is particularly so in democracies, which must consult the general population through Parliament and continue to pursue the policy of distributing financial burdens as fairly as possible between the various sections of the community.

During January and February, 1940, Britain's expenditure was at the rate of £2,400,000,000 a year. Experts estimate that this colossal figure will be further increased as the war continues. In considering how to shoulder such a heavy burden, first thoughts naturally turn to the position in the World War of 1914-18; but it is clear that today's position is more difficult for Britain. Thus the present war is costlier because of the greater mechanization; Britain has not today the foreign exchange resources in the form of investments abroad which it then had, and the probability of obtaining loans from the United States as it did 25 years ago has been ruled out. Under such conditions, Britain must rely more than ever upon its own resources.

But, under any conditions, war financing is a problem of fundamental importance and difficulty. Whatever the moral justification for a particular war economically, it is a catastrophe involving tremendous waste of human achievement and energy. War is a condition wherein man-power and materials are turned from making productive things, mostly for immediate consumption, to making weapons of destruction like cannons, bombing airplanes, etc., which make no direct contribution to the normal needs of the community. Such products which are not themselves consumable do not help to produce other consumable goods; and as the war continues and such products have increased, the diversion to unproductive work of a larger number of the population also increases, since the criterion is not profitableness, or employment, but how can the Nation obtain the maximum number of trained men and weapons so as to overcome the enemy.

But while the earning capacity of a large number of these workers has increased with the war, the very things upon which these earnings would normally have been spent decreased. Increased demand and decreased supply results in scarcity and higher prices. Unless, therefore, greater supply is forthcoming or the demand becomes less, the way is open to serious attack upon the basis of a national economy that is open to inflation.

The situation, naturally, has been realized from the beginning of the war and various methods have already been adopted to solve it. Among them were the realization of foreign securities, increased taxation, and a campaign for voluntary saving for the period of the war. This, John Maynard Keynes, one of England's leading economists, proposes, shall be done through a system of compulsory savings, family allowances, and the creation of a cheap "iron ration."

Theoretically, the Government might obtain all the necessary moneys through increased taxation, particularly by lowering the present income tax level of £125 pounds a year. This would reduce the purchasing power of wage earners, who consume by far the largest percentage of national goods and who benefit through an extension of working hours to earn more wages. But this would mean in many cases taking from those who already have not enough to live on decently, and since the consumable goods they would want to buy could be had only in restricted quantities, prices would rise.

The consequence would be the beginning again of the vicious spiral of wage and price increases, from which neither worker nor state would benefit.

The 1914-17 cost of living rose from 100 to 180 units, but wages rose from 100 to 140. So the purchasing power of real wages was reduced by 20 per cent.

Yet the worker must compensate for extra work done during wartime, and therefore Mr. Keynes proposes that this compensation should be paid to him in the form of "deferred savings."

These would be deductions from wages which would be allowed to accumulate until after the war, and be paid out at such a time and in such a way as to avoid or restrict any postwar slump—though the savings would be available always for special emergencies. As guarantee that these savings are not veiled taxation, and some Government device to rob the worker, Mr. Keynes suggests that such savings be deposited, not in Government institutions like post offices, but with trade unions, friendly societies, etc. Further, he lays down that such savings should not count in the means test in any postwar slump, and that the Government should guarantee that eventual repayment would come from postwar capital levy or capital tax. Men serving with the forces would also have a schedule of war bonuses kept back until after the war. If the workers accepted this plan, then automatically they would not agitate through strikes for higher wages during the war period.

Simultaneously, the Government must provide a minimum ration of essential consumption goods at a low price for all. The number of goods included in this "iron ration" is not stated, but it is assumed that it would be very limited and confined to such basic needs as bread, milk, edible fats, sugar, etc. Such a measure would be possible only through Government subsidy as at present.

The Keynes plan also includes the granting of family allowances at the rate of five shillings per child under 15 years throughout the community. Such an innovation, it is estimated, would cost £100,000,000 annually, and it seems remarkable that such a large item of expenditure should be included when the emphasis is upon less spending. This, however, is clear proof that the Keynes plan is not merely a means of supplying funds to finance the war but also a definite move toward greater economic equality by the establishment of a fiscal policy on the foundation of social justice and efficiency.

For the fact is that Great Britain is fighting not only a military war against Germany, but simultaneously is continuing its development of social progress. While on the one hand it is generally agreed that the uncontrolled rises in prices and wages of the World War shall not again occur, since it helped only the profiteer, on the other hand it is realized that great sacrifices are essential to meet the colossal expenditure involved.

Today, more than ever, the question is being asked in many circles in England that if Great Britain accepts man-power conscription so as to defend its democracy, how can it reject conscription of wealth, especially if inflation and totalitarian regimentation are the alternatives? Or, in other language, it is being said that "pocket or pantry must be raided," and democratic justice can hardly raid the latter before the former.

John Maynard Keynes's plan is declared by many experts to be unrivaled. No other carries less financial difficulties or more social justice. He is world famous as the author of "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," written after the World War. Regarding his own plan and Great Britain's colossal expenditure, he declares that "the fault of my plan is that it gives not too much but too little. It may look, a year hence, to be but a feeble beginning for a heavy task."

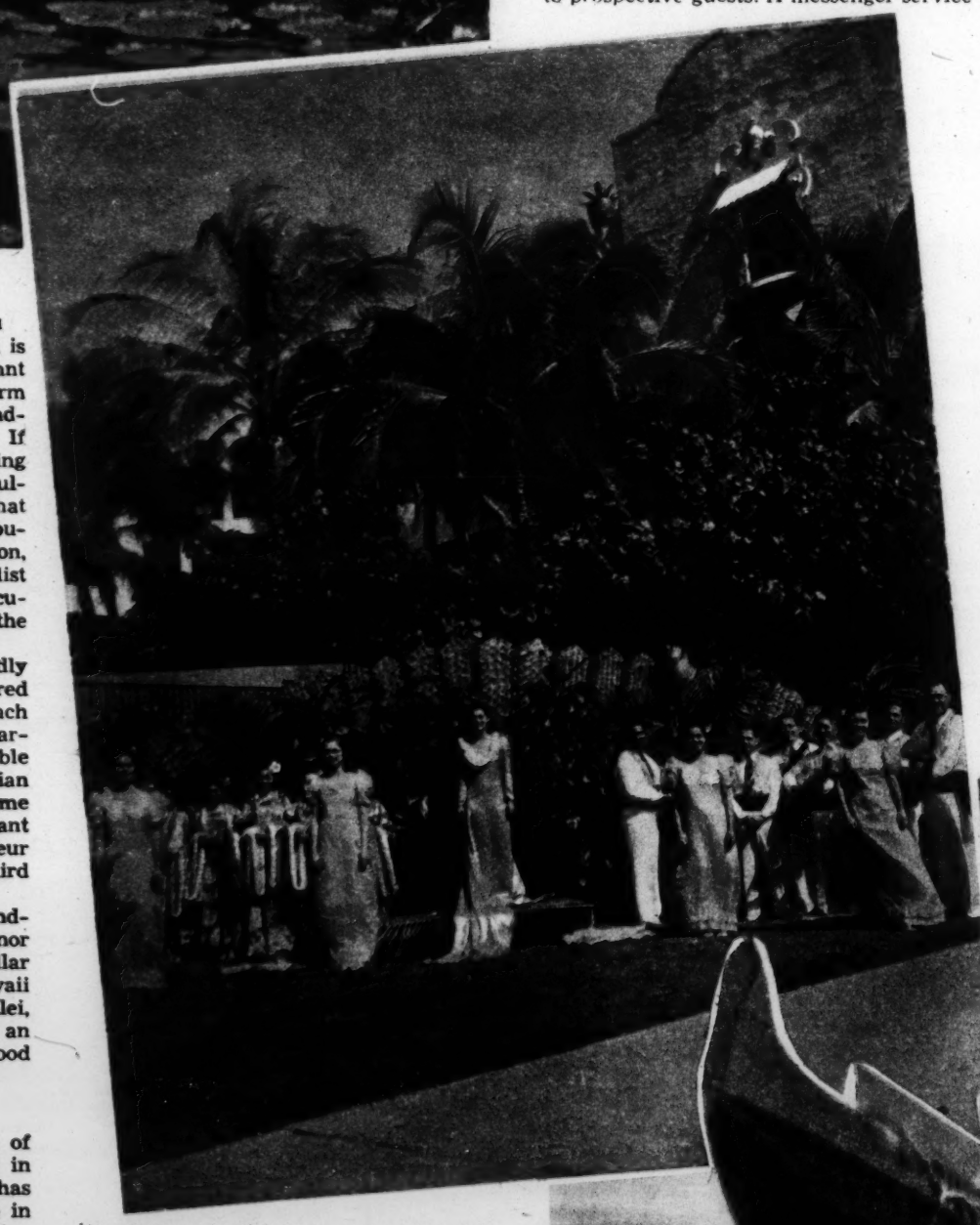
The Government and all sections of the community are now faced with the problem of either accepting this plan or producing a better one.

DREAMING OF HOME

Some Evacuated City Children Taking a Nap in the Dormitory of a Country Estate

Where East Greets West

By William Norwood



One of the phenomena of Hawaii is the manner in which fragrant wreaths of fragile flowers form strong bonds of lasting friendship. Friendship is Hawaii's greatest product. If there were some way of measuring Hawaii's contribution to American culture, in a manner comparable to that used to estimate the Territory's contribution to the economic wealth of the Nation, friendship would be at the top of the list in a position at least equal to that occupied by sugar cane and pineapples on the economic side of the ledger.

To residents of Hawaii, being friendly is good business, as well as a revered heritage. By being friendly with each other despite numerous interracial barriers and differences, they have been able to work together profitably. Hawaiian hospitality—traditional friendly welcome accorded visitors—has been as important a factor as climate and scenic grandeur in making the tourist trade Hawaii's third largest industry.

But this does not mean that the islanders have a price on their friendship, nor that the symbol of friendship is the dollar sign. The symbol of friendship in Hawaii is the lei—a garland of flowers. The lei, however, is more than a symbol; it is an instrument for keeping the spirit of good will perennially vigorous.

* * *

Indicative of Hawaii's preservation of its tradition of friendship is the way in which the ancient custom of the lei has been maintained and adapted for use in the everyday life of people who are striving to be modern Americans.

So dominant a role has the custom assumed, the residents since 1928 have set aside May 1 as the annual occasion for paying tribute to the spirit of good will of which the lei (pronounced to rhyme with May and day) is a symbol. The poet, Don Blanding, proposed that the day be dedicated to the floral garlands and their traditions.

Each successive year the populace has participated in the observance with increased enthusiasm, until in recent years Lei Day has assumed the status of Hawaii's best known holiday, and one for which many tourists set their travel schedules.

To preside over the day's play and pageantry a queen of Hawaiian ancestry is selected. She is provided with a court, attendants selected from among the fairest young women on each major island in the group. The climax of the program is the selection of the most beautiful lei from among hundreds of rare and beautiful specimens of the most expert lei-makers' art.

The origin of the lei is lost in the mists of antiquity. Some people believe that the lei is a development of man's early love of adornment and decoration, and that the symbolism has been appended to this original purpose. Noting the similarity between the elliptical leaves of the maile, from which one of the most popular Hawaiian leis is fashioned, and the laurel, some persons see a relationship between the lei and the Roman laurel wreath which was presented as a token of honor and distinction.

The origin of the meaning which Polynesians wove into their garlands is believed traceable to the beginning of their migrations when they left Asia to seek new homes on the South Pacific islands. They were escaping oppression. On the islands which they settled they developed a feeling of friendliness and trust, and as a token of these traits evolved the custom of bestowing the lei.

This early meaning has survived through the years. Today when tourists arrive in Honolulu harbor they are greeted with flower garlands, tokens of friendship from the people of Hawaii. Every ship day is Lei Day in Honolulu. Sometimes as many as 200 Honolulu residents, their arms sleeved in flowers, go off-port on a tug to greet friends and relatives arriving on incoming liners. Hotels send leis off-port to prospective guests. A messenger service makes off-port deliveries of leis for people unable to meet the ships themselves.

According to tradition passengers departing from Honolulu are supposed to wear their leis until the liner rounds Diamond Head—extinct crater jutting into the ocean near Waikiki—where they may then cast the garlands into the sea. If the wreaths float to shore, legend says that those who cast them will return to Hawaii.

Election Day is also Lei Day in Hawaii. Candidates may be recognized by the abundance of flowers on their hatbrim or shoulders. Sometimes the number of garlands, presented by constituents, is indicative of political strength.

A lei is never out of place in Hawaii. A garland of carnations on the hatbrim of a banker appears no more incongruous—after you've been in the islands for a day or two—than a red hibiscus blossom tucked behind the ear of a Polynesian girl.

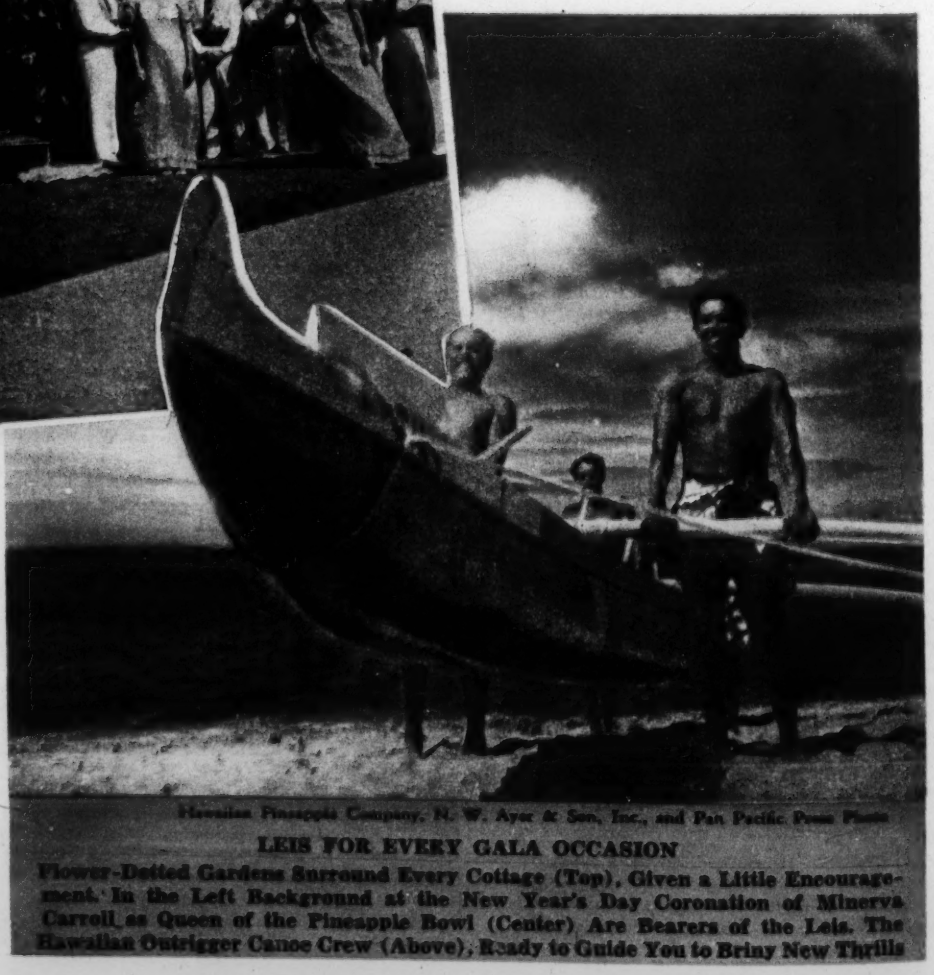
* * *

More than 1,000,000 leis are sold annually in Hawaii at 25 to 35 cents each, usually. In Honolulu some 200 Hawaiians are regularly engaged in making and selling the garlands. In some families the business is a heritage through the generations.

Frequently entire families may be seen in a little park near the Honolulu waterfront on steamer days. Squatting around tubs and baskets filled with fresh, fragrant blossoms, they nimbly manipulate long wire needles to string the flowers like beads, one by one.

Simple leis, such as the carnation and plumeria, can be strung in three to five minutes. Seventy carnations or 30 gardenias or 100 ginger blossoms make one lei.

Wearing and bestowing the lei is a custom which has transcended racial lines in Hawaii; Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Filipinos, Puerto Ricans and Portuguese, as well as Hawaiians, have adopted the garland for use along with their individual racial customs. East and west have met in the circle of the lei in Hawaii.



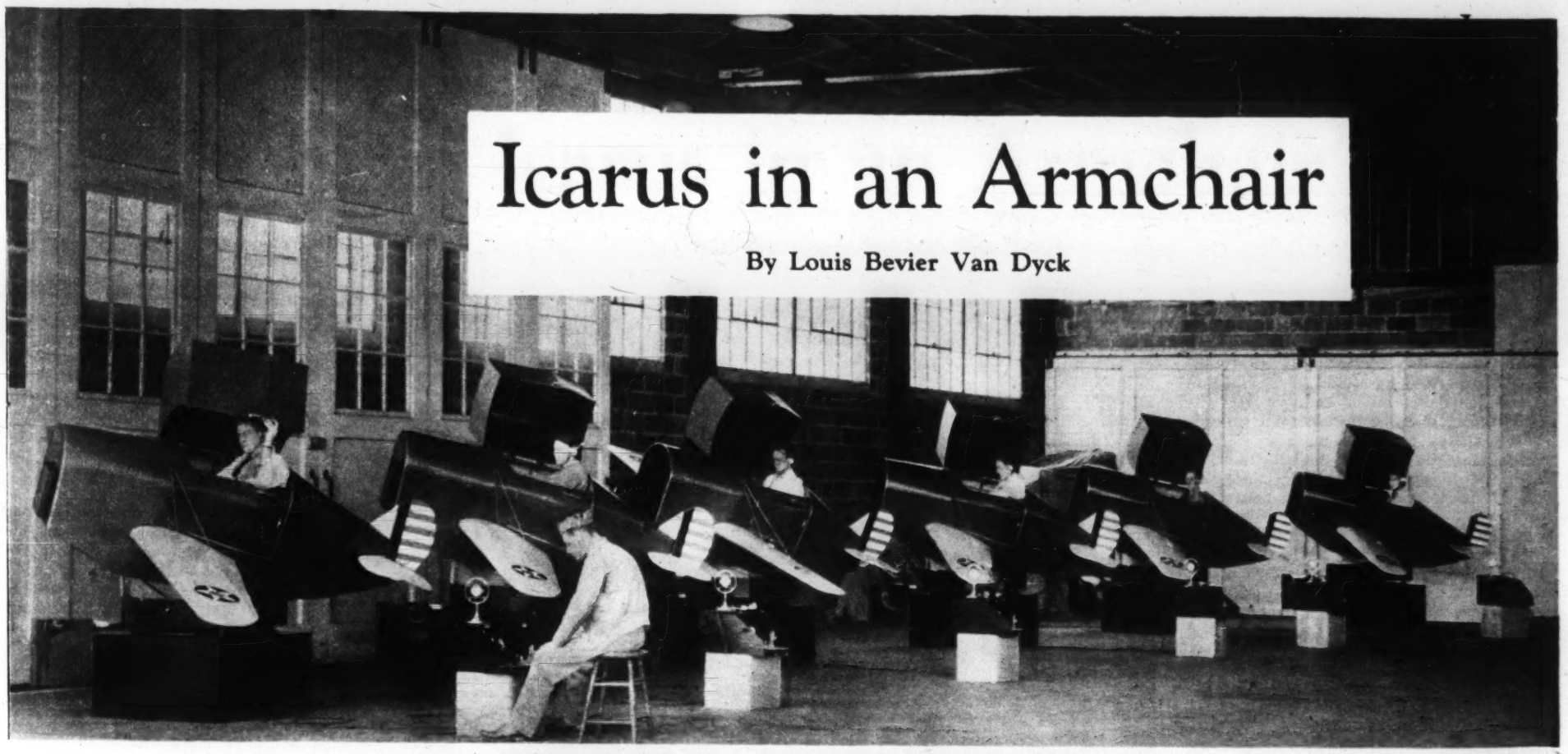
Hawaiian Pineapple Company, N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., and Pan Pacific Press Photo

LEIS FOR EVERY GALA OCCASION

Flower-Decked Gardens Surround Every Cottage (Top), Given a Little Encouragement. In the Left Background at the New Year's Day Coronation of Minerva Carroll as Queen of the Pineapple Bowl (Center) Are Bearers of the Leis. The Hawaiian Outrigger Canoe Crew (Above), Ready to Guide You to Briny New Thrills

Icarus in an Armchair

By Louis Bevier Van Dyck



DEMONSTRATING THE ART OF FLYING STANDING STILL Foster Disinger

The Army Became Interested in the Link Trainer and Orders Poured In; Mr. Link Is Seated in the Trainer at the Left

WHEN, IN THE LATE SUMMER of 1926, a motorcycle policeman in a New Jersey township arrested Edwin A. Link on a charge of speeding, he unwittingly gave impetus to a revolutionary development in the safety of aviation.

"Why should a fellow pay $50 for doing 35 miles an hour on a road posted for 20 when he can fly overhead and go as fast as he pleases?" Ed Link wanted to know. And forthwith he decided to pursue a dream of his boyhood.

Today, aviators the world over are familiar with the Link Trainer, and the man on the street has seen it time and again in photographs. Starting from a simple device for teaching students the responses of the stick and rudder bar, it has grown up with aviation, through instrument training and radio.

It started back in the days when Lincoln Beachy was barnstorming the county fairs. In his travels he stopped at Binghamton, N. Y., and used the oval inside the race track as his flying field. Young Ed Link, then 11, was fascinated by the old pusher type "crate" and the man who flew it. All day long he hung around, like the kid at the circus watering the elephant. Industriously he wiped the wings and did other chores for Beachy, his only compensation being proximity to the "box kite" and the flier.

* * *

Beachy left Binghamton when the fair ended, but he had imbued one small boy with a zest for flying that was going to take him somewhere. At home young Ed built an airplane on his cart. It was modeled after Beachy's machine but made out of an orange crate. Some day he was going to fly.

In 1919 he was finishing his schooling in California. All his spare time was spent at the aviation field, run by Sid, brother of Charlie Chaplin, in Hollywood. Ed Link acquired the few books that had been written on aviation and absorbed all the available information.

Soon after this, family resistance caused him to drop aviation. Back in Binghamton again, he began work in the family organ factory. It was something mechanical and held his interest for a while. Soon he was sent out on the road for the company and traveled by car over long distances.

Then came the arrest episode of 1926 in New Jersey. Once he'd made up his mind to get away from speed officers, he set about to do it. In the spring of 1927 he made his first solo flight. By that time, in his mind, he had the nucleus of the idea for the Link Trainer. Business at the factory was hit by the depression and young Ed's avocation became a vocation.

There were lots of things, he declared, that a student could learn about flying without leaving the ground, so he set about constructing a trainer. From the organ factory came bellows and a small air pump, powered by an electric motor. The bellows were mounted on a box-like frame and above it, supported by a ball and socket joint, was an airplane cockpit, just big enough to hold a man, with stubby wings. He arranged a system of valves which would inflate and deflate the bellows, causing the "plane" to tip and swing in response to pressure on the stick or rubber bar. In this way it was possible for a student to learn to co-ordinate the bank and turn.

As soon as he received his wings, Link began using the trainer to instruct students of his own. He purchased a compass, bank and turn indicator, and an air speed indicator. Later he added a vertical speed indicator. It was not until 1931 or 1932 that he made his first important sales.

But lack of business did not stop Ed Link from improving his trainer and keeping pace with the developments of aviation. He rigged a hood to go over the plane's cockpit. Going aloft, he would pull the hood over him and then practice flying by instruments. He would fly a little and then come down to make some change in his trainer so that it would function closer to actual flight.

For one thing, he noticed that when the trainer turned, the compass would take a simple swing. In the air it always took a back swing before settling on direction. A change in one of the air intake valves on the trainer gave his compass the reaction of the one in the plane. Other changes were developed one by one.

But he couldn't live indefinitely without some income, so his inventive mind turned to a quick money maker. Using the principle of a player piano roll, he rigged up a "sky sign" which flashed changing messages in small electric lights hung on a frame beneath the wings. The holes in the player roll made contacts for the lights. Small wind blades operated the generators furnishing electricity.

The idea attracted advertisers. Night after night he would fly over a city with an air siren, causing people to run out of doors to see the advertising message flashed in colored lights from the sky.

This proved to be exacting work. He would be called upon to fly over a certain town on a certain night. Instrument flying was necessary and he was thankful for the training he had given himself.

With the sky sign business and his work on the trainer dividing his time between airport and factory, he decided to move to a small city near by, where he could use the airport hangar for a factory where he kept three or four men working.

* * *

Radio was coming into aviation and so radio effects were installed in the trainer. All this took careful planning and experimenting. Intricate devices were built, delicate as clockworks, to give the student in the cockpit of the trainer the "sound effect" so that while he sat there, under the hood that had been built to make him dependent on instruments, he could tell if he was flying on course or off in the "A" or the "N" quadrant.

A few small orders were coming in from foreign governments and from the airlines, but none from the United States Government. Then, one snowy Sunday, word came that the Government had canceled the airmail contracts and the Army would fly the mail. Ed Link was invited to give a demonstration at Newark before a group of Army officers. He took off from his airport in the flying snow. Ice began to form on the wings. He could not fly low to shed the ice because of the mountains. "All I could do was to go up and get out of it." Finally he broke out into the sunshine. Picking up a radio beam he flew onward. When he reached Newark he felt paid for the training in radio that he had given himself.

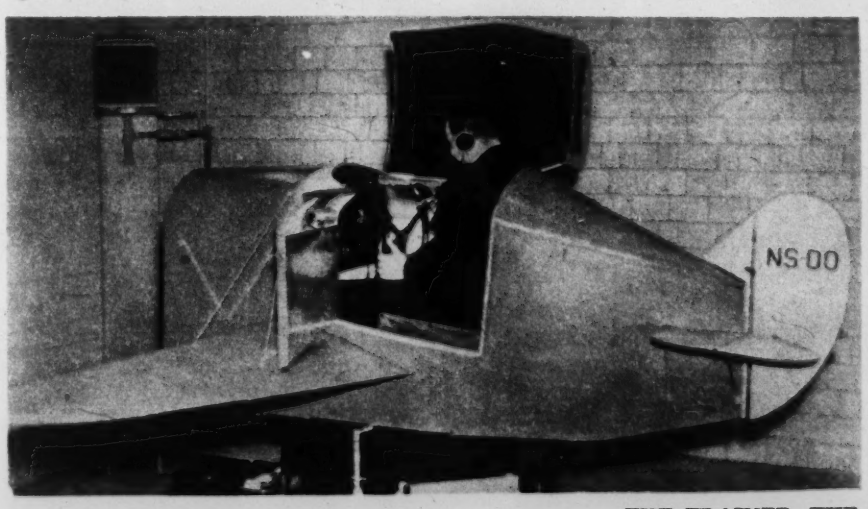
This particular flight also marked the turning point in his career. The Army, wishing to teach its pilots how to fly the mail in all kinds of weather, sent in orders. His force grew to a score of skilled workers and he moved back to Binghamton, where his main factory now is.

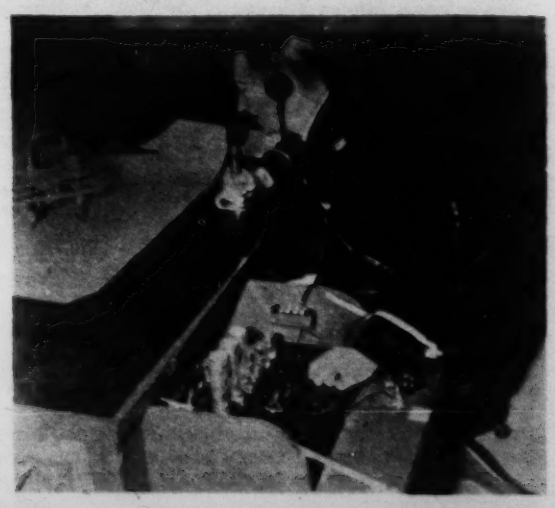
* * *

One by one new features were developed on the trainer. A tiny recorder was built to trace on a map, mounted on a near-by table, the "course" the student was flying. As the pilot in the cockpit regulated his "speed and direction" the device would record the progress. The instructor, watching the "course of the flight" could "radiophone" signals and weather reports to the student, who heard also the hum of the radio beam or the telegraphic signals when he was off course.

The instructor, too, could bring on a "storm," causing the trainer to pitch and toss, giving the student real flying problems. In the early days this had been done by giving the trainer a push, but later it was developed so the instructor, from his table, could bring on rough weather. The United States and foreign governments began inviting him to inspect their ships, witness tests, and enable himself to build the last word in aviation into his trainers. He built a branch factory outside the United States to supply trainers for one government. Leading societies in aviation began honoring him with memberships.

He finds little time for recreation. Occasionally he takes time out for boating and outdoor sports. It is possible at times to draw him into a game of Chinese checkers. He enjoys a good visit, but a friend is not surprised if rather suddenly Ed stops talking and becomes wrapped in thought. He owns a plane which is a flying laboratory, but he has very little time to fly these days.



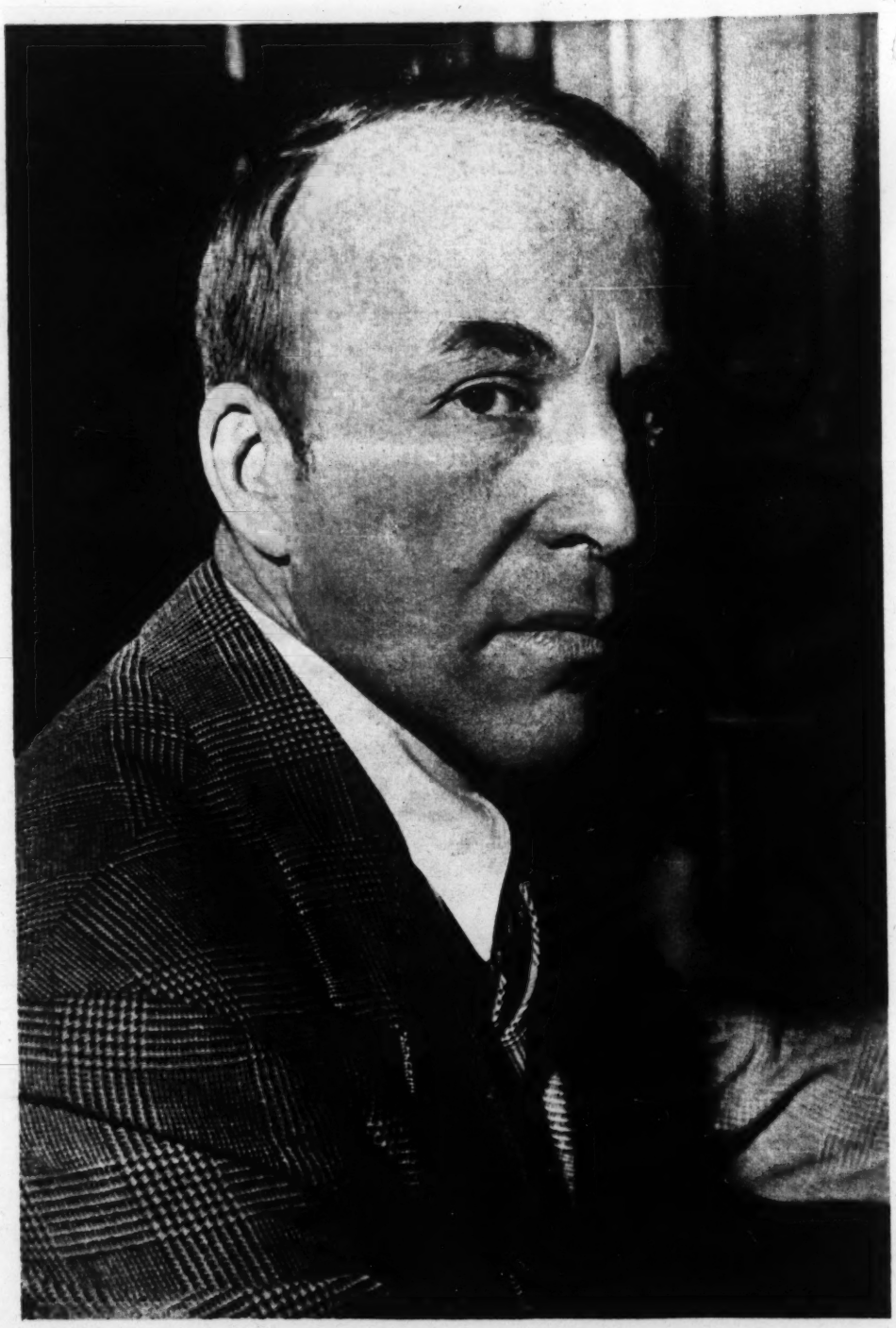


THE TRAINER, THE STUDENT, AND THE INVENTOR

A Student Has Before Him (Left) a Complete Set of Aviation Instruments; Edwin A. Link, Jr. (Center), Originator of the Trainer; the Teacher Radiophones Instructions to the Beginner in the Trainer

"America Is Promises to Take"

By Pearl Strachan



THE PRACTICAL POET sat at his desk and told me he had put his poetry on ice, until he knew more about "what can be done here," at that great, national, scholarly institution, the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., United States of America.

And all the time he was talking he was building a poem. I take Webster's second definition in this connection: "any composition marked by qualities ascribed to poetry, as elevation or beauty." He was building a vision of the national library, which would "perform more immediate service for the people." Anyone familiar with the works of Archibald MacLeish knows how deeply he feels about "the people."

Anyone who knows anything about American librarians knows how devoted they are, as groups and as individuals to "the people." It has been my opportunity to observe many of them, behind the scenes, and I know of no other profession requiring such scholarly equipment, such selfless labor, such sympathetic approach to the "human" problems of the public, and withal such anonymity; with so meager material reward. Happy the librarians in a municipality free from political corruption, paid a living wage, acknowledged and encouraged as a vital educational influence! Happy, but most rare! They are often among the most exploited of a city's workers, but they permit themselves to be ground under, and when budget mechanics decide that a necessary curtailment shall be made, for it can be done there most quietly, in the department of librarians' salaries, these loyal servants of the community move their few belongings to a still poorer neighborhood, and pare a little off the clothes and food allowance. They cling as long as possible to that division of their pay envelope which defrays the cost of further education, for a librarian must keep on taking courses; he must become a better and a better librarian, provided he survives.

* * *

Considering all that is required of librarians in the nature of professional training, it is easy to understand why, at first glance, they got up in a body to protest the appointment, to the chief post of all American librarianship, of a "layman" whose name appeared to be known to them, in logical librarian fashion, only through his published works. Not being used to protesting, they perform an unforceful and unsuccessful job, fortunately for the public and fortunately for themselves. Dr. Herbert Putnam, Mr. MacLeish's predecessor in office, must have somewhat startled the membership of the American Library Association, the most vociferous group in opposition to the President's choice, when he spoke up for that choice, because of the "facts" of MacLeish. I can do no better than quote him:

"There is first the Scot in him—shrewd, austere, exacting, but humorous. There is the poet in him—whose stuff is not made of mere dreams but of realities. . . . Then the humanist, keenly sympathetic to all that calls for social sympathy. The lawyer—trained to analysis through determination of exact issues. The soldier—pledged to duty under discipline. The athlete—pledged to fair play. And, finally, there's the orator—capable of vivid and forceful speech."

There is one thing, however, of which I find no mention in Dr. Putnam's speech, as the press quoted it. That is the thing which stood out to me above all others, both as I read Mr. MacLeish's poems, from time to time, and as I sat at his desk, a few weeks ago, in that vast executive office in the palatial edifice, the architectural splendors of which inspire or weary—according to the stage of the sightseeing—more than a million visitors a year. Mr. MacLeish is an American. That is very important for America, and for the Library of Congress.

His Americanism is part of his poetry, and part of all the jobs he has held before, and a great part of his vision, his poetic vision of the Library, which I have already mentioned. The need of the people is education. In Mr. MacLeish's opinion education is very largely the answer to the threats of fascism and communism, to both of which, though hot-headed critics have endeavored to prove otherwise, he is definitely opposed.

"My hope is," he said, in that cool voice which one expects after a glance at his well-balanced head, and a perusal of his well-balanced poetry, "that we may find the means to develop a broad, popular, people's information service which will be strongly educational and use the various means for reaching great audiences." He mentioned radio. He is a pioneer in verse plays for radio, the only medium he considers adequate for the presentation of drama in verse, for, as he explained in the introduction to his play, "The Fall of the City," over the radio verse is not an obstacle, "Only the ear is engaged and the ear is already half poet. It believes at once: creates and believes. It is the eye which is the realist. It is the eye which must fit everything together, must see everything before and behind. It is the eye and not the ear which refuses to believe in the lovely girlhood of the middle-aged soprano who sings Isolde, or the delicate, water-troubling slenderness of the three fat Rhine maidens ridiculously paddling at the ends of three steel ropes." The radio announcer he describes as "the most useful dramatic personage since the Greek Chorus."

* * *

It was very simple to relate the mind which produced the verse commentary of "Land of the Free," to that which had a vision of American education as shared by the Library of Congress. Pictures of Arkansas sharecroppers, farm laborers migrating from the Southwest, squatters in California, children of the dust bowl and of the Ozark Mountains, illustrated by such lines as

We don't know
We're asking

helped to make all the clearer to me the statement, "My dream is of a three-fold development. First, I see the Library, through its legislative reference service performing, in the field of law, economics, and history, a specialized, highly expert, and exceedingly competent service for the people who make the laws of this country. It would perform for the Congress a scholarly service equivalent in quality and value to the service which other interests are able to secure.

"Secondly, I see the Library performing for scholars and serious students who come to work here a scholarly service, rendered by people who know our collections intimately in particular fields, who can readily respond to a scholar's inquiries, and who can assist in building up the collections.

"In the third place, I see the Library conducting services of publication by all the means available for publication—print, radio, recordings, and so forth, to give its publications currency." He had in mind a form of educational entertainment using radio and records which would attract people into the schools and the local public libraries.

I have before me a copy of an article, published in The Carnegie Magazine, in which Mr. MacLeish, taking the point of view that the burden of American education has fallen upon American libraries, designates education as the one effective weapon known for combating the forces which drive the intellectually and culturally dispossessed into fascism.

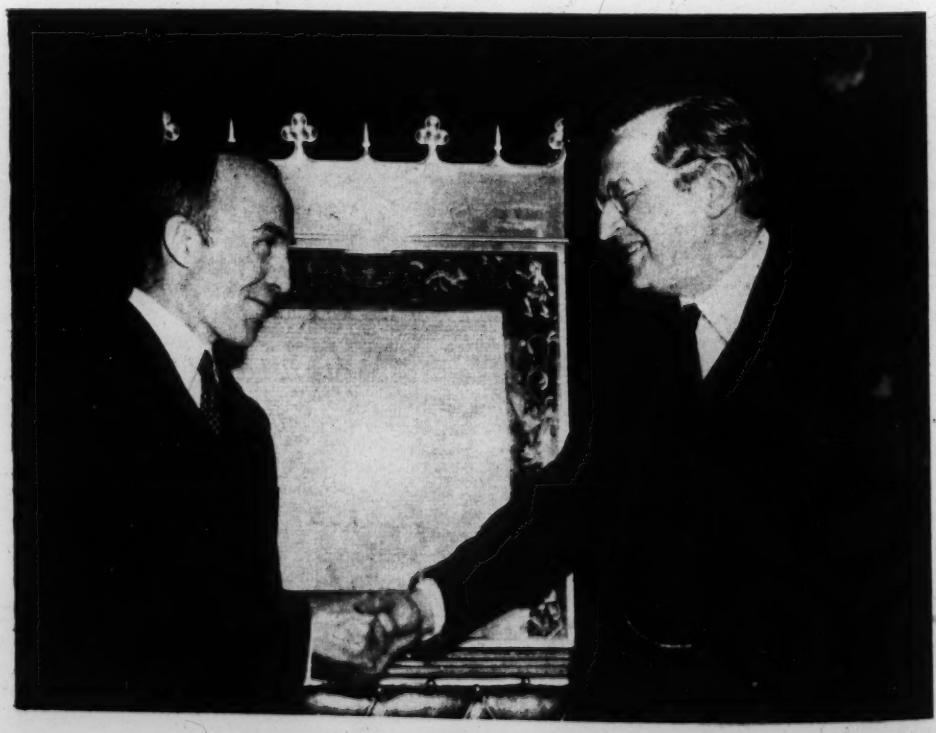
* * *

While making his statement that he had put his poetry "on ice" and was not thinking of it at the moment, he did admit the advantage to the librarian of the viewpoint of the writer of books. For one thing, he saw that a library could not be run as "a check room in a station"; that it makes a great deal of difference "whether you are the keeper of the outside of a book or of the inside." Since the making of poetry for him had meant, not mere dreaming in an ivory tower, but an endeavor to see life whole, he had come to regard the poet's métier as a form of "watchfulness"; and from that basis, he said, "the entire library becomes the total records of all men's observations, their watchful observations of the world they live in and of themselves. You think of it in those terms. You don't think of it either as being what the scholars call research or reference material, nor as what the critics call tradition, but as the physical symbol of what men have been able to see over a long, long time." Of course, many books, he added, had no watchfulness; they were the records of the unwatchful minds.

The poet, he averred, should face the real world, he cannot shut out certain impressions which he calls public and concentrate his attention on only those he calls personal. The distinction, he said, was fictitious, "for nothing is more personal to me, nothing more continuously present in my mind—leaves, trees, water, women, nor anything else—than those images of what they call the public world. It is the world we live in. How can the poets exclude from their personal and inward emotions the emotion-making incidents which harry all the rest of us?"

One of the incidents troubling him at that moment was, it appeared, the discovery, which had been something of a shock to him, that even in the Library of Congress the workers were underpaid. With the scientific thoroughness which has characterized his entire career, while teaching public law at Harvard, during his three years' law practice in Boston, in the years he devoted entirely to writing poetry, when serving as an editor of Fortune, and as supervisor of the Nieman Fellows at Harvard, he had sifted through the needs of every department of the

(Continued on page 13)



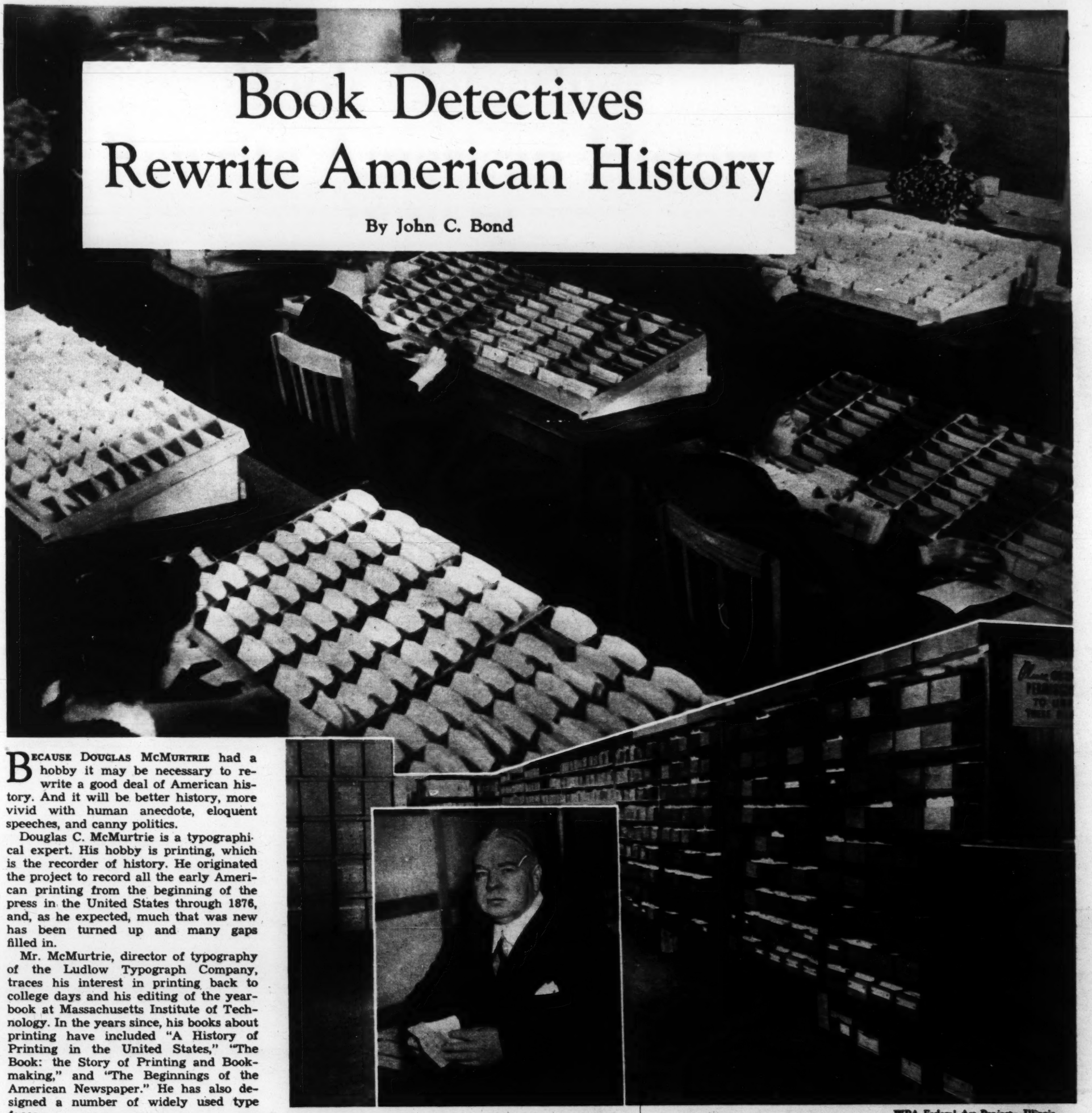
Harris & Ewing, Wide World

A PRACTICAL POET, THEY CALL HIM

Archibald MacLeish, Head of the Library of Congress, Custodian, Among Other Things, of an Original Copy of Magna Charta, Shown (Below) at the Presentation by Lord Lothian (Right), British Ambassador to the United States

Book Detectives Rewrite American History

By John C. Bond



WPA Federal Art Project—Illinois

TRACING THE RECORDS OF EARLY AMERICAN BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS
Sorting the Slips (Top), Preliminary to Filing in the National Clearing Office in Chicago. More Than Four Million Publications Are Identified in the Chicago Files (Above). Douglas C. McMurtrie, Who Started It All

BECAUSE DOUGLAS MCMURTRIE had a hobby it may be necessary to rewrite a good deal of American history. And it will be better history, more vivid with human anecdote, eloquent speeches, and canny politics.

Douglas C. McMurtrie is a typographical expert. His hobby is printing, which is the recorder of history. He originated the project to record all the early American printing from the beginning of the press in the United States through 1876, and, as he expected, much that was new has been turned up and many gaps filled in.

Mr. McMurtrie, director of typography of the Ludlow Typograph Company, traces his interest in printing back to college days and his editing of the yearbook at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the years since, his books about printing have included "A History of Printing in the United States," "The Book: the Story of Printing and Bookmaking," and "The Beginnings of the American Newspaper." He has also designed a number of widely used type faces.

In 1936 Mr. McMurtrie journeyed to Nashville, Tenn., to address the Southern Historical Association. He told the historians how he had discovered in his exploration into the history of American printing that knowledge of facts on the subject was scarce. Dr. Luther H. Evans, National Director of the Historical Records Survey of the WPA, was present and asked Mr. McMurtrie what could be done. Right then was born the American Imprints Inventory, a project to find, describe, and note the location of a copy of every discoverable book and pamphlet printed from the beginning of the press in America through the centennial year of 1876.

The magnitude of the job is indicated by the fact that in a library like Harvard's Widener—one of some 3,000 libraries already inventoried—there are about 4,000,000 cards in the card catalogue; every one had to be read and checked. Yet work in this library has been completed.

Headquarters were opened in Chicago and the job started under WPA auspices, with 30 workers. It didn't take long to discover that 30 persons working at a few points couldn't make much of an impression on thousands of libraries throughout the United States. So the number of workers was soon increased to almost 2,000.

So much for the background; right here, the unfoldment of Mr. McMurtrie's idea really begins. The men and women going through the musty files of small country book stacks as well as large university and municipal libraries are not finding things dry as dust. Some of the publications they unearth tell at first hand of events of days which have been woven into American history.

Much valuable information was printed in pamphlet form. The life of a pamphlet, regardless of its importance, is usually brief. In his study of the history of American printing, Douglas McMurtrie discovered that not a single copy could be found of many important pamphlets known to have been printed and that many were represented by a single known copy surviving in some remote place.

The only known surviving copy of the earliest pamphlet known to have been printed in Cleveland, Ohio, was found by Inventory workers in the Congregational Library on Beacon Street in Boston, and a rare early publication of the Chicago press was found in Boston in the Diocesan Library of the Protestant Episcopal Church on Joy Street. Similarly long-lost publications of early colonial days have turned up in libraries all the way to the Pacific.

In one library was found the long-sought "Constitution and Ordinances" of the short-lived rump State of West Florida, printed at Natchez in 1810. A worker in Philadelphia encounters a pamphlet printed in 1869 in Carson City, Nevada, reporting a speech by a western politician on woman suffrage.

Hardly a day passes without recording the discovery of a publication which some scholar has been hunting for years. Whether his interest be fire insurance or religion, glass making or agriculture, the drama or gold mining, the WPA's American Imprints Inventory is busy turning up material.

All titles recorded by the field workers are first sent to field headquarters, which in Massachusetts is located in the old Sharp School Building on Beacon Hill. There they are typed, proof-read, duplicates filed, and the originals sent to the central offices in Chicago.

Each slip shows by Union Catalogue symbols the library in which the imprint was found. When examined in Chicago, if the same title has been reported from a number of places, the location symbols are consolidated on a single slip. All locations are later reported to the Union Catalogue of the Library of Congress for permanent record.

Lists of the early printing in individual states are being deposited in important libraries throughout the country, where they may be freely consulted. Lists of the early imprints of Missouri, Minnesota, Arizona, Chicago, Kentucky, Nevada, Alabama, New Jersey, and Kansas have been completed, and work on lists for Rhode Island, Ohio, Oregon, Michigan, and Tennessee is far advanced.

The accuracy of WPA work on this program is high. Supervisors explain that this results from careful planning and painstaking checking all along the line. The lists have won the approval of American librarians and historians.

As the work of the American Imprints Inventory continues, Mr. McMurtrie predicts that the published results will double the volume of available historical information on many subjects, saving much research time.

"The transformation in the lives of the workers on the Inventory, many of whom have been rescued from idleness and given an opportunity to participate in worthwhile activity, is little short of inspiring," Mr. McMurtrie says.

"For example, a man well past middle years, of cultured background, had tried in vain for five years to find employment. He was given a job on the Inventory project. He entered into it with enthusiasm, and has had three promotions. He could not be more interested if it were his personal business."

Spain i

NEARLY A YEAR after the cessation of hostilities, Spain is only at the threshold of reconstruction. A delicately poised neutrality in the sphere of external relations maintained by Gen. Francisco Franco finds little counterpart at home, where moderation and accommodation are conspicuously lacking.

Reconstruction is admittedly the beacon light by which the ship of state is being piloted. As yet, of the food situation it is difficult to speak encouragingly. Señor Serrano Suñer, the Minister of the Interior, admits that the country faces shortage of necessaries such as sugar, milk, and olive oil. The olive groves of Aragon, damaged in the fierce fighting of the last two months of the civil war, have no adequate substitute as yet in other regions. Sugar, too, is being imported in substantial quantities.

These articles of everyday consumption, as well as many other needs of the poorest household, such as potatoes, are, of course, rationed. The amount of meat allowed per head is no more than 3½ ounces per week. Sausage meats, ham, and canned foods are available for those who can afford them. Rice dishes and soups of a strange variety of ingredients constitute the chief fare for a large number of households. Bread is plentiful enough, fortunately, though it entails the importation of wheat to the value of some $35,000,000.

The orange, rice, and olive oil harvests last year were unsatisfactory, partly because the fields were not planted, but mainly because of a deficiency of labor, this being due as much to the huge number of working-class persons serving prison sentences on charges of complicity with "the reds" as to the actual loss of man power in the war and by exile.

Transport reports show a 40 per cent diminution of rolling stock and a large

n in Search of Freedom

By W. Horsfall Carter

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measure of unrepaired destruction on the roads. Among ordinary commodities, cardboard is unobtainable, paper is hard to come by, and luxury goods such as cosmetics are all but nonexistent. Prices are nominally only 20 per cent or 30 per cent above those ruling in 1936, but with rents, rates, and taxes taken into account, cost of living amounts to about double the prewar figure, and this despite a drastic system of restrictions and controls designed to keep costs down and to restrain profiteering.

Against this dark picture must be set, however, a certain degree of industrial recovery manifested in public works on a small scale in the north of Spain, where the damage was greatest, electricity plant and cattle-breeding, is experiencing an unwonted prosperity—it is not irrelevant to point out that the Generalissimo is himself a native of Galicia.

In parts of Andalusia the ordinary middle-class household is probably faring at least as well as in 1936. In the Basque Provinces, where formerly industry and small-scale agriculture flourished in the soil of Basque nationalism, immigrants from other regions have contrived to set the admirable machinery of commerce going again. In Catalonia, on the other hand, though air raids no longer take their toll of misery and suffering, the traditional bourgeois well-being has disappeared; and, chiefly because of the shortage of skilled workers, a considerable percentage of first-class plant is lying idle.

General Franco must realize what a heavy and continuing task he is up against. Publicly he faces up to the facts with the good old Spanish custom of a portentous and high-sounding program. On Jan. 11, 1940, a 10-year plan of reconstruction was proclaimed—with a budget allocation of some $380,000,000, of which $150,000,000 are earmarked for roads and railway repairs, another $150,000,000 for hydraulic works—irrigation, building of dams—and the remainder for harbor works. (As a matter of fact the wreckage of Barcelona's port has scarcely been touched, and it would almost seem as if the story of Italy's determination to blot out the rival to Genoa were true: Italian influence in Spain has certainly increased in proportion as German has diminished.

* * *

A much-depleted exchequer is required, General Franco declared, to furnish funds for the purchase of essential raw materials, such as cotton and other industrial fibers, tobacco, dry vegetables, timber, and paper pulp.

There is indeed scope for the production of all these articles inside the country, and for a much greater exploitation of Spain's mineral resources. Silk, for instance, is now being fostered by the planting of mulberry trees in the province of Murcia for silkworm breeding to offset the present importation to the value of 75,000,000 pesetas. Eggs are another agricultural product which are obviously better supplied at home, given the necessary improvement in poultry farming. Nitrates and phosphates for fertilizers are there in the Spanish soil for the exploitation, and their extraction would save, according to the Generalissimo, some 160,000,000 pesetas a year. Similar bright prospects for the national production of light manufactured and industrial goods were visioned in this program declaration.

The plan of campaign as originally conceived, however, was thrown out of gear by the outbreak of war between Germany and the Western Powers—which has virtually cut off the German market. It was to the German barter or compensation system of economy that the new Spain was progressively being geared. It is alleged that there is still a flow of trade in war materials, particularly through Italy.

* * *

Meanwhile there is a new readiness to come to terms with French and British commercial interests—at a time when the policies of the democracies are still pretty consistently derided in the Press. (The ABC, Madrid's old-established daily, is a notable exception.) The commercial agreement reached with France provides for a clearing system to be operated every three months, so that an equivalent value of goods is traded between the two countries and there is no question of credits.

The negotiations with the British trade delegation which have been going on since Nov. 11, 1939, seem to be hanging fire—not, one imagines, because of any specifically commercial difficulty but because British capitalists are disinclined to commit themselves too long ahead or too deeply to a Government which, they feel, does not yet offer adequate guarantees of stability. Thus Spain's future, which this article paints in rather somber colors, depends less perhaps on economic considerations than on some modification of present relics of sixteenth-century fanaticism and intolerance. Only a change of this sort will blaze a trail for reconciliation and so establish a united, national community worthy of the name.

XILIARY'S "MATERNITY GARDEN"

Photos from European. Pix Publishing. Inc

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in Aragon, and the mines of Murcia. In the provinces of Seville and Cordoba, the fief of the independent-willed General Queipo de Llano, there was some valuable work of reconstruction done already during the war, particularly in the way of working-class dwellings; but the paternalistic "radio general" was ousted last summer from his domain and sent in virtual banishment on a military mission to Italy. The regime is necessarily concentrating on the provision of raw materials in order to start production again and make the best of present hardships. Large areas which were derelict have now been sown to wheat, the breeding of livestock has been resumed, and trade with foreign countries, despite all the difficulties, is now being fostered with perseverance and ingenuity.

* * *

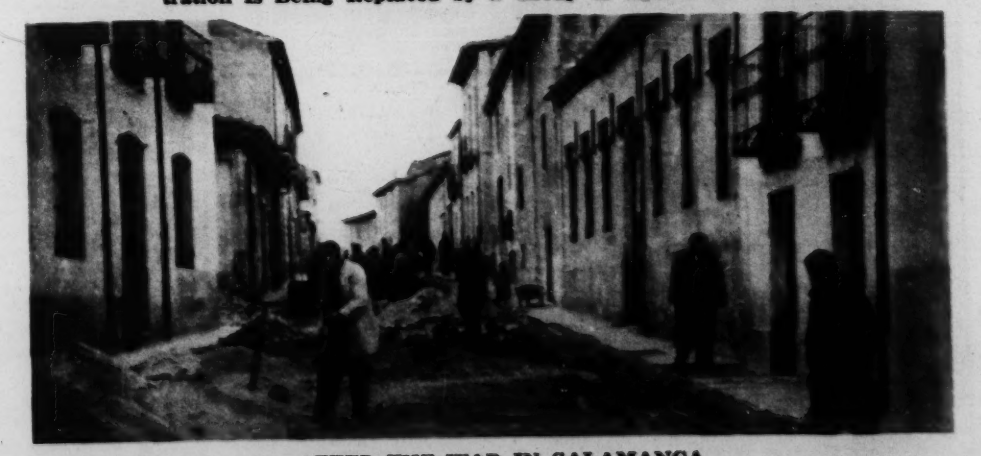
To paint a picture of a whole country in distress, indeed, would be grossly unfair: as always with Spain it is impossible to generalize, because each region has its own life-resources, which no administrative centralization has ever yet succeeded in pooling for the benefit of the nation as a whole. Galicia, with its fishing trade

RECONSTRUCTION IN SPAIN
A Row of Houses Near Madrid Nearing Completion in the Large-Scale Program Now Under Way

INSTRUMENTS OF PEACE
The Spanish Army Gave 15 Tractors to the Fertile Tega Valley, With the Traditional Phalanx Getting In a Fascistic Salute

HOMES FOR SPAIN'S WORKERS
A Block of Apartment Houses Built by the City of Seville, at a Cost of 21,000,000 Pesetas, to Accommodate 116 Families

DOWN GOES MADRID'S MODEL PRISON
An Outstanding Example of Penal Reform Achieved by the Republican Administration Is Being Replaced by a Group of Apartment Houses



AFTER THE WAR IN SALAMANCA
Repairing the Streets in the Suburbs of This Shattered Spanish City

Among the New Books

An Impartial Account of Archbishop Laud--Irish Ballads--A London Letter

Archbishop Laud (1573-1645), by H. R. Trevor-Roper. London: Macmillan. 21s. net.
Irish Street Ballads (with music and woodcuts), collected and annotated by Colm O Lochlainn. London: Constable. 7s 6d. net.
The Valley of Exile, by L. F. Loveday Prior. London: John Murray. 8s. 6d. net.

IN MANY RESPECTS Laud is not a very promising subject for a biographer. For although he played a conspicuous part at a critical and dramatic moment in English history, he was a reactionary who failed completely to achieve anything positive; and although he may be considered a martyr, there is little in his career or his character that is inspiring, or that awakens sympathy.

He was in no way a great man: he had a one-track mind that was remarkable only for the great collision it invited; he was often inhumane, and always, to sum up in Mr. Trevor-Roper's words, "uninteresting, unsympathetic, and unsociable." The best that can be said of him is that his aims attempted to be constructive, and were devoid of personal ambition; that he was incorruptible, and so devoted an official that "like Chatham he was one of those public figures without private lives."

Nevertheless, a study of his policy—that notorious system of "Thorough," of which he was the ecclesiastical as Strafford was the secular exponent—does, perhaps, gain an added relevance at a time when totalitarian doctrines are so much to the fore. Ostensibly, he was intent on establishing the "supposed anti-Roman, national, Catholic Church of pre-Reformation days"; but it would be a mistake to imagine that his motives were entirely religious. Because, as the author is at pains to point out, religion was for Laud and his contemporaries inextricably associated with politics, and carried with it, as much as do the ideologies of today, the implication of a complete social and political economy.

So that Laud's struggle to restore to the Church the unity, wealth and independence that it had once enjoyed was but one step of a political program that should also restore to the Crown its ancient independence, and to society what, to his imagination, appeared to be the "totalitarian" harmony of the good old days. Similarly, the chief opposition to him lay not in differing sectarian doctrines, but "in the inarticulate refusal of the preponderant classes in the country to co-operate with a government intent on limiting their power"—classes with whom Puritanism was not only a conviction, but also a convenient rallying ground.

That, at least, is the picture that Mr. Trevor-Roper gives us—in which the religious and, incidentally, the constitutional issues are relegated to the background. It is a view that the actors in the drama would hardly have indorsed, but that is no argument against what may be the more objective and detached vision of the historian; and, certainly, it is an analysis that helps to render the events explicable to modern thought.

And not only the events of Laud's time; since, if it be agreed that "the more we analyze the 'Wars of Religion,' the less of religion, properly so called, do we find in them," it is possible to ascribe to those political implications which most religions have now shed the bitterness and savagery that animated religious disputes in the past—a theory of accounting for these characteristics that is more satisfying than the alternatives of a subsequent and radical change in human nature or human aspirations.

Mr. Trevor-Roper's survey is comprehensive, impartial, and very clearly expressed. It is not a book for those who like their history dramatized, for that was not his object; but those who are more concerned to understand than to "escape" into the past will find him well worth studying.

Mr. Colm O Lochlainn has selected, from his 25 years' accumulation, over 100 Irish street ballads, those "new," "much admired," "famous," or "lamentable" songs that once traveled the country in the pack of the balladmonger, and stirred the people at fairs and festivals and street corners. They belong chiefly to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and their themes are taken from the news of their day, with the addition of those two perennial subjects, the woes of parted lovers, and the fate of the lad who 'lists for a soldier. Patriots and priests and highwaymen are celebrated, and a bevy of ladies with "lily-white hands." There is weeping and wailing, and much strong gnashing of teeth over '98 and Vinegar Hill, and all the "Troubles" that were seen as

> Another martyr for old Ireland,
> Another murder for the crown,
> Whose brutal laws may kill the Irish,
> But can't keep their spirit down;

and there is humor, sometimes rough and boisterous, sometimes quaint, as in "Brian O Linn"—

> Brian O Linn had no watch to put on,
> So he scooped out a turnip to make him a one.
> Then he placed a young cricket in under the skin—
> "Sure they'll think it is ticking," says Brian O Linn.

Very few of the better-known ballads, except "Lillibulero" and "Young Molly Ban," have been included, and none by known authors. Hardly any of them has a touch of real poetry, but as doggerel they are robust and vivacious. They were meant to be sung, and Mr. O Lochlainn is especially to be congratulated on the fact that he has included a tune in nearly every case. These and the woodcuts, taken from the old Dublin broadsheets, add tremendously to the interest of the book; but, personally, I should have liked, in addition, much more information on the history of the songs, which, one gathers from his introduction, Mr. O Lochlainn was well able to supply.

The valley of Miss Prior's novel is in that part of the Tyrol that passed to Italy after the last war, and the story is concerned with the lives of the Austrian minority there during and after the period of the Abyssinian campaign. The book made a great impression on me. It has an air of reality quite out of the ordinary in fiction. By which I mean that it is not only an authentic display of local color and background, and feathers in Tyrolean hats, but that the hearts are as convincing as the hats, and every character animate to the full. It presents, without sensationalism, and in terms of the daily round in cottage and castle, the tragedy of a proud community reduced to subjection.

The people insist on lingering in my memory, particularly the old Austrian count, who, as feudal lord of the valley, champions the cause of his compatriots with such quiet, urbane, and hopeless courage.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

"Early Morning Mist"; reproduced from "Three's a Crew"

Wilderness Wife in Pacific Home

Three's a Crew, by Kathrene Pinkerton. New York: Carrick & Evans. $2.75.

MANY READERS will be glad to hear a new book is at hand narrating the further adventures of that lively couple, the Pinkertons. In "Wilderness Wife," Kathrene Pinkerton described their five exciting years in the Canadian bush; now, in "Three's a Crew," she tells of the experiences which befell them later, when they started off with their daughter for a three-months summer cruise off British Columbia and then surrendered themselves eagerly to seven years of living at sea.

With the same brisk style, the same gay good humor and observant eye, the author brings to her new book all the qualities which endeared "Wilderness Wife" to a host of readers. The Yakima and its more spacious successor, the Triton, take the place of the snug log cabin which had been the Pinkerton home in the bush; tidal rapids, bays, and the open Pacific supplant inland streams; while the adaptation to a completely new mode of living calls for as much ingenuity as the pioneering which had characterized their earlier life. With zest as the common denominator, "Three's a Crew" is in all respects the equal of its predecessor in providing genuine entertainment.

Neither Mrs. Pinkerton nor her husband could claim any knowledge of ocean navigation when they began their cruising, but they were well qualified, nevertheless, for the work in store for them: years of paddling had given them the "feel" of a boat as well as "wind-savvy"; Robert Pinkerton knew as much about motors as his wife did about the vagaries of a cake in an oven (which was a great deal); and they both knew how to profit from experience, how to take necessary advice, how to work together. With these assets, a seaworthy craft, and boundless enthusiasm for the venture ahead, they set out from Seattle one summer morning for Deception Pass.

The subsequent narrative is crowded with incident; but dominating the story as they dominate the whole sea country of British Columbia are the inlets, which never ceased to amaze the Pinkertons, even after seven years of exploration. These North American equivalents of the Norwegian fjords are here invariably described with a sincere awe which is in marked contrast to the gaiety characterizing the remainder of the narrative. In a storm at sea, Mrs. Pinkerton may be chiefly interested in the below-decks antics of her best china; in an expedition ashore, she may gauge a river by its picni sibilities, or by the occasional pools it offers for neglected chores in connection with the ship's laundry. Even whales could be objects of amusement when they were disporting themselves in a lobtailing exhibition, or when, bejeweled with phosphorus, they nosed their way indignantly along a net which glittered in the moonlight like a fence hung with tinsel. As Mrs. Pinkerton so justifiably remarks, one can never be blasé about a whale; but one may be excused a measure of levity when they choose to act like something out of Lewis Carroll.

The great inlets, however, with their vast expanses of imprisoned water, their mountains, towering cedars, waterfalls, and gem-like islands, command Mrs. Pinkerton's unfailing respect, and she pays due homage to them. These glowing descriptions of a fabulous sea country are skillfully intermingled with rollicking episodes describing the adventures which overtake the Triton and her crew of three. The resultant blend should prove appealing to the armchair traveler as well as to the reader who wishes a sprightly narrative.

M. W. S.

London's Continuity

Ghosts of London, by H. V. Morton. New York: Dodd, Mead. $3.

MR. MORTON'S latest "search" has turned his floodlight into certain dim corners of London's past. While "Ghosts of London" is scarcely an important work, it will please those who know and value their London and, moreover, it will do in a measure what the author desired—reassure the public as to "the continuity of London's existence." Wars may loom and "blackouts" engulf; but one of the four Warders of the Temple still stands each evening at 6:30 in Fountain Court and, in theory at least, summons the students to their dinner in Middle Temple Hall.

All sorts of fascinating discoveries Mr. Morton has made. What a joy it is to learn, for example, that in London four bells still ring the Curfew every night: the bells of Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, the Tower of London, and the Charterhouse. Also, in normal times when lights may be lit, that there are genuine lamplighters about; for Mr. Morton saw 12 of them not so long ago, in a street near the Abbey, go into a shed and pull out nonchalantly 12 lamplighter's poles.

With the guidance of the author, we may lunch at Simpson's Fish Ordinary, in Bird-and-Hand Court; or note the subtle difference between the costume of the Yeomen of the Guard and the Warders of the Tower of London, distinguishable only in the detail of a cross-belt. All sorts of antique customs of the Houses of Parliament are laid bare, to say nothing of a quaint ceremony which is yearly enacted whereby the City of London makes to the Crown a payment of nails and horseshoes. We may cross the Thames, in the comfortable company of Mr. Morton, to watch the handing out of the Lambeth Dole at the Palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which weekly dole has been in existence for 600 years.

Yes, Mr. Morton does reassure all who love their London. There may today be sandbags to disfigure the streets and a bewildering fleet of silver ships to crowd the sky, but beneath and behind it all London is unchanged. Mr. Morton's "Ghosts" are startlingly alive.

M. W.

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Coleridge Considered as Conversationalist

Coleridge the Talker: A Series of Contemporary Descriptions and Comments, with a Critical Introduction by Richard W. Armour and Raymond F. Howes. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press. $4.

HERE IS A COMPILATION that needed to be made and has now been admirably accomplished. The collaborators have worked together in perfect harmony, the special scholarship of each supplementing that of the other. Before they came together one of them was already a student of the theory of oral communication and the other had compiled and annotated a large number of contemporary records of Coleridge's conversation. Mr. Howes is primarily responsible for the introduction and Mr. Armour for the long series of annotated descriptions of Coleridge's talk; but each partner has contributed something to the other's share of the joint work. The result is a definitive record and study of a highly significant part of Coleridge's life work.

For conversation was part of Coleridge's accomplishment. It has too frequently been regarded as a tragic or pathetic waste of the precious time which this genius might have expended upon written work, as mere dawdling and meandering, endless refinements upon certain, or uncertain, speculative ideas. Everyone remembers the impression which Coleridge's talk made upon his associates and followers. Hazlitt's description of his first impressions of Coleridge is a classic of autobiographical reminiscence. Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy and other members of his family have left to us their impressions in which awed admiration for the power of the word is mingled with regret at the waste of that power upon ephemeral audiences. Lamb and De Quincey and Henry Crabb Robinson have borne similar testimony. Emerson and Cooper and other American visitors recorded their impressions; and literally scores of Englishmen—some of them Coleridge's contemporaries but outside his immediate circle (such as Leigh Hunt), and others, younger men of whom some were admiring disciples (such as the brothers Hare) and some half-unwillingly and perhaps scornful listeners (such as Thomas Carlyle)—have added their testimony to the power and fascination and endlessness of Coleridge's talk. A good many of these records have for long been

H. B. ELLISTON
Author of "Finland Fights" (Little, Brown; Harrap), which was reviewed in this newspaper on March 6

well known; but a great many others which the editors of this volume have brought together will probably be quite fresh material even to special students of Coleridge. How many such students have known, for example, that Aaron Burr recorded his impressions of Coleridge's lectures?

Here are brought together about 70 passages of reminiscence, some quite short but others extending over many pages, set down by friends and acquaintances, old and young, men and women, illustrious and obscure, all held together by the common bond that on one occasion or on many occasions they listened to Coleridge. The cumulative impression of these many records is tremendous. Talk was not mere idling when Coleridge held forth. Subtleties and refinements of thought were at his command when he relied upon the spoken word which were blunted or became confused when he was compelled to resort to pen and ink. He wrote with difficulty and reluctantly. He talked expansively and with ease.

Among his listeners were men who have left to posterity the impression that he was a monologuist. It is certainly true that he "held the floor," that he and no one else was in command of the situation at these gatherings. But the rest of the assembly were generally interlocutors rather than merely an audience. The sense that these meetings were no more than an endless monologue is due not only to the fact that Coleridge was of course the principal talker but to the circumstances that auditors naturally recorded what he said and seldom thought it worth while to set down what other people said. But Coleridge's companions stimulated him with apt remarks, suggesting subjects, interjecting comments, challenging him, drawing him out. They were an essential part of the conversational technique. Through them Coleridge's influence was passed on to an entire generation of thoughtful young Englishmen. Conversation (however much we may regret the amount of time expended upon it, to the sacrifice of written work) was a portion of Coleridge's achievement as critic and thinker.

Wordsworth wrote of "the marvellous powers of Coleridge" and described him as "the rapt one of the god-like forehead, the heaven-eyed creature." These phrases quintessentialize the impressions he made upon his circle of friends and followers—upon a whole series of concentric circles, from the innermost of intimates to the outermost boundary of his influence. How that influence was poured upon other men is studied in the thoughtful and elaborate introduction to this volume. In it the editors discuss the impediments under which Coleridge's genius labored in expressing itself; the "prison of prose" in which it was confined; the outlet provided in pulpit and upon the lecture platform, and the free expansiveness of the final years at Highgate. We are made to see that what Coleridge said was an essential part of his life work, not altogether unworthy of comparison with the slender sheaf of golden poems of his brief poetic flowering.

S. C. C.

Joycean Word-World

James Joyce, by Herbert Gorman. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.50.

NOBODY at this date is likely to deny James Joyce a place among the giants. But people are still arguing whether he is a true Promethean, snatching the sacred fire from heaven, or merely a circus giant, a freak of genius. The publication last year of "Finnegan's Wake" raised the question: Is this vast work the triumphal archway to new countries of the imagination or a magnificently camouflaged dead end, enticing the too adventurous traveler away from the central thoroughfare of English literature?

Mr. Gorman has no doubt of the superlative importance of Joyce's achievement, but his biography throws little light on the great critical questions connected with it. The book has, however, one important if negative virtue. It demonstrates by its very air of triviality how completely unimportant are the facts of Joyce's life for an understanding of his writing. His autobiographical "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" gives us all that we need to know of his early years, and thereafter the world of his imagination becomes more and more isolated from his outward life.

Here, in fact, is the great mystery of Joyce's creative activity, a mystery which Mr. Gorman's pleasant and mildly interesting biographical account does little to dispel, though it brings it into sharper focus. While Joyce led the life of a voluntary exile, drifting from Trieste to Zurich to Paris, his imagination was engaged, with almost unparalleled tenacity, violence, comprehensiveness, in capturing the Dublin he had known and belonged to, loved and hated, and in re-creating it into a self-sufficient world of words, a world thick and heavy with its own self-contained meanings, a dead world living again (and alone) through the power of language.

This is art for art's sake with a difference. Indeed, it is life for art's sake; and one reads Mr. Gorman's account of Joyce's long struggle against poverty and adversity with a realization that it all had no moral significance for him, except as it served to widen the breach between his art and the demands of society. His odyssey through Europe was simply an attempt to find the conditions under which he could re-create the spiritual odyssey through Dublin which was the subject of "Ulysses." That earlier quest for the meaning of human life was abandoned when he undertook to turn it into words as an end in itself, to find it a complete formal embodiment—that is, to give it flesh and blood while denying its spirit, which is the spirit of ceaseless growth and self-development. He was content to trade a new life for a dead world, and finally a dead world for a dead language, for with all its cunning, its audacity, its imaginative splendor, that is what the language of "Finnegan's Wake" is:

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> Sheashell ebb music wayriver she flows.

There is Irish wit in this Joycean word-world, but it is wit embalmed in dream. Mr. Gorman's picture of an engaging human figure behind the language does not dispel the impression of a man monumentally lost in a dream of a life long since traded in despair for a mass of verbiage.

ROBERT PEEL

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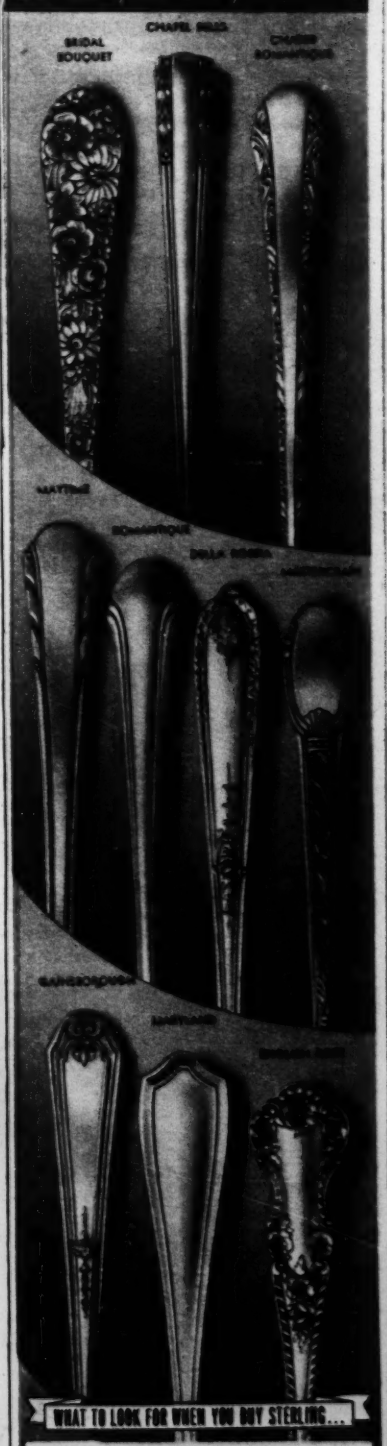

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A New Study of Pilate and His Relation to the Crucifixion

And Pilate Said: A New Study of the Roman Procurator, by Frank Morison. New York: Scribners. $2.75

CERTAIN SUBJECTS never grow old, for they have a constant and ever fresh appeal. The most outstanding of these pertains to the Founder of Christianity, Christ Jesus. Thousands of books have been written about this holiest of men, and yet new books presenting fresh views, opinions, and evidences are frequently published. Only of lesser interest are those dealing with the companions of the Nazarene, or with those who had part in that most tragic of all dramas, his conviction and crucifixion.

* * *

Of the personages who dealt most directly with the Master's conviction, Pilate is conspicuous, for it was his word that finally sent him to Calvary. Upon few, if any, other persons in all history has more opprobrium and anathema been cast than upon the Roman procurator. So violent have been the accusations against him that the actual facts recorded in the Gospels have not always been calmly considered. He sentenced Jesus to the cross, hence is the object of the world's hatred. Pilate, Herod, and Judas are, indeed, in public thought the arch criminals.

Now the author of this volume has undertaken the task of searching every nook and corner from Rome to Palestine which may have become the hiding place of information regarding the man whose name has become a symbol of cowardice. The labor involved has been great. To Rome he went to search for any traces of Pilate's history which may have reached the capital of the world during those fateful years. While he finds and explores many traces of the teaching planted in Rome by the followers of Jesus, of Pilate he locates nothing definite, finding him "only in the shadows, a sort of literary phantom, a misty recollection and a name."

In Palestine Mr. Morison uncovered much. To the very meager account of Pilate found in the Gospels he adds information of interest. Pilate was a man of action, who took his office seriously, engaging in various enterprises not touched upon in the Gospel narrative. Josephus, early Jewish historian, is liberally drawn upon in the effort to discover Pilate's relation to the site of Strato's Tower in the ancient town of Caesarea on the shore of the Mediterranean, where Pilate took up his official residence.

Thence to Jerusalem travels the author, recalling with vivid imagination many of the stirring events that have occurred in this Holy Land. A long chapter deals with the report that Pilate built an aqueduct for the city. Here again Josephus is drawn upon for historical facts. Pilate's part in the suppression of a riot is graphically presented.

The greatest interest of the subject, however, for the student of the Bible, in fact, for all Christians, centers about the events which led to the crucifixion. Here is introduced the hypothesis, growing in support, that the movement which led to Calvary was fundamentally political and revolutionary in character, and that willingly or otherwise Jesus was drawn into a situation which involved the use of armed force aimed at the establishment of a Messianic regime.

* * *

In his examination of this theory, the author draws much upon Dr. Eisler's version of the Slavonic version of the "Jewish War," containing an account of the arrest and crucifixion of Jesus, an account which does not appear in the standard translation of Josephus' works, a fact accounted for by Dr. Eisler by the supposition that it was deleted by the Church because of its damaging character. In his analysis of this hypothesis, the author undertakes to reproduce the scenes of that memorable week in Jerusalem and, after extensive discussion and references to various sources, concludes that Dr. Eisler's position, that the original "Jewish War" was greatly altered by the Christian Church, is wholly untenable.

Much space is given to the activities of Pilate during his term as procurator. This conveys an impression of the man not commonly held. He became a capable, if cruel, administrator of Roman authority. The Gospel story is not amiss in relating that Pilate was reluctant to seal the fate of Jesus, and that he did so only when it was suggested that failure to carry out the purpose of the accusers might affect his standing with Caesar.

The volume is written in sprightly style and illustrated by photographs taken by the author.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

'Placing' the Third Reich

The New German Empire, by Franz Borkenau. New York: Viking. $2.

HISTORIANS, like economists, are expert at laying down rules for past events, but in dealing with the present they are liable to get out of their depth. At the moment, a whole generation of historians are concentrating their energies on "placing" the German Nazi regime, which stubbornly refuses to conform to any type catalogued in the past. If Hitler is an empire-builder, his methods bear little relation to those of Napoleon, Louis XIV, or Julius Caesar. If Naziism is a revolution, it has no near kinship with the Bill-of-Rights revolution in England, the Liberty-Equality revolution in France, or the recent Liberal-Left-Wing revolution in Spain.

Nevertheless, something must be said about the Third Reich, even at its present indeterminate stage, and what Dr. Franz Borkenau, a German left-winger sheltering in England, has to say is remarkably successful in extracting the fundamentals from a strangely confused milieu.

The author of "The New German Empire" circumvents the difficulty of "placing" Naziism by calling it a "prophetic movement." He finds little use in searching the past for light on the Nazis, for Germany has broken with the past to follow the "prophet," who, instead of playing with statecraft, performs "miracles." The prophet need announce no specific aims, promise no millennium, nor conform to any existing canons of politics, economics, or morality, so long as, from time to time, he satisfies his people by working a "miracle."

The wonder-worker, moreover, does not divulge where or when the next "miracle" will be. He must be free to produce it wherever the opportunity arises. Hence there are no limits to the Nazi policy, as the astute Mussolini discovered when he joined the "axis" only to find his hold on the Balkans mysteriously slipping into Germany's hands. Having examined this Nazi policy in every phase, Dr. Borkenau cannot well escape the (for historians) baffling question of what it is all going to lead to. If the Austrian, Czech, and Polish "miracles" are to be repeated indefinitely, how is the swollen empire to hold together?

It might be ruled as a unit were all the new members Germanic in race. But Naziism makes no pretense of assimilating conquered races. There is no equality for non-Germans. History then offers the possibility of indirect rule through satraps, pro-consuls, or puppet governors, but Naziism seems so determined to stir up the bitterest resentment among Czechs, Poles, and other subjugated races, that the outlook for the puppet rulers, as more and more nations are conquered, would scarcely be rosy.

Dr. Borkenau finds in Nazi methods, as far as they have been in any way consistent, some hint as to the original plans for the structure of the empire. The Nazis almost invariably attempt to foment dissensions in the nations marked as victims. Groups like the Agrarians in Czechoslovakia, friendly toward Germany, were to be encouraged to arrange terms with Germany, take over the government under German control, and thereafter keep the remainder of the nation suppressed.

If this was to be the plan, it fell through in both Czechoslovakia and Poland, and the only conclusion left open to the author is that the day of Naziism cannot be a long one. Even while it lasts, says Dr. Borkenau, such success as the Nazis obtain will be due, not to overwhelming force of arms—for Naziism does not willingly risk a military decision on equal terms—but to the "moral, religious, and political weakness of the opposing side."

The student who is looking for information that will enable him to cope intelligently with whatever changes occur in Europe during the coming months can scarcely do better than equip himself with Dr. Borkenau's book. H. J. S.

Naked Shingles of the World

On a Darkling Plain, by Wallace Stegner. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.

A MAN went out into the solitude to find peace, found it in homely service for his fellow men. This was the experience of Edwin Vickery, gassed and wounded ex-soldier, and poet. Or was it also ex-poet? It seemed so to him when he tried to put into poetry the feeling he had that he was riding a planet bareback, but the subject was too big for him and too unhuman. After all, there was no point in landscape for landscape's sake in poetry; there must be some human relativity.

Wallace Stegner has set this young ex-soldier-poet down on a Saskatchewan prairie to get right with himself and the world. Mr. Stegner has called the novel which incorporates Vickery's testing in the wilderness after a phrase from Matthew Arnold's poem, "Dover Beach."

This was in 1918. Vickery had gone to the war from a sheltered home in Vancouver, where he had been like a little king in the literary set, praised and sought after for his poetry, his person, and his position. When he was sent back home from France he expected to enjoy it, but did not. Everything was empty and the war was a loathsome monster that he longed to cast out of his memory.

So he took up a homestead in Saskatchewan, close to the Montana line. There was no road, the nearest neighbor was five miles away, and Vickery was going into the wild with nothing more than a raincoat, a blanket, a ruck-sack, and, fortunately, a thick wallet. He was going, he fondly believed, to find peace by himself.

Almost at once he learned that he had to depend on someone else. He needed his nearest neighbor Abel Sundstrom and Abel's plow to cut the sods for his hut. He needed the Sundstroms' eggs and milk, or if not that, he needed to find someone who would sell him a cow. Shortly he felt an urgent need to read poetry to flaxen-haired Ina Sundstrom and found himself looking forward with eagerness little befitting a recluse to their daily marconigraphic conversation by smoke signals and mirror flashes. Then winter came on, and Vickery dug himself in, in anticipation of the long northern silence. An epidemic at the close of the war brought the Sundstroms and Vickery and a large part of the population of the nearest town together in a community of service.

In a large way young Vickery accomplished his purpose in going away. For one thing, he learned that the enemies of a man's peace were within him and that he himself was going back to Vancouver. But first he had to learn a number of other things—his own lack of self-sufficiency and the need of humanity to cling together; the raw power of the physical in him and the cleansing of grief. And in a thoroughly realistic and unsentimental way, he learned about the dignity of even menial service.

Mr. Stegner's way of relating this adventure in self-knowledge has a stout earthiness spangled with star dust. There is something of poetry in his style and his mood, something of Rabelais in the incidents, rather more of Freud in the reasoning, all flavored unobtrusively but throughout with irony. Readers who have followed his work as a short-story writer since the publication of his prize-winning novelette, "Remembering Laughter," in 1937, will be prepared not only for the fresh and clear-cut style, but also for the ability to portray emotion of this young Wisconsin University instructor whose early days were spent, first in Iowa, and then on the "darkling plains" of North Dakota, Washington, Montana, Saskatchewan, and Utah.

W. K. R.

The Book Window

Curtain Calls, Thirteen Plays by Noel Coward (Doubleday Doran, $3.50). Includes "Conservation Piece," "Easy Virtue," "Point Valaine," "This Was a Man," and the nine short plays grouped under the title "Tonight at 8:30."

Scandinavia: The Background of Neutrality, by Alma Luise Olson (Lippincott, $2.50). A study of the history, social system, and national character of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, and Finland.

The New Oxford Book of English Verse, edited by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch (Oxford, $3). A revised and enlarged edition, with poems by modern authors down to 1918.

The Power and the Glory, by Phyllis Bentley (Macmillan, $2.50). A novel of England's Civil War.

The American Stakes, by John Chamberlain (Carrick & Evans, $2.75). A collection of the author's magazine articles.

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Garden Cycle

By LEILA JONES

The garden sleeps; now cold sets in.
No leaf but bears the signature
Of frost; no stalk but wears a scar.
The lupins and the jessamine
Are blown to drifts of shining dust
And zinnias are rimmed with rust.
The snake that loved the garden wall
Sleeps in his labyrinthine house;
The toad with golden eyes upthrust
Dreams, in a sunken Paradise,
Of jewelled wings and fireflies.

But when the wind returns to north
Snowdrop and scylla stand arow,
And every root puts deftly forth
Adventuring leaves above the snow;
The withered snake in April thunder
Glides out to shed a cloak of glass;
The mouse in shadow creeps from under
Stubble, and with a beady eye
Trims a grey whisker furtively.
One wing comes cruising on the blue—
The Paradisal toad dreamed true!

What Will You Wear?

GOING ON A CRUISE? Then how's your clothes situation? Do you know what you should take and how much? That is the problem that confronts most cruise travelers today. But it is answered readily in these modern times, for special stress is being put on the clothes one should take.

Those in the know have found it smarter to travel light, working their wardrobe around one basic color. In the case of a 12-day cruise to the West Indies, where your boat is your hotel, it will not be so necessary to economize on baggage, as there will be no need to transfer your baggage once it is placed on shipboard. But, since space in staterooms is generally limited, a pullman trunk with a tray which may be pushed under the berth is most practical, together with a gladstone or a hat and shoe bag, and a small zipper bag for miscellaneous items such as sun glasses, films, and camera.

A three-piece suit is probably the most practical to wear aboard, as the suit with a change of blouses or sweaters may be worn on the deck for the first few cool days on the ship, and the coat can serve as a wrap for cool evenings.

For morning wear, play suits in shirting or silk shantung are most wearable, whether you indulge in active sports or not. A combination of shirt, shorts, a button-on skirt and slacks is most desirable, and if selected in harmonizing colors you may wear the shirt of one set with the slacks of another, thus increasing your wardrobe possibilities. At least one should have a halter top to wear on the sun deck. In your blouse and skirt you are suitably dressed for breakfast, the morning stroll on deck, or lounging on your deck chair. With the skirt removed, in shorts and blouse, you are ready for a game of deck tennis or shuffleboard.

As your boat will have an outdoor pool, you will want to include at least two bathing suits, and if you are a swimming enthusiast, you will probably bring the number up to three. One of these suits should be a pretty dressmaker silk in which to sun bathe. Beach clogs and robe, of course, are a necessity. If you want to conserve space, you can take one that can also be used as a lounging robe.

Experienced travelers favor a silk or rayon wardrobe, because it requires so little care and always looks well groomed, as pleats retain their crease, and wrinkles, within reason, shake out. Several of these dresses should meet all shore requirements. And after a long day of sightseeing, when you do not wish to dress for dinner, don one of these prints.

The cruise traveler should include at least three evening ensembles. A jersey dinner skirt, with a change of several blouses, fills in many occasions.

A good selection of comfortable shoes is almost a necessity. Take several pairs for deck wear. Whether they be white or dark depends on your choice of dress. In addition, one must include evening shoes, bedroom slippers, and beach clogs.

You really need only one hat for your shore excursions, but be sure and take plenty of silk scarves to fold into turbans or snoods to keep your hair in place on the boat.

Plan to take plenty of silk stockings, advises Camille Dacci, costume counselor to the American Express Travel Service. L. M.

Eighteenth Century Find

A heavy iron sluice-gate, mounted on a bronze casting, has been found by workmen in the Bayou St. John region in New Orleans. Historians who have studied the gate and compared it with plans for the old Spanish Fort believe the gate was used to flood the moat which surrounded the fort in the early eighteenth century.

The gate will probably be donated to the Louisiana Historical Society.

Trees in the Wind

To determine the effect of excessive wind on the growth of trees, the Missouri Botanical Garden turned a wind machine's full volume upon a 15-foot American linden.

The machine was operated six hours a day, producing a breeze of an average speed of about 17 miles an hour. After three weeks the experiment had to be ended, due to the tree's loss of moisture. The tree recovered.

..."America is Promises to Take"

(Continued from Page 6)

Library. He had a tabulated chart of the duties of cataloging division, for example; of the department of classical languages and literature, the section given over to economics; and so forth, with details of personnel and the compensation received by the least of that personnel. One of the most seriously exploited professions in the country, Mr. MacLeish admitted, is the library profession, but, he added, "It is a shocking thing to find it here." The average salary in the Library he estimated at $1,948 a year, and 70 per cent of the workers receive $1,980 or less. Entering salaries are $1,200 or $1,260 a year, he pointed out, while laborers in the Post Office begin at $1,440; and clerks get $1,700 a year to start.

Lawyers doing research in the Treasury Department were receiving from $4,000 to $7,000 a year, while men and women performing most scholarly and exacting work in the Library got as little as $2,000. He referred to one instance, that of the late Dr. Waldemar Kloss, a great linguist, who, at the time of his passing, after 24 years of service to the Library, received only $2,700 a year.

* * *

To build up the public service which Mr. MacLeish desires, and which apparently was also the hope of Dr. Putnam, will require both increased salaries, to obtain and retain the best service available, and an enlarged staff. While there are a number of consultantships financed by grants from foundations, he feels that to make the riches of the Library available to Senators and members of the House, exploring to the full the research services which could help them; and to share with the American public the treasure contained in the more than 6,000,000 books and manuscripts housed there, the Library should take on a substantial increase in personnel and should bring the present pay roll up to a desirable professional level. The Library of Congress is very much more than a building for preserving and lending books and providing lawmakers with historical data. There are about 200 study rooms for the use of students from all parts of the country. There are departments of folk music, Chinese literature, Semitic languages, and so forth, where the advice and assistance of specialists may be obtained.

When I refer to Mr. MacLeish as an American I am thinking of his breadth of view, of "Conquistador," chronicling the conquest of Mexico, the volume of poetry which won for him the Pulitzer prize of 1933, of his mental grasp of continent, and beyond that of a world, a world of men and women setting forth to conquer wilderness, and to fulfill the promises. The practical in him takes cognizance of the need at home. He is the poet of the American conscience that does believe in being a brother's keeper.

* * *

His latest published book, "America Was Promises," is consistent with his educational hopes for the national library. Born into favorable circumstances, as the son of a prosperous businessman in the Middle West, Mr. MacLeish was graduated at Yale University in 1915. From Yale he went to the Harvard Law School, where in 1919 he received the Fay diploma for evidence of the greatest legal promise.

"America Was Promises" appears to be Mr. MacLeish's favorite child among his published works. There are a few lines following the statement that the questions have an answer:

There is Spain, Austria, Poland, China, Bohemia.
There are dead men in the pits of all these countries.
Their mouths are silent but they speak. They say,
"The promises are theirs who take them!"

and he concludes:

Believe
America is promises to Take!
America is promises to Us
To take them
Brutally
With love but
Take them.

O believe this!

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North Pole Explorer

At the age of 60, Capt. Bob Bartlett, North Pole explorer and sailor, is still happiest when he has an iceberg or two to battle. Twelve shipwrecks and the loss of four ships, crushed in the ice, have not lessened this hardy and picturesque Scotch-Irishman's love of exploring in the northland.

"I do love the sea as a dog loves its master who clouts it for the discipline of the house," is the way Captain Bob expresses it. His speech has the Elizabethan-English accent of many generations of Bartletts.

At present living in New York, the Captain plans to leave soon on another exploring trip in his hardy little schooner, the Effie Morrissey.

Captain Bob became a skipper at the age of 17, when his father, who was known all along the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts as "Uncle Mose," gave him a schooner. The boy sailed north to hunt for seals. In 1905 he joined Peary's North Pole expedition. Their ship, the Roosevelt, became locked in the ice and the voyage had to be abandoned.

Three years later Bartlett was again with Peary on a Polar expedition, this time successfully.

Sweet potatoes are becoming important as a source of starch, which in addition to usual applications can be made to yield a desirable sirup, says Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

Princess Among Potters

WHEN THE Netherland-American Foundation sought the best method of introducing imposing Holland House, newest addition to Rockefeller Center's block of foreign buildings, to the American public in March, friends of both countries proposed that Lea Halpern, called by them Holland's leading potter, be invited to show her work. As representative art of a self-possessed, peace-loving people, Miss Halpern's work drew crowds even before the formal opening of the building.

Until peace is declared, the delicate bowls, jars, figurines, and irreplaceable museum pieces will remain in the United States. Some of the best examples will undoubtedly become part of the Dutch heritage in America, for the Metropolitan Museum of New York made an early purchase of two outstanding examples. One is a bowl in the famous black and yellow glaze, a rare so-called aventurine, which seems to contain gold. Its brilliant use, said to be unknown to any other potter, has caused Miss Halpern to be acclaimed the "Van Gogh among potters," because of her daring employment of the same vivid colors so dear to the famous Dutch painter.

The Dutch call her their "princess among potters," and their own Princess Juliana is one of Miss Halpern's patronesses. With her mother, Queen Wilhelmina, she comes shopping for Christmas presents at Lea Halpern's annual exhibition in Amsterdam. Some of the figurines which pleased the Dutch Royal Family, tiny fawns in delicate grays, a buffalo in a purplish glaze, a quaint giraffe in black and yellow, are represented in the collection now in New York. Most of the models are to be found in the Amsterdam Zoo, near which Miss Halpern's studio is located.

* * *

There is only one important "figurepiece" missing. "Horse, Number One," Miss Halpern calls it, a beautifully modeled figure of a horse at rest, which was chosen by the university students of all Holland as their gift to their fellow-student, the Royal Princess Juliana, on the occasion of her marriage.

"I shall never make another piece resembling that one, though many people have asked me to copy it," said Miss Halpern. "In my own studio in Amsterdam I have a 'Horse Number Two,' which, while not exactly similar—for no piece individually modeled can be that—is my memento of one of the happiest occasions of my artistic life."

Some of the pieces brought to America can never be duplicated, for their elements contain mixtures of metals with which Miss Halpern is constantly experimenting. Miss Halpern allows no other person to handle the six kilns she maintains in Amsterdam, and achieves totally different color effects through addition of various metal oxides—iron and copper or even gold—by raising or lowering of temperatures during baking, or by the lessening or adding to the supply of air in the kiln.

She is her own stoker, and digs her own clays. Her unique craqueles, snake-pattern effects, delicate grays, and vivid blues reminiscent of the Persians and Chinese, are the result of a thorough grounding in chemistry, metallurgy, and a foundation of training in both painting and sculpture.

* * *

"If I were at the ends of the world," she says proudly, "I could find materials with which to work." One of the results of her world-wide hunt for clays and experimentation with different materials is in the form of a jar, similar to that carried by Rebecca of Biblical times. On a recent visit to Palestine Miss Halpern brought back the clays still used by the descendants of Isaac, and fashioned the jar by ancient potters' methods. It is in her present exhibition.

One of six children of artistic parents, naturalized citizens of Holland, Miss Halpern's cosmopolitan upbringing shows itself in her command of English and a half dozen other languages. Her carriage and build, as much so as her approach to the art of the potter, long an industry of the Netherlands, but her dark eyes and coal-black hair and certain tricks of temperament betray the Mediterranean ancestry of the Amsterdam Halpern family, which has already produced both artists and writers.

At the International Exhibition of Art at Paris in 1937 she was the winner of the prize given to the Netherlands by the Ministry of Education, Fine Arts and Sciences. When she exhibited her work in England last year the Dowager Queen Mary was one of her patrons. Her masterpieces, some of them requiring as much as 20 months of experimentation, are in many museums in Europe.

Stirred by the interest aroused in New York, other cities in the United States are asking to see Miss Halpern's work. But she is eager to get back to her quiet studio, where for 20 years she has worked almost as a recluse. Her only diversion is chess.

Harold de Wolf Fuller, Secretary of the Netherland-America Foundation, says the answer to the interest in this exhibition in New York lies in the old motto of the potters' guild of the eighteenth century:

No handicraft can with our art compare,
For pots are made of what we potters are.

JULIETTA K. ARTHUR

Photos, A. P. Hartland, Amsterdam

PRODUCTS OF THE WHEEL AND KILN

"Pirates Gold," Miss Halpern Calls the Group at the Top, Which Shows the Famous Gold and Black Glaze That Is Her Special Secret and (at Right) a Sang de Boeuf Bowl. Just Above Is Horse, No. 1, Presented by the University Students of Holland to H. R. H. Princess Juliana of the Netherlands as a Wedding Present. Left: Giraffe, in the Brilliant Yellow and Black Glaze Developed by Miss Halpern

LEA HALPERN: Seated at the 300-Year-Old Pottery Wheel in Her Studio in Amsterdam, the Netherlands

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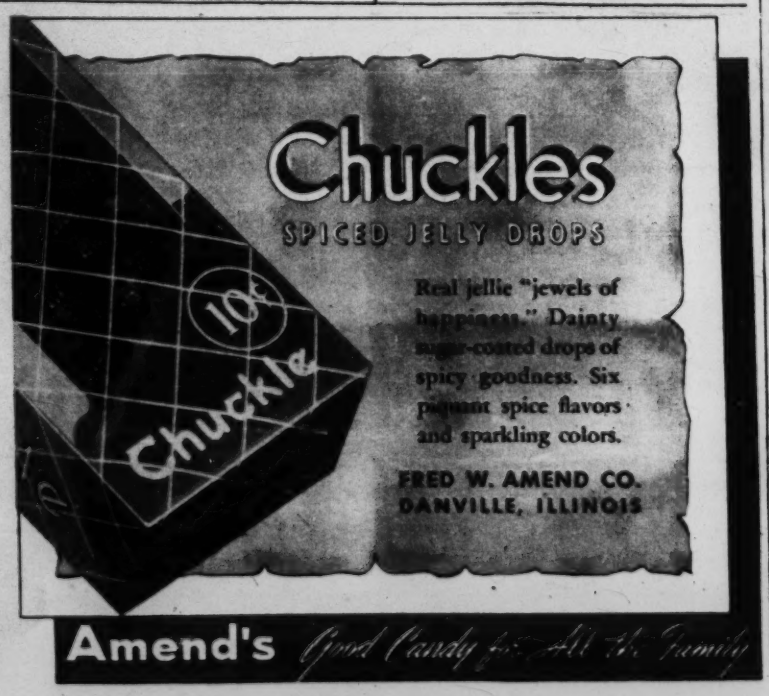
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A CHAMPION IN THE MAKING?

Farm Scene in the Blue Grass Region Near Lexington, Ky.

Over the Editor's Desk

FOR CLUES to means of getting good government, we recommend Governor Harold E. Stassen's story of what has happened in Minnesota. He responded warmly to our invitation to write of his experiences, in the belief, we are sure, that what Minnesota could do other states can do. Like Governor Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, Governor Stassen took office determined to set up a way of doing business that would be an asset rather than a liability to the citizens. This substitution of businessman for politician in the highest state office is one of the best indications that a superior type of young man is going into public office these days. With a business regime in force, unhampered by party politics, wonders can be done in the way of merging overlapping departments and eliminating duplication of bureau functions, as Governor Stassen explains.

Through The Christian Science Monitor's European Bureau, W. Horsfall Carter contributed to this issue a thoroughgoing discussion of reconstruction in Spain, and the difficulties that must be surmounted in achieving a modernized economy in a country that has been widely damaged by hostilities. Mr. Carter formerly was editor of the Fortnightly Review. He is a writer, lecturer, and radio commentator on international affairs, and a specialist on Spanish affairs.

Louis Bevier Van Dyck, a writer new to these columns, submitted the article on the Link Trainer, which provides the student aviator with every means of mastering the craft of flying without leaving the ground.

Douglas C. McMurtrie, an expert on typography, has performed a lasting service in interesting Dr. Luther H. Evans, National Director of the Historical Records Survey of the WPA, in the work of the early American printers. John C. Bond of the Boston staff of the Monitor describes the enterprise in this issue.

Archibald MacLeish, though an unusual individual, has an uncommon understanding of that usual individual, the man in the street, the worker who is looking for opportunities to better himself through self-help. Mr. MacLeish long ago promised to give the Magazine Section an interview, and a few weeks back notified us that he was now ready to talk, in the light of his new position as chief of the library of Congress. So Pearl Strachan went to Washington from Boston, having a talk with the poet-librarian at the top of her list of things to do.

Among Great Britain's most valued civilian advisers is John Maynard Keynes, whose vision of the future of trade in the world after the World War, in "Economic Consequences of the Peace," makes startling reading today because of the foresight manifest. Out of his knowledge and ability in human planning, Mr. Keynes offers a plan for paying for the war cost on a sort of budgeting procedure that means the conscription of money as well as men, and that makes each loyal and productive citizen a creditor of the Empire. This plan is discussed by J. Emlyn Williams, Monitor staff writer in the European Bureau, London.

Directions

By ROBERT FRANCIS

Come by woodroad, not by highway.
Come the backway. Come the hillway.
Lift the bough and slip beneath it.
Bring the breath of pine and breathe it.
Lose and find your path through pastures.
Snap the silk festoons of spiders.
Leap the stream where deep and narrow.
Wade where they are wide and shallow.
Come at noon or night or morning.
Only promise you are coming.

. . Democracy in Land o' Lakes

(Continued from Page 2)

new and regional manufacturing establishments.

We are convinced that people everywhere, citizens of all communities and states and the nation as a whole, must take an active interest in their governments and endeavor to re-examine their functions and effect readjustments where needed to make them more useful in this new and changing society, as we have been doing here in Minnesota. Requirements for a mandatory cooling-off period in labor disputes and provision for conciliation may very well be adopted generally and even incorporated in federal laws if experience continues to prove their value. The need for simplification of government and reduction of expenditures is almost universal. Adoption of common-sense business methods offers opportunities for savings in many fields. New industrial enterprises, based upon research, can be developed with the encouragement of the government. Provision of an adequate parity subsidy for the farmer is essential. All these and many more problems challenge the active interest of all citizens who want to see this country advance.

We feel that the objectives of government must be to make the greatest possible contribution to the welfare, happiness and progress of its people of every station in life; that this can best be done by maintaining the individual liberties of its citizens, by building confidence and respect of the people for the government, by conducting the government within the means of the people and by giving to them within that means the greatest possible return for their taxes. Democratic government should be an aid to individual initiative and not a substitute for it. We do not feel we can answer the problems of social and economic maladjustment by shrugging our shoulders and saying, let the government do it.

We face the future with faith in the great resources of men and materials of this nation, with the realization that the obstacles which confront us cannot be overcome by traveling over an easy route, but that progress can and will be made through constructive interest in government on the part of our people, an attitude of tolerance and understanding, recognition of our mutual interdependence and a realization that government must furnish a cushion against the harsher features of our free economic system, but that it cannot successfully furnish a bed in which society can go to sleep.

The Crow Says Whoa

The plowmen wending their homeward way in Pinehurst, N. C., are getting very weary indeed of Hop-Along-Cassidy. Hoppie is a loquacious split-tongued crow, but his garrulity runs mostly to the one word "whoa." Perched above the road, he shouts it imperiously at every team he sees. Sometimes he even flies along above a mule, indulging in a contest with the exasperated driver, meeting every "gid-dap" with a mule-stopping "whoa!"

Hoppie, the pet of John Hanes, of Lakeview, was picked up about two years ago, and about a year ago he burst into untutored speech. He can say "come on," "hurry up," and "I'm waiting for you, George." But mostly Hoppie says "whoa," morning, noon, and night, and he says "whoa" when there is spring plowing to be done.

The mule drivers think he should be taught to say "gid-dap."

Ultra Short Wave Range

Despite the progress being made with television, facsimile transmission, and other devices operating on ultra short waves, natural scientists are now only beginning to probe the mysteries of that vast new region of the radio frequency spectrum, according to David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America.

Ultra short waves range from about 10 meters in length to less than one centimeter (1-100 meter), and provide nearly 1,000 times more space in the frequency spectrum than is now occupied by all of the radio services in existence today.

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